

Children, Youth and Women Sensitive Planning and Budgeting in Kenya: Nandi County Brief, 2014/15-2017/18



County Government of Nandi

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BRIEF

This brief provides an analysis on how the County Government of **Nandi** plans and budgets to support the needs of children, youth and women. The analysis focused on social sector budgets and actual expenditures for the period 2014/15-2017/18. The brief specifically focuses on health, education, social and child protection, nutrition, water and sanitation. The analysis was based on budget data and information collected from county policy documents and through interviews with relevant county stakeholders. The key findings and recommendations from the analysis are summarized below:

- a) **Estimated 59 per cent of the Gross County Product (GCP)¹ of Nandi, which is the 21st largest (1.6% contribution to GDP) of all the 47 counties in Kenya, comes from agriculture.** However, agricultural productivity is vulnerable to weather shocks, resulting in unpredictable economic growth trends. Moving forward, the county needs to continue supporting farmers, especially by reducing the cost of farming, enhancing marketing of their produce and promoting value addition. It also needs to attract more investments in manufacturing, and services to have a balanced economy.
- b) **The county's own source revenue decreased substantially from Ksh 298 million in 2014/15 to Ksh 197.9 million in 2017/18, resulting in a drop in its share in the total revenue from 7 per cent in 2014/15 to 3 per cent in 2017/18.** Overall, total county revenue increased from Ksh 4.0 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 5.9 billion in 2017/18, mainly because of equitable share transfers. To improve the share of its own source revenue, the county should strengthen measures for tax payment, collection, administration and management.
- c) **The budget for health increased from Ksh 1.1 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 1.4 billion in 2017/18, resulting into improvement in maternal and child health outcomes during the same period.** For example, the number of women who had access to a skilled birth attendant during delivery increased from 28 per cent in 2014 to 43.5 per cent in 2018. This is largely because of the introduction of free maternity services in 2013. The share of fully immunized children in the county also increased from 62.6 per cent in 2014 to 66.6 per cent in 2018. To sustain and enhance this latter trend, the county should prioritize investments in immunization.
- d) **The budget for Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) increased from Ksh 330 million in 2014/15 to Ksh 470 million in 2017/18.** Partly because of increased spending on ECDE, gross ECDE enrolment rate in the county went up from 89.8 per cent in 2014 to 117.6 per cent in 2018. Looking forward, the challenge for the county is to ensure equitable distribution and effective utilization of available resources. In addition, there is need for the county to allocate more resources for ECDE² and vocational programmes to mitigate the access gaps.
- e) **The county only committed Ksh 15 million in 2014/15 and 2015/16 to interventions that directly contribute to boosting child nutrition, at a time when nearly a third (30%) of the children were stunted.** The county should ensure that direct nutrition interventions, across several sectors such as agriculture, education and health are budgeted for, with visible budget lines. Moreover, nutrition should be well articulated in the County Integrated Development Plans.
- f) **The county recorded an improvement in water and sanitation budget execution complimentary to the increase in allocation from Ksh 0.431 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 1 billion in 2017/18.** However, the budget execution rate decreased from 57 per cent in 2014/15 to 31 per cent in 2017/18. This partly explains why the population with access to improved water and sanitation remained constant. The county should improve execution of WASH budget for improved WASH related indicators.

- g) The county's allocation to child protection, youth and women stagnated an average of Ksh 0.09 billion during the review period.** Looking forward, the county needs to increase allocation to child protection given the high levels of child neglect, abandonment and child labour; and expand relevant social services to reach vulnerable girls as a protective measure against early pregnancies, female genital mutilation (FGM), early and/or forced marriages.
- h) The budget execution rate for most social sector budgets, especially health, water and sanitation, was low. For instance, budget execution rates for water and sanitation declined from 90 per cent in 2014/15 to 12 per cent in 2017/18.** The low budget execution rate was partly because approved budgets were not released on time by the National Treasury. Procurement and cash flow planning by the county was also weak. To improve budget utilization rates, there is need for the National Treasury to adhere to disbursement schedules by releasing resources on time. On its part, the county should strengthen procurement systems and improve cash flow forecasting.
- i) Due to limited disaggregation of data in expenditure reports, it was not possible to establish how much of the county government budget was spent on crucial social services such as child protection, youth development, disability and gender mainstreaming.** By having standalone budget lines on the above, the county is better placed to effectively deliver the above-mentioned services, especially to women and girls. On child protection, for example, the county recorded an increase in number of reported cases of child neglect and abandonment from 9 in 2014 to 1,040 cases in 2018, yet there is no specific budget line for this. The same also applies to gender-based violence, which has increased in recent years.

1. COUNTY OVERVIEW

Nandi occupies a land area of approximately 2884 km² and is divided into 6 sub-counties and 30 wards. The county's population was 885,711 in 2019, which is 2.0 per cent of the national population and constituted of 441,259 males, 444,430 females, and 22 intersex.

In 2015/16, the overall poverty rate of the county was 36.0 per cent with 8.0 per cent living in extreme poverty, which is better than the overall national rates of 36.1 per cent and 8.6 per cent, respectively. Among children, one in every three were affected by monetary poverty³. 34 per cent of youth and 34.2 per cent of women were also affected by monetary poverty. Additionally, 44.6 per cent of children, 56.2 per cent of youth, and 74.5 per cent of women were living in multidimensional poverty⁴ and there is a higher poverty incidence among the youth (Table 1). This means that planning and budgeting processes should consider human capital sectors so that the county can maximize the productive and innovative potential of its future workforce and initiate a fast and sustainable growth trajectory.

Table 1: Nandi county administrative, poverty and demographic profile

Administrative Profile						Latest Available	
Area (km ²)						2,884	
Number of sub-counties						5	
Number of wards						30	
Overall poverty (%)						36.0	
Extreme poverty (%)						8.0	
Population (2019)						885,711	
Group	Children	National Children	Youths	National Youths	Wo/men	National Wo/men	
Monetary Poor							
Male (%)	37.3	42.1	35.8	29.1	28.4	30.5	
Female (%)	37.6	41.0	32.3	28.8	34.2	34.1	
Total (%)	37.4	41.6	34.0	28.9	32.2	32.4	
Population	443,369	20,742,290	279,192	13,443,268	155,513	7,847,350	
Multidimensionally Poor							
Male (%)	44.1	49.3	57.9	44.7	61.7	51.0	
Female (%)	45.2	47.1	54.7	49.4	74.5	60.8	
Total (%)	44.6	48.2	56.2	47.1	69.1	56.1	
Population	443,369	20,742,290	279,192	13,443,268	155,513	7,847,350	

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (Various)

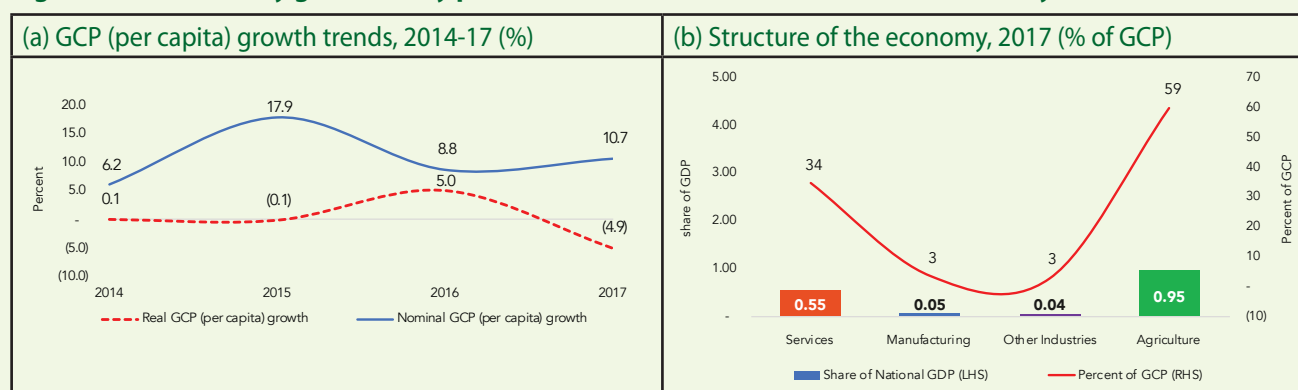
2. STATE OF COUNTY ECONOMY

2.1 Gross County Product (GCP) Growth

Nandi county accounted for 1.6 per cent of the GDP in 2017 ranking 21st among the 47 counties. The county GCP per capita growth rate has decreased from 0.1 per cent to negative 0.1 per cent in 2015 before increasing to 5 per cent in 2016 then decreasing to -4.9 per cent 2017. The drop in GCP per capita growth rates can be attributed to the prolonged drought across the county.

The economy remains reliant on agriculture, which accounts for 59 per cent of the county GDP and 0.9 per cent of the country's GDP. The manufacturing sector, which is currently a priority area due to its ability to drive job creation, only contributes 3 per cent to the county GCP. The other industrial services represent a combined share of 34 per cent. The manufacturing sub-sector is a particularly important driver of job creation for the youth.

Figure 1: Nandi county gross county product and economic structure of Nandi County, 2014-2017

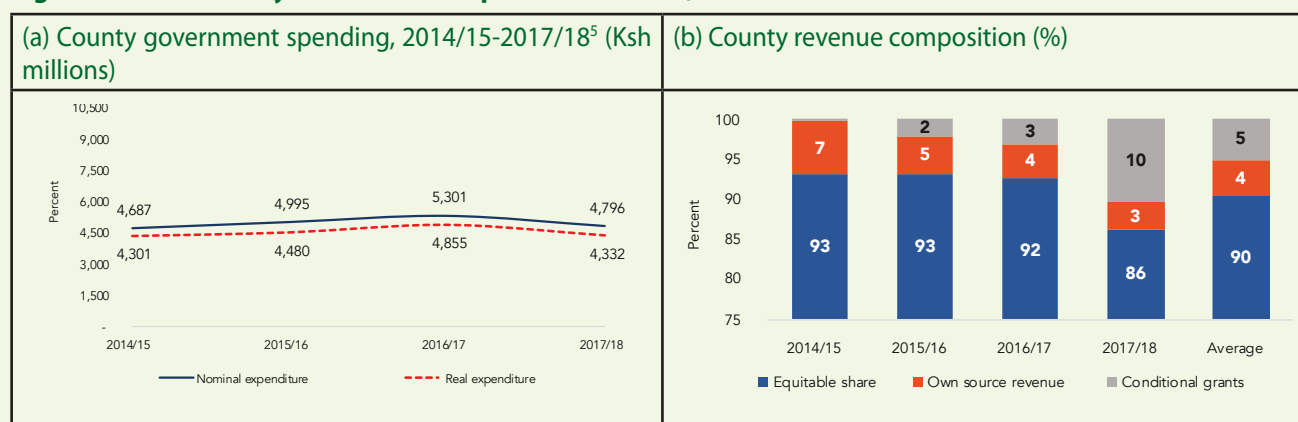


Source: KNBS (2019) statistics

2.2 Overall Budget Performance

The county government annual spending grew from Ksh 4.3 billion to Ksh 5.3 billion between 2014/15 and 2016/17, before a moderate cut in 2017/18 (Figure 2a). The effect of inflation amounted for, on average, Ksh 373 million loss in purchasing power throughout the period under review. Spending was heavily dependent on national government transfers accounting for, on average, 72.9 per cent of county revenue composition. The drop in the county government spending predominantly affects social sector spendings, which are recurrent in nature. In nominal terms, own source revenue recorded a 33.6 per cent decline from Ksh 298 million in 2014/15 to Ksh 197.9 million in 2017/18. There is need for enhanced fiscal efforts to accelerate revenue mobilization from both local revenue and conditional grants to cover the decline in own source revenue from 6.7 per cent in 2014/15 to 3.3 per cent of total revenue in 2017/18 (Figure 2b).

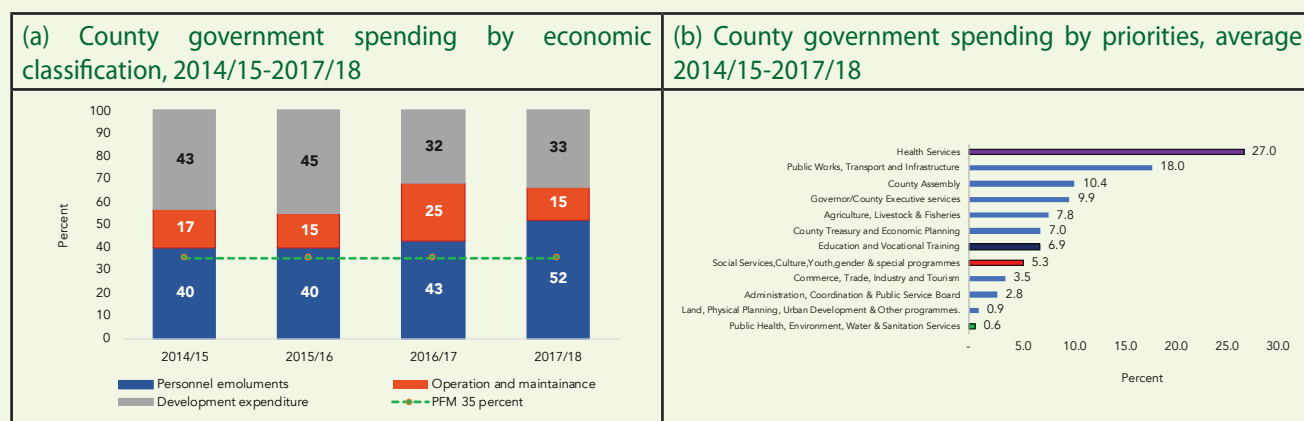
Figure 2: Nandi county revenue and expenditure trends, 2014-18



Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various) reports, 2014-2018

The development share of actual spending decreased during the period under review from 49 per cent to 15 per cent. The recurrent expenditure accounted for in excess of 50 per cent of the county spending throughout the period. Wages alone accounted for above 35 per cent of expenditure between 2015 and 2018 (Figure 3a). The non-compliance with the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012 provision that caps development spending at a minimum of 30 per cent of total budget, and Regulation 2015 which require that not more than 35 per cent of the county's total revenue should go to payment of wages and salaries was observed only in 2017/18.

Figure 3: Nandi county spending priorities by economic and administrative classification, 2013-18



Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various) reports, 2014-2018

The county spent over 46 per cent of total expenditure in the period on health, education, agriculture, nutrition, social protection, youth, gender, water and sanitation. The impact of this expenditure in the various programmes and activities varies across sectors.

3. ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL SECTOR SPENDING

3.1 Health

3.1.1 Health priorities

During the review period, the county covered various programmes sensitive to the needs of children, youth, women, and PWDs. For instance, the county targeted reducing the malaria prevalence rate from 38 per cent to 18 per cent, HIV prevalence from 6.3 per cent to 4 per cent and the rate of spread of communicable diseases by a half. For children, the county targeted reducing infant and child mortality by increasing access to antenatal care to 70 per cent and health facility deliveries to 60 per cent. The reproductive health of women and girls was targeted through initiatives aimed at increasing contraceptive acceptance to 50 per cent. In addition, other cross cutting programmes for all population included: strengthening information management systems; establishing a referral hospital; and increasing health access by recruiting health workforce, construction of health facilities and improving roads to health facilities among other measures.

The number of women who had access to skilled birth attendant during delivery stood at 42 per cent, compared to the national average of 61.8 per cent. This is indicative of improved access to maternal services attributed to devolution

Table 2: Nandi county selected health sector performance indicators

Selected Health Indicators	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	County	National	County	National	County	National	County	National	County	National
U5MR (death per 1,000 live births) 2016 Estimate	-	-	-	-	49.0	79.0	-	-	-	-
MMR (death per 100,000 live births) 2016 Estimate	-	-	-	-	221.0	495.0	-	-	-	-
Skilled birth attendant coverage (%) (source: DHIS2)	28.0	53.5	37.7	56.9	41.6	59.3	37.0	53.0	43.5	64.9
Proportion of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit during pregnancy (%) (Source: DHIS2)	48.5	76.4	59.1	75.4	56.5	76.9	56.1	73.7	63.3	81.9
Proportion of pregnant women who attended at least four ANC visit during pregnancy (%) (Source: DHIS2)	21.2	35.9	28.5	39.7	24.7	39.8	19.3	32.6	33.8	48.7
Proportion of children under one year who are fully immunized (%) (Source: DHIS2)	62.6	70.2	71.7	75.7	60.0	72.4	57.9	65.9	66.6	77.0
DPT/Hep+HiB3 dropout rate (%) (Source: DHIS2)	3.1	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.9	6.6	2.8	10.1	1.3	4.0
Still Birth Rate (Source : DHIS2)	23.0	29.3	34.7	22.6	20.3	21.5	20.8	22.6	21.9	20.4

Source: Ministry of Health (2018), Demographic Health Information System (DHIS)

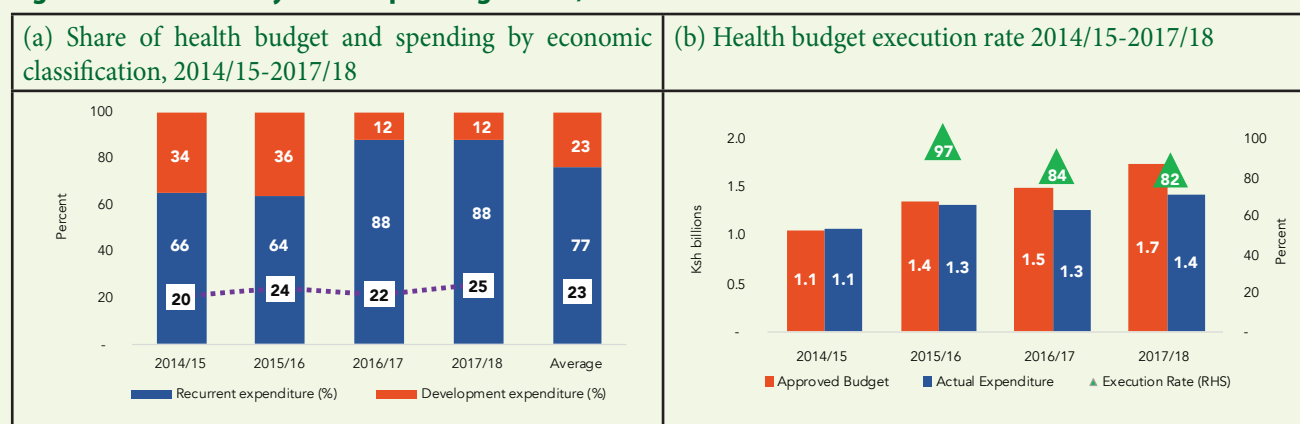
of the health function and introduction of free maternity services. The number of children born at home was 53.1 per cent in 2014 (Table 2).

The health status of children within the county remained below the national average in some key indicators. Infant mortality and under 5 mortality rate recorded a 27 and 48 per 1,000 live births decline, respectively. This is due to the increased uptake of health services targeting women. The share of fully immunized children in the county was 96.3 per cent in 2014. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage for HIV/AIDS positive children improved from 39 per cent in 2014 to 64 per cent in 2018, although it was below the national average of 82 per cent.

3.1.2 Health Budget and Expenditure

The share of health budget as a proportion of total county budget increased from 20 per cent in 2014/15 to 24 per cent in 2015/16 before decreasing to 22 per cent in 2016/17 then increasing again to 25 per cent in 2017/18. Health actual expenditure increased from about Ksh 1.1 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 1.4 billion in 2017/18. Spending on health comprised of, on average, 77 per cent recurrent expenditure and 23 per cent development expenditure (Figure 4a). The absorption rates decreased from 101 per cent in 2014/15 to 82 per cent in 2017/18. This is attributable to failure by the exchequer to release the full amount approved in the health budget.

Figure 4: Nandi county health spending trends, 2014/15-2017/18



Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various) reports, 2014-2018

3.1.3 Health medium term expectations

The county aims to reduce infant mortality and under 5 mortality by increasing the number of expectant mothers attending at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits from 19.3 per cent to 50 per cent by 2023 through increasing the number of health facilities offering focused ANC services by 24 per cent. The county also aims to increase contraceptive prevalence from 64.5 per cent to 90.0 per cent in a bid to reduce poverty. The county aims to reduce the burden of communicable diseases by increasing the proportion of fully immunized children under 1 year from 57.8 per cent to 88 per cent. Some of the strategies outlined to this end include increasing the number of outreach services conducted. The county also intends to continue improving health access by bridging existing gaps in human resources for health, construction of additional health facilities and operationalizing those that have stalled.

To realize these new milestones, the county will need to address various challenges, including: limited funds relative to health needs for the county, including those for children and mothers; sexual and reproductive health needs for all; and access to medical and psychosocial support for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). Other challenges that should be addressed include long procurement processes; and delays by the Treasury in releasing funding to the sector, resulting in pending bills and affecting the overall sector absorption rate. The county will also need to promote women's empowerment through income generating initiatives and affirmative action programmes for better health outcomes for women and children. Continued investment and partnerships in awareness raising initiatives towards ending violence against women and girls will promote social inclusion, leading to transformative development for the county.

3.2 Education and Vocational Training

3.2.1 Education sector priorities

County governments are responsible for Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) and youth polytechnics as per Schedule IV of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. During the review period, for children, the county targeted enhancing the quality and access to ECDE by availing necessary infrastructure and staff to set up ECDE centres in all primary schools.

For the youth, the county sought to establish information communication technology (ICT) compliant polytechnics in every ward. Further, it targeted establishing a county bursary fund to assist needy pupils and students at all levels.

Gross ECDE enrolment rate increased from 89.8 per cent in 2014 to 117.6 per cent in 2018 while net enrolment rate (NER) decreased from 87.0 per cent to 79.6 per cent during the same period. This was generally higher than national averages of 78.4 per cent for GER and 77.2 per cent for NER. This indicates that more children joined ECDE after the implementation of devolution. There were no major gender disparities in ECDE enrolment in the county, implying equality in access to education between male and female school-going children in favour of girls (Table 3).

Gross primary and secondary enrolment rates stood at 121.2 and 64.0 per cent, respectively, in 2018. Net enrolment rate (NER) decreased from 97.5 per cent in 2014 to 84.5 per cent in 2018 for primary school and 50.7 per cent to 26.9 per cent for secondary school during the same period. There were no significant gender disparities in enrolment rates at primary school level. However, the proportion of girls joining secondary school surpassed that of boys by 25.1 per cent.

In 2018, there were 15 accredited vocational training centres in the county with an enrolment of 1,958 learners.

Table 3: Nandi county selected education sector performance indicators

Pre-primary School	2014-County	2014-National	2018-County	2018-National
Gross enrolment ratio (%)	89.8	73.6	117.6	94.4
Net enrolment ratio (%)	87.0	71.8	79.6	63.5
Male (%)	50.9	73.4	82.9	62.5
Female (%)	49.1	70.2	76.9	65.0
School size (Public) (Pupils) (Average)	63.0	75.0	77.0	85.0
Gender parity index (value)	1.0	1.0	-	-
Pupil-teacher ratio (No.) (Public)	21.0	31.0	24.0	31.0
Proportion of enrolment in private schools (%)	18.9	31.5	21.0	33.0
Primary School	2014-County	2014-National	2018-County	2018-National
Gross enrolment ratio (%)	121.8	104.0	121.2	107.2
Net enrolment ratio (%)	97.5	88.0	84.5	82.4
Male (%)	50.3	86.0	84.8	81.7
Female (%)	49.7	90.0	84.3	83.0
School size (Public) Average No. of pupils	259.0	338.0	284.0	375.0
Gender parity index (Value)	1.0	1.0	-	-
Pupil-teacher ratio (No.)	33.0	42.0	38.0	40.0
Proportion of enrolment in private schools (%)	11.0	16.0	12.0	16.0
Secondary School	2014-County	2014-National	2018-County	2018-National
Gross enrolment ratio (%)	63.2	58.7	64.0	66.2
Net enrolment ratio (%)	50.7	47.4	26.9	37.5
Male (%)	50.0	49.6	14.6	35.4
Female (%)	51.4	45.2	39.7	39.8
School size (Public)	231.0	-	283.2	392.0
Gender parity index (value)	1.0	0.9	-	-
Pupil-teacher ratio (No.) (TSC)	30.0	30.0	36.0	32.0
Pupil-teacher ratio (No.) (TSC and BOM)	18.6	20.2	19.0	20.0
Proportion of enrolment in private schools (%)	38.1	30.7	2.2	5.8

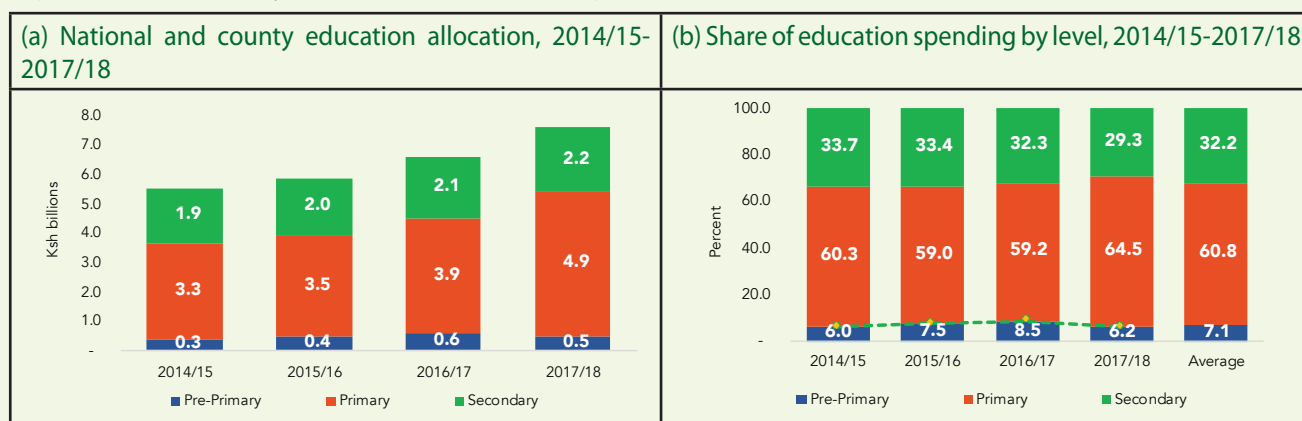
Source: Ministry of Education (Various), Education statistical booklets, 2014-2018

3.2.2 Basic education budget and expenditure

The share of ECDE allocation in the county increased from Ksh 0.3 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 0.6 billion in 2016/17 before decreasing to Ksh 0.5 billion in 2017/18. The county expanded the primary level allocation from Ksh 3.3 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 4.9 billion in 2017/18 while the secondary school budget increased from Ksh 1.9 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 2.2 billion in 2017/18 (Figure 5a). ECDE allocation averaged 7.1 per cent of the total education spending in the county (Figure 5b).

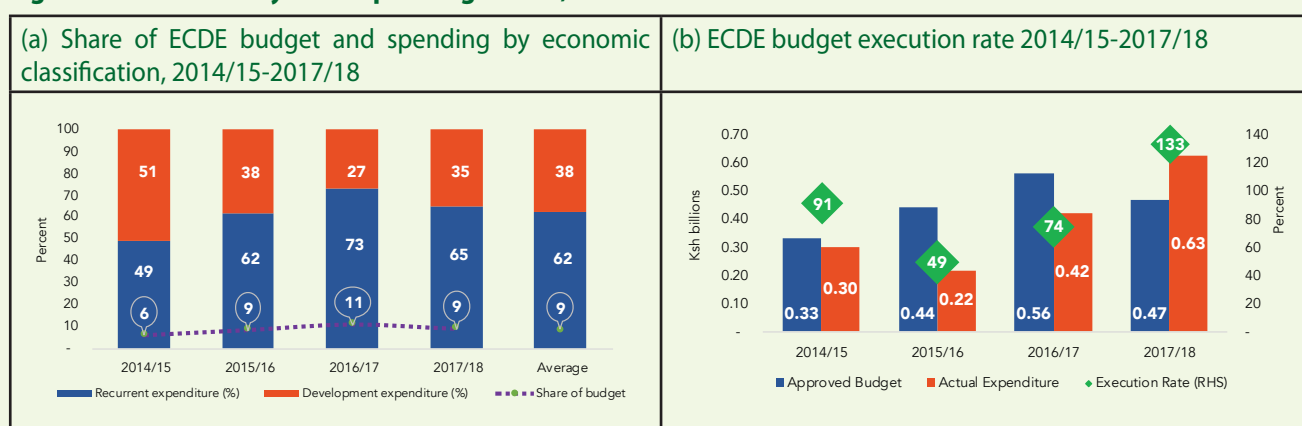
The share of ECDE budget in the total county budget allocation increased from 6 per cent in 2014/15 to 11 per cent in 2016/17 before decreasing to 9 per cent in 2017/18. Total spending on ECDE decreased from Ksh 0.3 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 0.22 billion in 2015/16 before increasing to Ksh 0.63 billion in 2017/18 (Figure 6b). Spending comprised of, on average, 38 per cent development expenditure and 62 per cent recurrent expenditure during the period (Figure 6a). The absorption rates decreased from 91 per cent in 2014/15 to 49 per cent in 2015/16 before increasing to 133 per cent in 2017/18.

Figure 5: Nandi county basic education spending trends, 2014-18



Source: National Treasury (Various), IFMIS

Figure 6: Nandi county ECDE spending trends, 2014-18



Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various) reports, 2014-2018

3.2.3 Education medium term expectations

At all levels, education infrastructure and low retention rates remain a major hindrance to improving county learning outcomes. At ECDE level, the county needs to address the high teacher to learner ratios. For primary and secondary schools, low transition rates, poor hygiene and sanitation, poor recreational facilities, inadequate teaching and learning materials, and high pupil to teacher ratio remain a challenge. At tertiary level, the challenges include: negative attitude towards vocational education and training, poor access to vocational and technical training, and inadequate and outdated teaching learning resources.

Moving forward, the county government with support from stakeholders aims to continue investing in early childhood development through construction of classrooms in constructed ECDE centres, employment of ECDE teachers, provision of sanitation facilities, and enhanced school feeding programme. At primary and secondary level, the county aims to increase learning institutions to absorb students transitioning from primary to secondary school, increase recreational facilities, and recruit additional teachers. For technical and vocational training, the county intends to expand technical education facilities, initiate advocacy programmes aimed at improving perceptions of the youth to TVETs, and provide adequate and modern learning resources.

3.3 Water and Sanitation

3.3.1 Water and sanitation priorities

The Nandi County Integrated Development Plan outlined investment in the expansion of water and sanitation infrastructure as the main sector priority. Additionally, the sector targeted prioritizing creation of awareness on importance of hand washing facilities and management of human waste disposal in rural and informal settlements in the county urban setups. The county also intended to improve provision of piped water to its residents to 22 per cent.

Access to improved water and sanitation remained constant at 45 and 71 per cent, respectively. The population within the service area of water utility (company) decreased from 23 per cent to 10 per cent between 2014 and 2018 despite the county being termed water endowed. The proportion of population covered or served by the utility improved from 61 per

cent in 2014 to 69 per cent in 2018. The sector experiences the problem of non-revenue water⁶ at about 44 per cent as at 2018, which represents an improvement from 48 per cent in 2014. High non-revenue water denies the water utility revenue to enhance water service delivery and in meeting operations and maintenance costs. The proportion of population using open defecation increased from 2 per cent in 2014 and 8 per cent in 2018 (Table 4).

Table 4: Nandi county selected WASH sector performance indicators

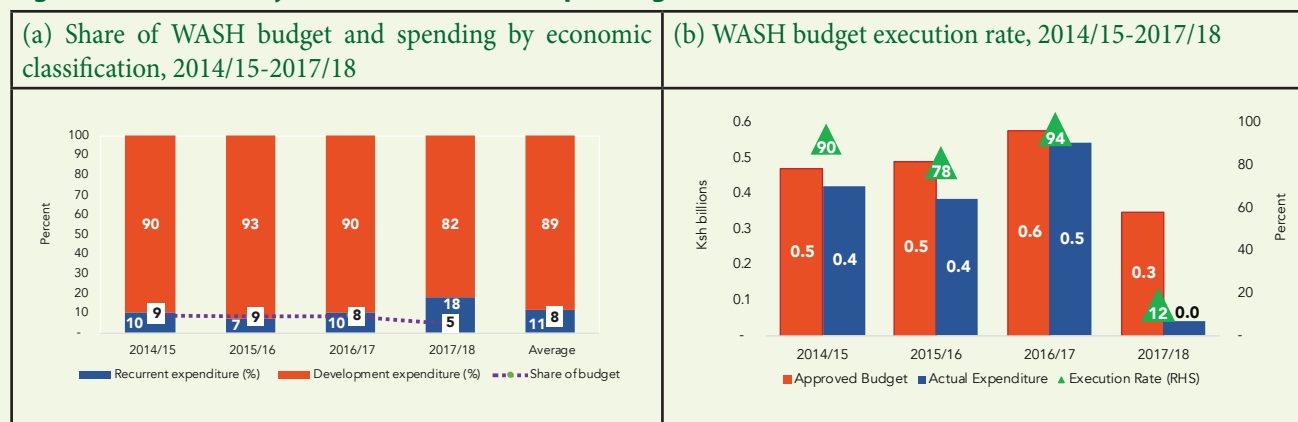
Indicators	2014-County	2014-National	2018-County	2018-National
County population within service areas of WSPs (%)	23	*	10	*
Water coverage by utilities (%)	61	53	69	*
Non-revenue water (NRW) (%)	48	42	44	*
Sanitation coverage within utility area (%)	91	69	-	*
Sewerage coverage (%)	7	*	-	*
Access to improved water (%)	45	*	45	*
Access to improved sanitation (%)	71	*	71	59
No toilet facility – Potential open defecation county-wide (%)	2	*	2	8

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2014), KDHS 2014; County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018

3.3.2 Water and sanitation budget and expenditure

The total budget allocation to the sector as a share of total county budget was 9 per cent in 2014/15 and 2015/16 after which it decreased to 5 per cent in 2017/18. The approved budget allocation to the county increased from Ksh 0.47 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 0.58 billion in 2016/17 before decreasing to Ksh 0.35 billion in 2017/18. Total spending on the sector increased from Ksh 0.42 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 0.38 billion in 2015/16. It then increased to Ksh 0.54 billion in 2016/17 before declining to Ksh 0.04 billion in 2017/18. Spending consisted of, on average, 11 per cent recurrent expenditure and 89 per cent development expenditure. The absorption rates did not reflect a constant trend but ranged between 94 per cent in 2016/17 and 12 per cent in 2017/18. This is also attributed to failure by the exchequer to release the entire approved budget amount, and also capacity constraints.

Figure 7: Nandi county water and sanitation spending trends, 2013-18



Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various) reports, 2014-2018

3.3.3 Water and sanitation medium term expectations

Some of the challenges facing the sector in the county are high levels of non-water revenue, low latrine coverage and inadequate functional sewerage systems due to poor maintenance. In the plan period of 2018-2022, the county aims to continue with the provision of clean water and solid waste management, and increasing access to decent sanitation. The programmes that have been outlined to this end include: increasing population access to latrines for public health promotion; creation of hygiene awareness through outreach and forums; development of a waste disposal mechanism; reducing contamination of water bodies; and increasing sewage facility coverage and management in both urban and rural areas.

3.4 Child Protection, Youth and Women

3.4.1 Child protection, youth and women priorities

The County Integrated Development Plan (2013-2017) highlighted, among other things, empowerment of women, PWDs and youth through training, with key priorities for children, youth, women, persons with disability (PWDs), and coordination of inclusion and gender mainstreaming as key areas of focus for the social services, youth, gender and

culture department. Firstly, the county sought to increase support to persons with disability by 50 per cent through cash transfer programmes and enhancing integration and access to skills. The county also targeted reduction in child neglect, abandonment, trafficking and abandonment through overall promotion of children’s rights. For women, they targeted reducing gender inequality by ensuring gender mainstreaming in employment, increasing support for girls’ education, reducing incidences of women discrimination by 50 per cent, promoting property ownership and promoting participation in leadership. Finally, the county targeted building technical capacities of the youth to enhance their access to employment and government procurement opportunities and hence promote their economic empowerment.

Specifically, on social child protection, the county recorded a high number of reported cases of child neglect and abandonment rising from 9 cases in 2014 to 1040 cases in 2018. Similarly, child trafficking, abduction and kidnapping increased from 0 in 2014 to 10 in 2018. Also, cases of child sexual abuse and child labour increased from 7 cases in 2014 to 27 cases in 2018 (Table 5).

The county reported no case of FGM. The low/non reporting of female genital mutilation (FGM) to government institutions can be attributed to either the intensive campaigns and initiatives to protect the girl child, or fear by the population to report such cases, and culture that approves such practices. There is need to increase efforts to promote the use of contraceptives to reduce the number of unplanned pregnancies and consequently incidences of neglect and abandonment. There is further need to expand social protection services to reach vulnerable girls as a protective measure against early pregnancies, sexual and gender-based.

Table 5: Nandi county selected child protection performance indicators

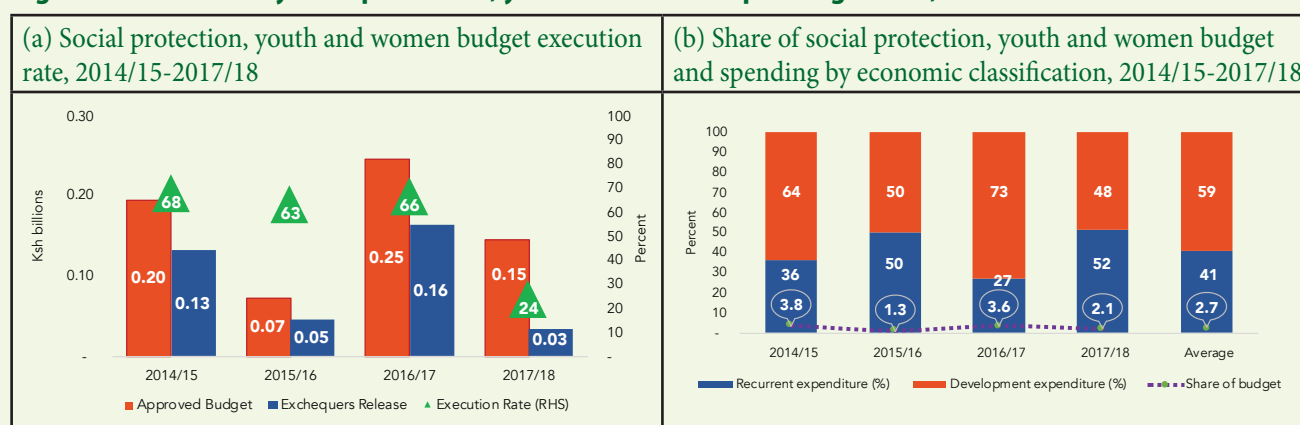
Indicators	2014-County	2014-National	2018-County	2018-National
Child Neglect and Abandonment	9	767	1,040	73245
Child Sexual Abuse	16	636	-	172
Child Trafficking, Abduction and Kidnapping	0	32	10	1022
Child Labour	-	168	39	378
Child Emotional Abuse	-	58	13	853
Child Physical Abuse	7	583	27	2031
Female Genital Mutilation	-	9	-	40

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2014), KDHS 2014; County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018

3.4.2 Child protection budget and expenditure

The sector’s budget allocation as a share of total county budget allocation fluctuated between a maximum of 3.8 per cent in 2014/15 and a minimum of 1.3 per cent in 2015/16. Spending on the sector exhibited a similar trend and constituted of 82 per cent recurrent and 18 per cent development. The share of recurrent spending gradually increased from 36 per cent to 52 per cent between 2014/15 and 2017/18, averaging 41 per cent during the review period (Figure 8b). The absorption rate declined from 68 per cent in 2014/15 to 66 per cent in 2016/17 and further to 24 per cent in 2017/18.

Figure 8: Nandi county child protection, youth and women spending trends, 2013-18



Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various) reports, 2014-2018

3.4.3 Child protection medium term expectations

Between the plan period 2018 and 2022, the county aims to undertake: sports development through nurturing talents, promoting physical health and recognizing and rewarding champion sports persons; youth empowerment programmes such as sensitization on drug and substance abuse and mainstreaming youth issues into county operations; women’s and

PWDs empowerment through enhancing access to property ownership and leadership and enhancing market linkages for those who own enterprises; and promotion of social protection for children by promoting child rights awareness levels and cash transfer programmes to vulnerable groups. However, one of the major challenges in the sector is the duplication and overlap of duties between the county and the national government.

3.5 Nutrition

3.5.1 Nutrition priorities

Promotion of nutrition education and improvement of nutritional status of households to eliminate malnutrition and stunting cases was the focus for the county according to the County Integrated Development Plan for the period 2013-2017.

The county nutrition indicators remained relatively low during the period. Stunting stood at 30 per cent of the population, with wasting and underweight children standing at 4 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, in 2014 with no change in 2018. The levels were comparable with the national average (Table 6).

The proportion of overweight or obese women in the county stood at 24 per cent, higher than the national average of 29 per cent. The average Body Mass Index (BMI) of women in the county was 23.

Table 6: Selected nutrition performance indicators

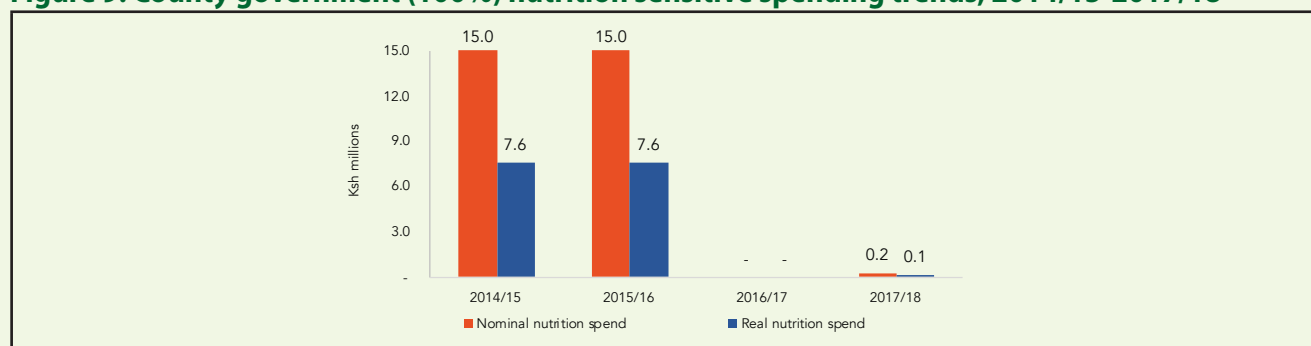
Indicators	2014-County	2014-National
Stunted children (%)	29.9	26.0
Wasted children (%)	3.9	4.0
Underweight children (%)	11.1	11.0
Vitamin A supplements coverage	14.0	24.0
Proportion of children aged 6 to 59 months- Received Vitamin A supplement	66.6	71.4
Proportion of children consuming adequately iodized salt.	100.0	99.1
Proportion of households consuming adequately iodized salt.	99.9	99.2
" Household salt iodization (50 – 80 mg/Kg KIO3) (% samples) "	52.0	57.0
Number of Women (BMI)	22.8	23.2
Overweight or obesity among women aged 15 to 49 years.	23.7	28.9

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2014), KDHS 2014

3.5.2 Nutrition budget and expenditure

The county spending on nutrition (direct nutrition interventions) in nominal terms was Ksh 5 billion in 2014/15 and 2015/16. There was no direct spending on nutrition in 2016/17 and minimal allocation in 2017/18. This could be attributed to lack of proper nutrition plans in the county (Figure 9).

Figure 9: County government (100%) nutrition sensitive spending trends, 2014/15-2017/18



Source: National Treasury (Various), IFMIS 2014-2018

3.5.3 Nutrition medium term expectations

In the period 2018-2022, the county plans to promote nutrition education and strengthen Community Units to offer broad-based services to eliminate malnutrition cases. To realize the objective, the county will be required to increase the share of nutrition sensitive spending, which was been inconsistent.

3.6 Other Initiatives for Special Interest Groups

Box 1: Key Highlights on Children, Youth, Women and PWDs Initiatives

a) AGPO

During the period under review, the county reported compliance to the 30 per cent Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) reserved for women, youth and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

b) Children

The county has formulated sector working groups for children, increased enrolment in ECDE centres, and improved the child learning environment. Child rescue centres have also been established.

c) Youth

The county runs several capacity building programmes for youth empowerment, including internship programmes that targeted 200 youth in the 2018/19.

d) Women

The county has reinforced the two-thirds gender rule, has active women's groups and regularly acquires and distributes women's empowerment kits.

e) PWDs

The county formed several sector working groups that aid in disability mainstreaming. The county also undertakes regular acquisition and distribution of empowerment kits and assistive devices. Assessments of the status of PWDs in the county are also undertaken.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY

A summary of implications for policy and responsible actors is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Recommendations and responsible actors

Sector	Finding	Recommendation	Responsibility
Gross County Product	An estimated 59 per cent of the Gross County Product (GCP) of Nandi, which is the 21 st largest (1.6 % contribution to GDP) of all the 47 counties in Kenya, comes from agriculture.	Moving forward, the county needs to continue supporting farmers, specially by reducing the cost of farming, enhancing the marketing of their produce, and promoting value addition. It also needs to attract more investments in manufacturing, and services to have a balanced economy.	County Treasury and Planning/ County Executive/Department of Agriculture/ Department of Trade, Investment and Industrialization
Revenue	Own source revenue fell to 3.8 per cent from 6.7 per cent in during the review period.	Though the county is in the process of upgrading its revenue collection system, there is need to innovate strategies to grow own source revenue and conduct public awareness on the importance of payment of fees and levies.	County Treasury and Planning-Directorate of Revenue/Department of Administration, Public Service and E-Government
Expenditures	Agriculture and social services are poorly financed, implying that an important segment of the population is left out in terms of sectors that improves their social welfare.	Ensure that the resources are effectively allocated and efficiently used to improved service delivery to the citizens.	All sectors/County Treasury and Planning/ County Executive
Health	The county increased allocation to health budget allocation from Ksh 1.1 billion in 2014/15 to Ksh 1.7 billion in 2017/18, but a declining execution rate.	Treasuries, both National and County need to release all health budget on time. To sustain and enhance health outcomes, the county should prioritize investments in immunization.	County Treasury and Planning/ County Department of Health and Sanitation
Education	The budget for Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) has increased from Ksh 330 million in 2014/15 to Ksh 470 million in 2017/18.	Looking forward, the challenge for the county is to ensure equitable distribution and effective utilization of available resources. In addition, there is need for county to allocate more resources for ECDE and vocational programmes to mitigate the access gaps.	County Treasury and Planning/ County Department of Education
WASH	About 45 per cent of the population have no access to improved water sources and sewerage coverage was at 7 per cent in 2014.	More investments are needed in new water infrastructure with attention also being given to operations and maintenance of the existing infrastructure.	County Treasury and Planning/ County Department of Water and Sanitation/ Kapsabet Nandi Water and Sanitation Co. Ltd

Child Protection, Youth and Women	There is significant duplication of social services, youth, gender and culture services between the two levels of government. Child neglect and abandonment cases grew from 9 in 2014 to 1040 in 2018.	Align the county government social services programmes with national government programmes to avoid duplication of the activities while ensuring that the available resources are focused to the relevant beneficiaries. Increase efforts to promote the use of contraceptives to reduce the number of unplanned pregnancies and consequently incidences of neglect and abandonment. Expand social protection services to reach vulnerable girls as a protective measure against early pregnancies, sexual and gender-based violence.	County Treasury and Planning/ County Department of Culture and Social Services/ Administration Coordination and Public Service
Nutrition	County allocated Ksh 15 million for nutrition spending in 2015/16. Nutrition budget allocations are still low and nutrition is also not clear in plans.	Improve the predictability in financing the nutrition budget in the county with a clear budget line for nutrition in the county. Enhance the articulation of nutrition in the County Integrated Development Plans; and enhance budgetary allocations towards nutrition sensitive programmes with clear budgetary lines for nutrition in given sectors.	County Treasury and Planning/ County Department of Health and all other Sectors namely; Education, Agriculture, Social Protection and WASH.
Budget Execution	The budget execution rate for most social sector budgets, especially health, water and sanitation, was low. For instance, budget execution rates for water and sanitation declined from 90 per cent in 2014/15 to 12 per cent in 2017/18.	To improve budget utilization rates, there is need for the National Treasury to adhere to disbursement schedules by releasing resources on time. On its part, the county should strengthen procurement systems and improve cash flow forecasting.	County Treasury and Planning, All County departments; National Treasury
Data Availability and Disaggregation	The county has not significantly prioritized investments in disaggregated data. This has adverse effects on planning and budgeting and further means women's domestic care work is not measured in the economy	The county will need to prioritize investments in disaggregated data collection and management and apply the utilization of data in evidence-based planning, budgeting, monitoring and service delivery. Apply disaggregated data to measure women's domestic/unpaid care work, understand the socio-economic implications of limited participation in the economy and further develop social and economic policies and implement programs that empower women.	County Planning, Statistics and M&E Unit; and Social/Gender Departments

(Endnotes)

- Gross county product is conceptually equivalent to the county share of GDP. Gross domestic product is a measure of newly created value through production by resident economic agents (in this case individuals, households, businesses, establishments, and enterprises resident in Kenya).
- See, for example, UNICEF (2017) Early Moments Matter, New York: UNICEF.
- Monetary poor people are considered at risk of monetary poverty when their equalised disposable income (after social transfers) is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median value.
- Multidimensional poverty captures different deprivations experienced by poor people in their daily lives, such as lack of access to basic education, health or WASH services, inadequate nutritional intake, experiencing physical or emotional violence or abuse, etc.
- Base year 2013
- Non-revenue water (NRW) is water that has been produced and is "lost" before it reaches the customer. Losses can be real losses (through leaks, sometimes also referred to as physical losses) or apparent losses (for example through theft or metering inaccuracies)
- Body Mass Index (BMI) is a value derived from the mass (weight) and height of a person. It is expressed in units of Kg/M². Broadly, a person is categorized as underweight if BMI is below 18.5 Kg/M²; normal weight: between 18.5 Kg/M² and 25 Kg/M²; and overweight: 25 Kg/M² to 30 Kg/M² and obese: over 30 Kg/M².

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