



COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

COUNTY GENDER DATA SHEET



JULY 2019

TEN COUNTIES SPECIFIC GENDER DATA SHEET

The data sheet illustrates the state of women and men based on key thematic areas with gender implications in Kenya.

The baseline data was collected for ten selected counties namely BOMET, KITUI, KIRINYAGA, TURKANA, KAKAMEGA, BARINGO, KILIFI, MERU, KISUMU AND MARSABIT.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The Council of County Governors (COG) is a non-partisan Intergovernmental organization established under Section 19 of the Intergovernmental Relations Act (IGRA 2012) and it comprises the Governors of the forty-seven Counties. The main mandate is to promote visionary leadership; share best practices; offer a collective voice on policy issues; promote inter – county consultations encourage and initiate information sharing on the performance of County Governments with regard to the execution of their functions and offer collective consultation on matters of interest to County Governments. In the last two years, the Council has deliberately invested in advancing Gender Equality and Women Empowerment through the County Governments.

The Council in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics with support from UN Women Kenya developed the County Gender Datasheets for 10 select Counties. These will form a baseline for gender data and provide information that will be used in tracking progress on implementation of gender equality and women empowerment indicators. In addition, the datasheets are expected to inform gender mainstreaming strategies during the mid-term review of the CIDPs 2018-2022. The County Specific Gender Datasheets were developed through a consultative process, where officers from the ten Counties provided valuable input that enabled their development and finalization. Specific gratitude goes to colleagues and representatives of County Governments of Baringo, Bomet, Kakamega, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisumu, Kitui Marsabit, Meru and Turkana.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks the leadership and overall policy guidance offered by **H.E Prof. Paul Chepkwony**, the Chairperson of the COG committee responsible for gender affairs. In addition, I take cognizance of the exemplary technical guidance provided by the Director General, KNBS, Mr. Zachary Mwangi.

My sincere gratitude goes to the State Department of Gender Affairs and the UN Women, Kenya Country Office specifically the Women Count Programme for their continued and consistent support in providing gender expertise and financial support to the process. Further, I would like to acknowledge the County Directors responsible for Gender, County Directors in charge of Finance and Economic Planning as well as the County Statistical Officers for their valuable contributions towards the development of the County Gender data sheets.

Finally, I wish to thank Maureen Gitonga (UN Women, Kenya), Abdikadir Awes, Joshua Musyimi, Rosemary Kongani, Patrick Ndivo & Caroline Mutwiri (KNBS), Jackline Migide & Ivy Nyandiko (CoG), Paul Kuria (Former CoG staff) and James Gatungu (Lead Consultant) who provided the overall technical support towards the development of the data sheets. I express sincere gratitude to all those who, in their diverse ways, made the production of the County specific gender data sheets a success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jacqueline Mogeni', written over a light blue circular stamp.

Ms. Jacqueline Mogeni, MBS
Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Council of Governors in collaboration with UN Women has been implementing a project titled “Deepening gender mainstreaming efforts to institutionalize the gender function at the County level” under the current Council of Governors, UN Women Letter of Agreement FY 2018/19. Among the components was the development of County Specific Gender Data Sheets for 10 select counties namely Bomet, Kitui, Kirinyaga, Turkana, Kakamega, Baringo, Kilifi, Meru, Kisumu and Marsabit in partnership with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The data was collected from County governments' administrative sources and published Government reports with 2017 as the base year.

The ten counties were selected based on their participation in the rapid gender assessment conducted in 2016 by Council of Governors and UN Women and therefore would provide a baseline for engagement. Secondly, these Counties have large population with high poverty prevalence and exhibit high inequality indices. Such indicators pose inordinate vulnerability to women and girls and hence the counties selection was in line with the SDG principle of *Leaving No One Behind*. Other counties were selected in alignment to the wider UN strategy, which identifies counties that require UN joint programming approach for actual transformation i.e. UN area-based programmes.

The analysis on population dynamics reveals that Kakamega County is most populated among the ten counties based on Population projections for 2017. The Marsabit and Kirinyaga counties are least populated. There are no major disparity between females and males across the counties. The population density which measures the number of human inhabitants per square kilometer reveals that Kakamega County is still leading with Kisumu and Kirinyaga counties ranking second and third, respectively. This calls for counties to put strategies in place to plan for the growing population in the spirit of bringing services closer to the people and leaving no one behind.

The numbers of persons living with disability vary across the ten counties with Meru County recording the highest number of individuals with disability. The number was lowest in Bomet and Marsabit counties, respectively. The most common type of disability among the counties are visual and physical; whereas the least common type are self-care and speech. In response to this challenge, the county governments should facilitate services that address the needs of this special population.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is the average number of children born to a woman in her reproductive life time if she were to pass through all child bearing years reveals that Turkana, Kilifi and Marsabit counties have the highest number of children ever born per woman while Kirinyaga County has the least number of children per woman. This compares well with uptake of modern contraceptive in most of counties with exception of Turkana County.

It was observed that pneumonia, cancer and malaria remain the leading causes of death in most of the ten counties with pneumonia accounting for 22 per cent deaths in 2017. However, there exist disparities in the causes of deaths across the counties.

Immunization coverage which is critical for child survival shows an impressive coverage of Bacillus Calmette and Guerin (BCG) vaccination with Bomet, Baringo and Kirinyaga counties recording 100 per cent while Marsabit registered the least at 92.6 per cent. Kirinyaga County recorded the highest percentage of those immunized against measles at (100 per cent) while Turkana County had the lowest (41.7 per cent). The county governments in collaboration with National government should therefore allocate adequate resources and enhance campaigns for 100 per cent coverage of all key vaccinations.

The health personnel to population ratio which measures whether the health work force is adequate to cover the population with essential health services, shows that all the counties falls below the recommended World Health Organization (WHO) ratio. Kirinyaga County has the

highest number of doctors per 100,000-population recording 14 while Bomet and Turkana counties have only 4 doctors for the same population. Marsabit County is leading in clinical officers and nurses' population ratio while Kakamega and Turkana counties recorded the lowest. Majority of the Doctors and Clinical officers are males whereas most nurses are females. Counties should enhance investment in health services through provision of adequate health personnel and health facilities to enable the Realization of Universal Health Care (RUHC).

Data on Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) shows that among the ten counties total enrolment was highest in Kakamega, Turkana and Kisumu counties while the lowest enrolment was recorded in Marsabit and Kirinyaga counties. To ensure all eligible pre-primary going children are fully enrolled, necessary incentives such as free ECED education and feeding programmes should be enhanced to boost enrolment rates.

On county employment, Kakamega County has the largest Government work force with the lowest recorded in Marsabit County. The attainment of the one third gender rule of employment has been achieved in all the counties with bias towards females.

Poverty which is defined as a state or condition in which a person or community lacks basic necessities for a minimum standard of living reveals that absolute/overall poverty incidence is highest in Turkana County (79.4 per cent) and lowest in Meru (19.4 per cent) and Kirinyaga (20.0 per cent) counties, respectively. Counties should put in place strategies to alleviate the living conditions in areas where the poverty levels are reported to be high. Adequate resources should be allocated for development in the key sectors that generate economic growth and empowerment.

The data on leadership positions at different levels in the ten counties depicts that men dominate in leadership positions. This means that women participation and representation in key leadership positions, governance as well as in decision-making organs within the County governments remains low despite women being majority in the population.

The access to safe drinking water by households vary across the 10 counties with Kakamega County recording the highest proportion at 89.9 per cent while Bomet County recorded the least at 35 per cent. On mode of human waste disposal, Kisumu County recorded the highest usage of toilets at 96.3 per cent of the households while Marsabit County has the least at 26 per cent.

In overall, the Gender Equality Index which is computed based on three critical aspects of human development namely reproductive health, empowerment and economic participation illustrates gender disparities across the ten counties. Kirinyaga County recorded the highest index at 56 per cent, followed by Kisumu at 53 per cent while Turkana County registered the lowest index at 37 per cent. County governments should therefore put measures in place to ensure women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making.

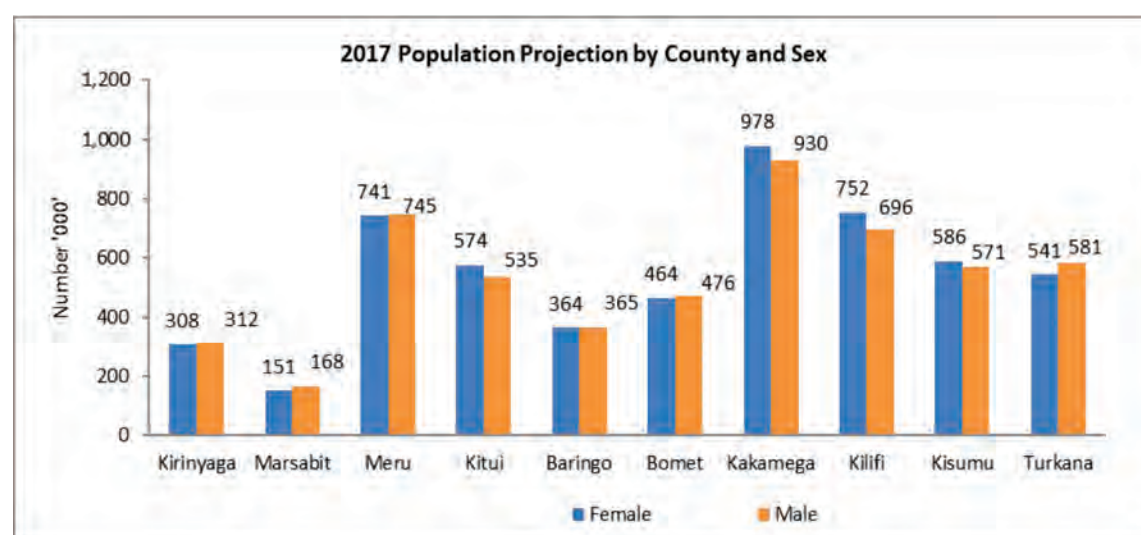
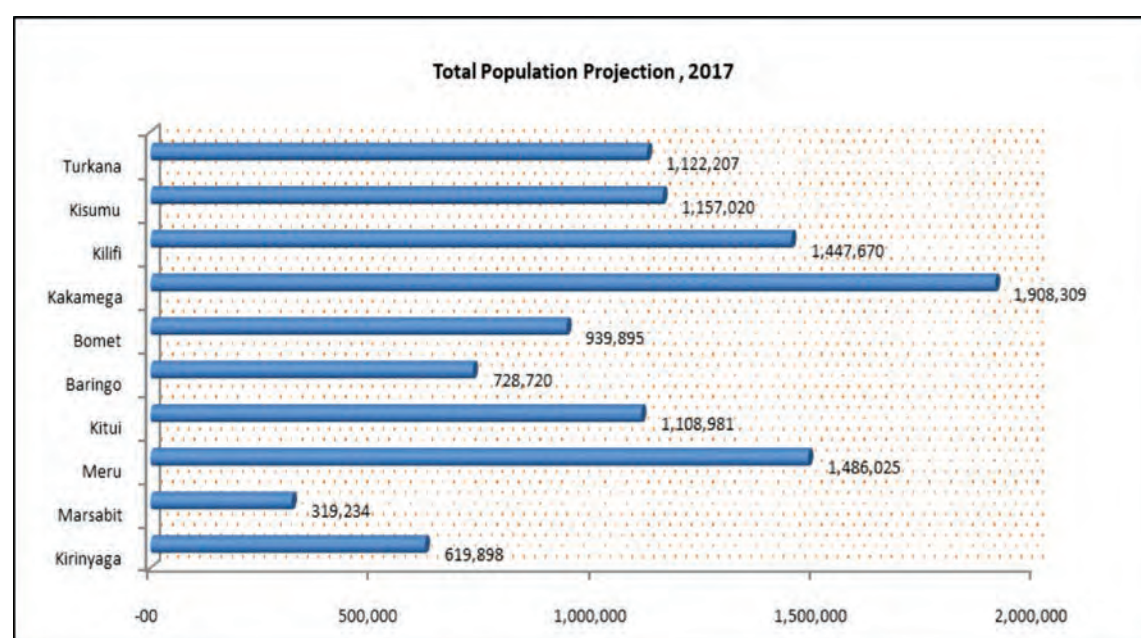
A: POPULATION/HOUSEHOLD

The data sheet illustrates the state of women and men based on key thematic areas with gender implications of Kenya society. The baseline data was collected for ten selected counties namely Bomet, Kitui, Kirinyaga, Turkana, Kakamega, Baringo, Kilifi, Meru, Kisumu and Marsabit. The data was collected from County governments' administrative sources and published Government reports with 2017 as the base year.

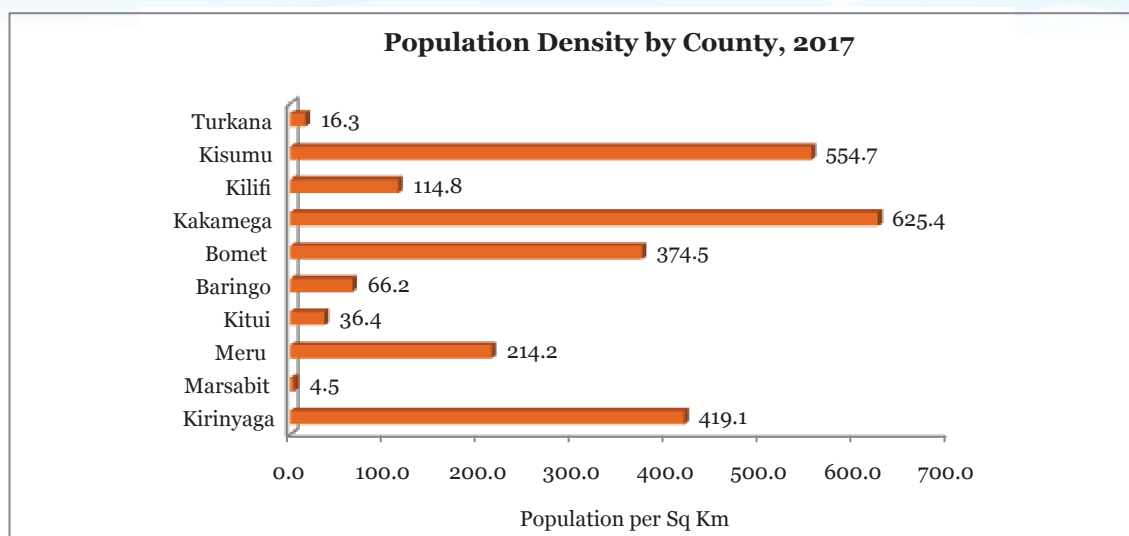
A1: Population Projection in 2017 by County, Number

County	Kirinyaga	Marsabit	Meru	Kitui	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kisumu	Turkana
Total	619,898	319,234	1,486,025	1,108,981	728,720	939,895	1,908,309	1,447,670	1,157,020	1,122,207
Female	308,306	151,344	740,891	574,249	363,991	463,957	977,982	751,501	585,746	541,147
Male	311,591	167,889	745,134	534,732	364,728	475,916	930,327	696,169	571,274	581,061

Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census 2017 Projections



A2: Population Density by County



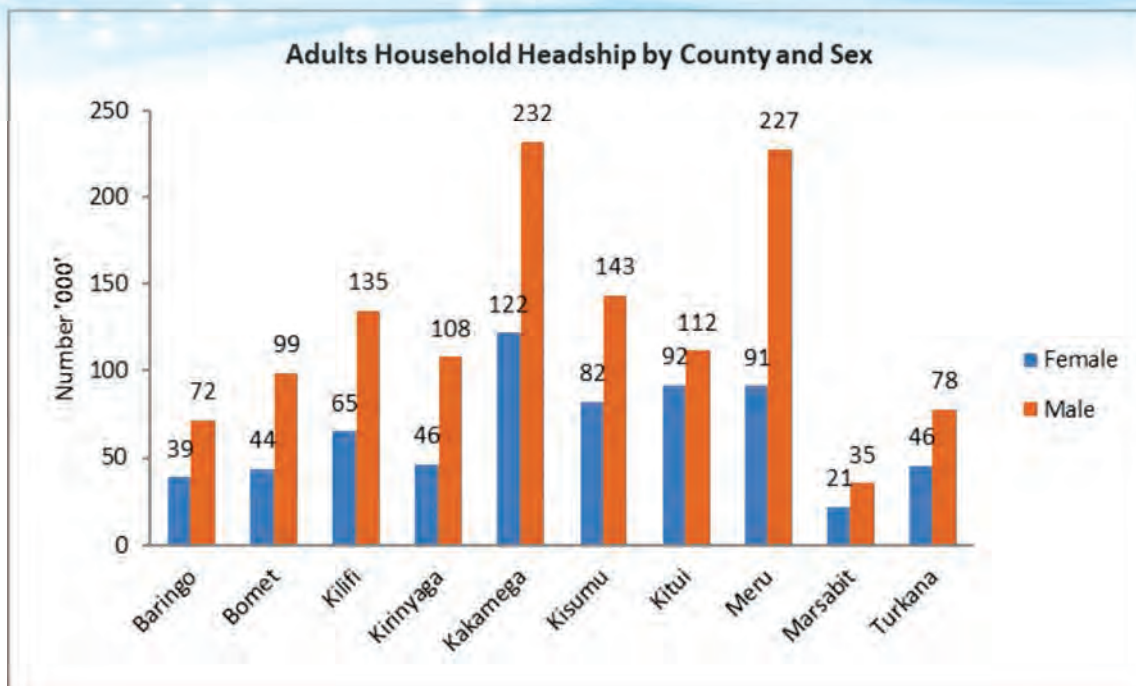
Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census 2017 Projection

- Kakamega County is most populated among the ten counties based on Population projections for 2017. This trailed by Meru and Kilifi Counties, respectively. Marsabit and Kirinyaga counties are the least populated.
- Although there are no huge disparity between females and males across the counties, more females were projected in Kitui, Kakamega, Kilifi and Kisumu counties.
- On the other hand, Population density which measures the number of human inhabitants per square kilometer reveals that Kakamega County is still leading with Kisumu and Kirinyaga counties ranking second and third, respectively.
- Counties should put strategies in place to plan for the growing population in the spirit of bringing services closer to the people and leaving no one behind.

A3: Household Headship by County 2009, Number

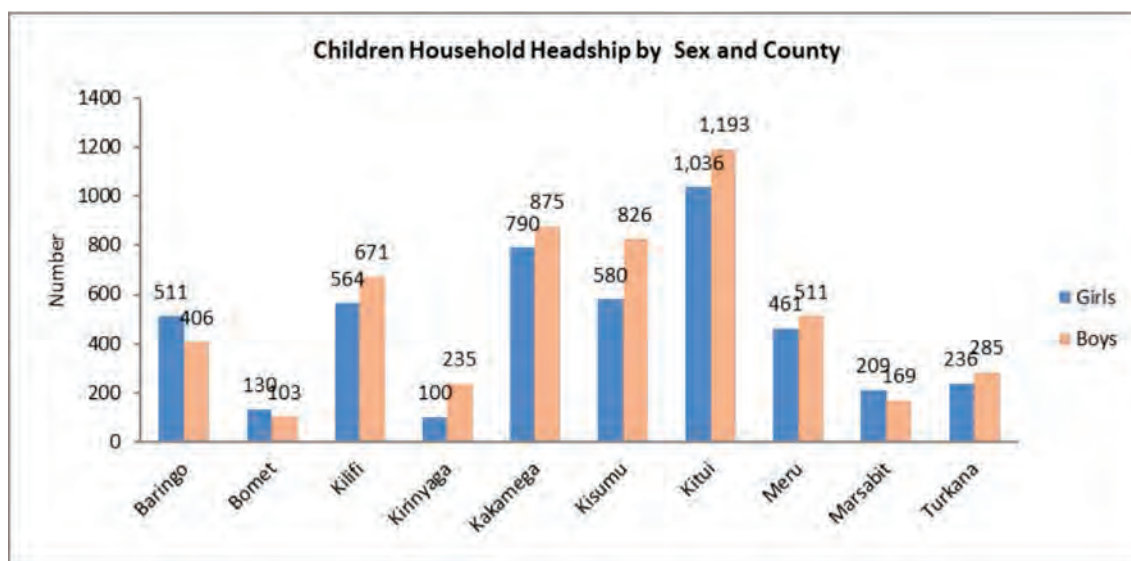
County	Adult Headed Household			Children Headed Household		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Girls	Boys
Baringo	110,649	38,778	71,871	917	511	406
Bomet	142,361	43,803	98,558	233	130	103
Kilifi	199,764	64,963	134,801	1,235	564	671
Kirinyaga	153,885	46,090	107,795	335	100	235
Kakamega	354,014	122,028	231,986	1,665	790	875
Kisumu	225,313	81,923	143,390	1,406	580	826
Kitui	203,262	91,722	111,540	2,229	1,036	1,193
Meru	318,644	91,346	227,298	972	461	511
Marsabit	56,563	21,385	35,178	378	209	169
Turkana	123,191	45,571	77,620	521	236	285

Source: KNBS, 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census



- Kakamega and Meru Counties have the highest number of adult headed households whereas Marsabit County has the least. The same trend is demonstrated when data is desegregated by sex

A4: Children Household Headship by County, 2009

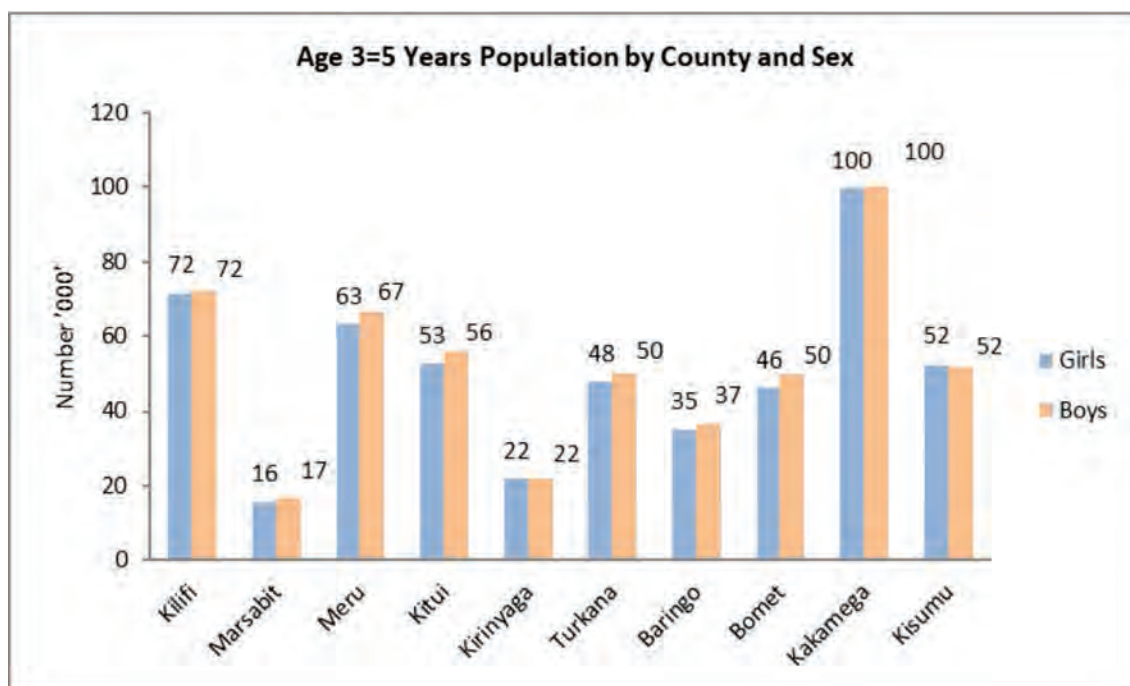


- Kitui and Kakamega counties have the highest number of children headed households. This mainly caused by factors like death of parents, divorce and abandonment of children. Bomet and Turkana counties recorded the least number of child headed households.
- The disaggregation of data by gender follows the same pattern with the two counties leading.
- Counties should formulate policies geared towards children and women headed households to enable them access basic necessities and rights.

A5.1: 2017 Population Projection: Age Group 3 – 5 Years, Numbers

	Kilifi	Marsabit	Meru	Kitui	Kirinyaga	Turkana	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kisumu
Total	143,698	32,276	129,878	108,579	43,678	98,069	71,762	96,063	199,685	104,559
Girls	71,594	15,704	63,213	52,642	21,806	47,746	35,065	46,178	99,641	52,488
Boys	72,104	16,572	66,665	55,937	21,872	50,322	36,697	49,885	100,044	52,072

Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census 2017 Projections

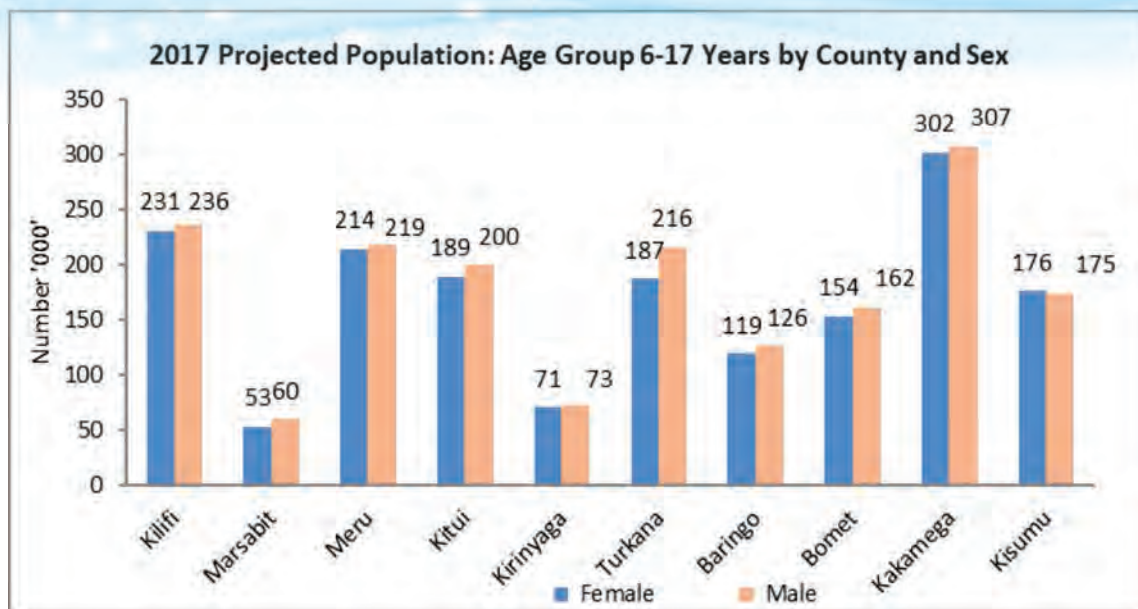


- This special population group targets ECED going children
- Kakamega and Kilifi counties are leading in population of this age group whereas Marsabit and Kirinyaga counties are the Lowest.
- Disparity between boys and girls is minimal across the counties.
- County governments should plan for this population meant to be attending pre-primary education through provision of adequate resources.

A5.2: 2017 Projected Population: Age Group 6-17 Years, Numbers

	Kilifi	Marsabit	Meru	Kitui	Kirinyaga	Turkana	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kisumu
Total	467,358	112,891	432,847	389,098	144,142	403,082	245,278	315,241	608,924	350,752
Female	231,004	53,272	214,085	189,217	70,921	187,350	119,184	153,717	301,714	176,209
Male	236,354	59,620	218,762	199,881	73,221	215,733	126,094	161,523	307,210	174,543

Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census 2017 Projections

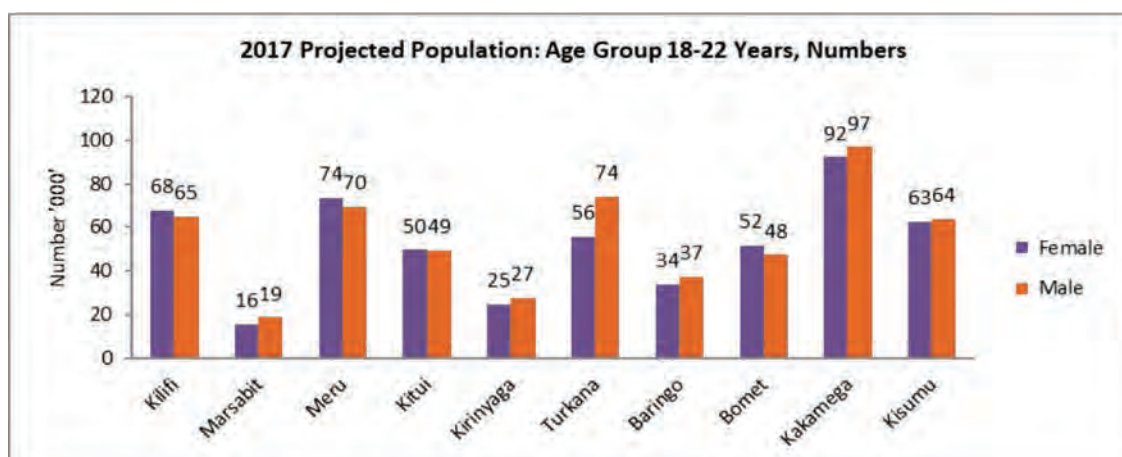


- This age group targets primary and secondary school going children
- The population of this age category follows the trend of ages 3-5 years with Kakamega and Kilifi counties having the lion share of this population across the ten counties while Kirinyaga and Marsabit counties records the least population of this age group, respectively.
- Disparity between boys and girls is minimal across the counties.
- County governments should collaborate with National Government to mobilize adequate resources to ensure universal education for all children is achieved.

A5.3: 2017 Projected Population: Age Group 18-22 Years, Numbers

	Kilifi	Marsabit	Meru	Kitui	Kirinyaga	Turkana	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kisumu
Total	132,756	34,234	143,364	99,084	52,122	129,804	71,304	99,098	189,153	126,514
Female	67,792	15,562	73,703	49,814	24,713	55,830	33,820	51,597	92,328	62,801
Male	64,964	18,672	69,661	49,270	27,409	73,973	37,484	47,501	96,826	63,713

Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census 2017 Projections

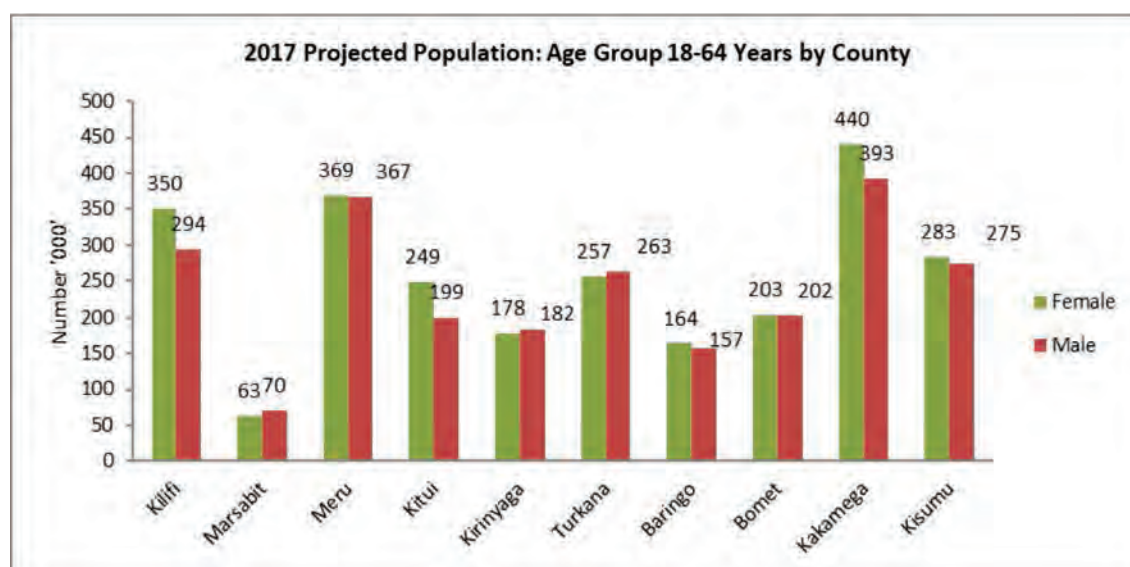


- This category includes young people who are at universities, middle level colleges or Technical and Vocation Education Trainings.
- Kakamega County dominates in this population age group. Meru and Kilifi counties follow while Marsabit County registered the least.
- Disparity in gender is notable across all the counties with Turkana County being pronounced in favour of men while Meru, Kilifi and Bomet counties were in favour of females.
- County governments should plan for students who do not join universities to ensure they acquire skills through Technical and Vocation Education Training institutions such as polytechnics.

A5.4: 2017 Projected Youth Population: Age Group 18-64 Years, Numbers

	Kilifi	Marsabit	Meru	Kitui	Kirinyaga	Turkana	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kisumu
Total	644,505	132,786	735,767	448,471	360,259	519,486	320,634	405,775	833,111	558,064
Female	350,419	62,856	368,818	249,195	178,095	256,595	163,878	203,469	440,354	283,145
Male	294,086	69,930	366,949	199,275	182,164	262,891	156,757	202,306	392,757	274,919

Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census 2017 Projections



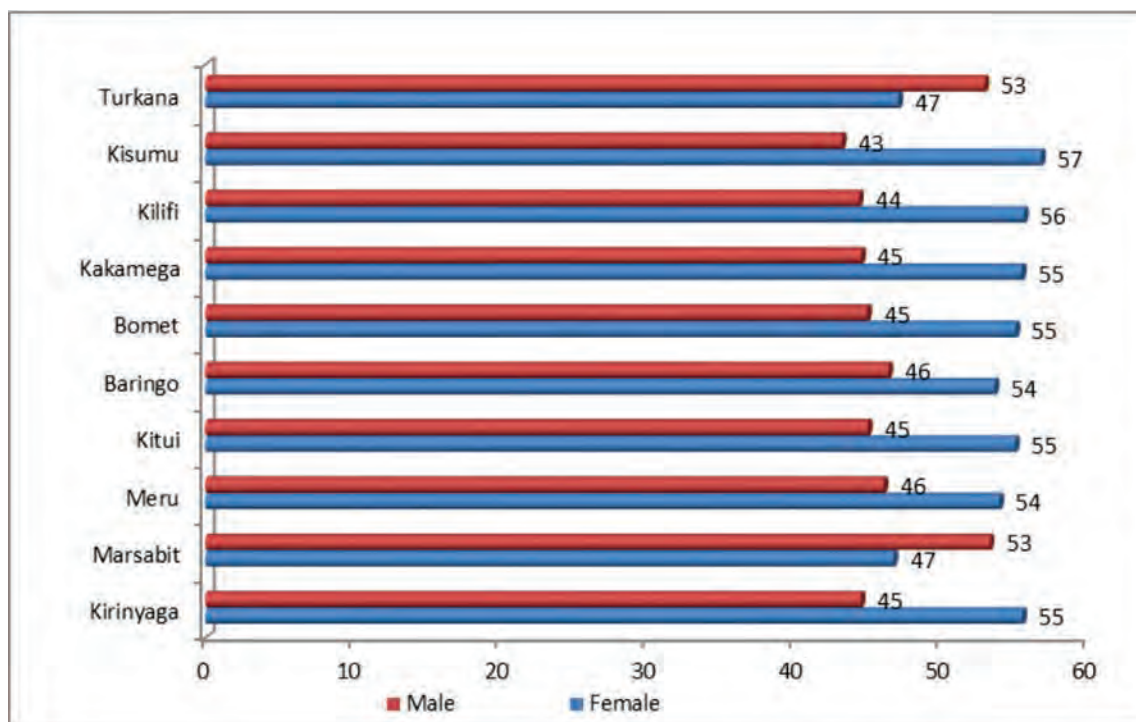
- This is a population expected to be working age group as per Kenya Constitution.
- Like most of the age groups, Kakamega, Meru and Kilifi counties dominates in population of the eligible work force while Marsabit County registered the least.
- With exception of Kakamega and Kilifi , other counties report a minimal disparity in gender.
- County governments should put measures to create employment opportunities for this big population.

A5.5: 2017 Projected Youth Population: Age Group 65+ Years, Numbers

	Kilifi	Marsabit	Meru	Kitui	Kirinyaga	Turkana	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kisumu
Total	49,003	13,296	64,766	57,917	29,843	24,296	22,111	29,530	59,519	34,453
Female	27,245	6,215	34,927	31,854	16,560	11,438	11,852	16,252	33,006	19,558
Male	21,759	7,081	29,840	26,063	13,283	12,858	10,258	13,279	26,513	14,895

Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census 2017 Projection

Proportion of persons Aged 65+ by County and Sex

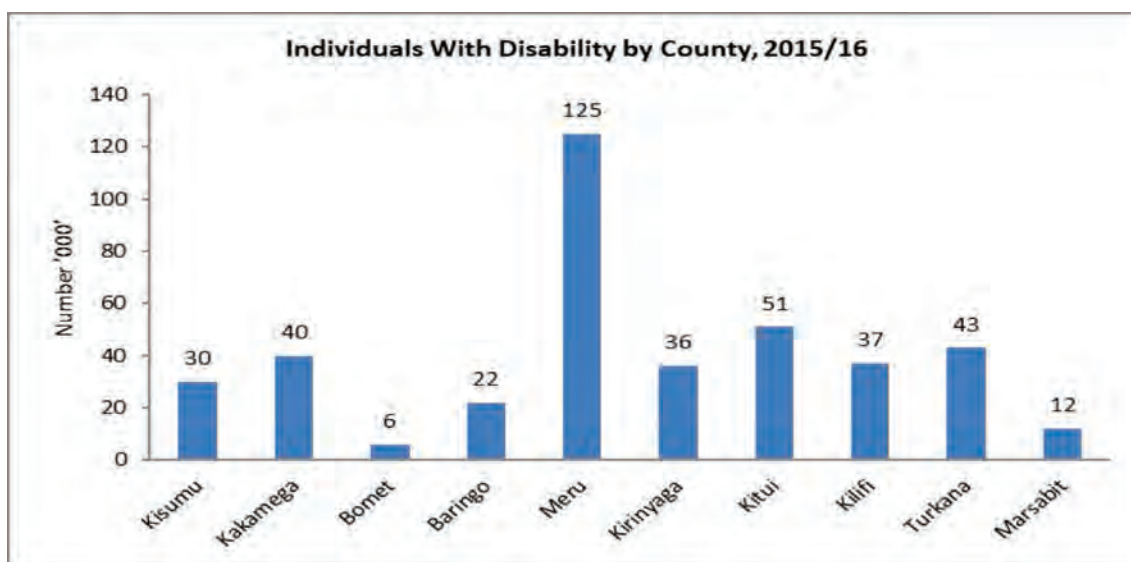


- Meru and Kakamega counties have the highest population of 65+ years, respectively, whereas Marsabit and Baringo records the least
- The proportion of females in this age bracket is highest in Kisumu County while that of males dominates in Marsabit and Turkana counties
- The counties need to put in place social protection mechanisms for the 65+ years to compliment the National government efforts

A6: Persons with Disability

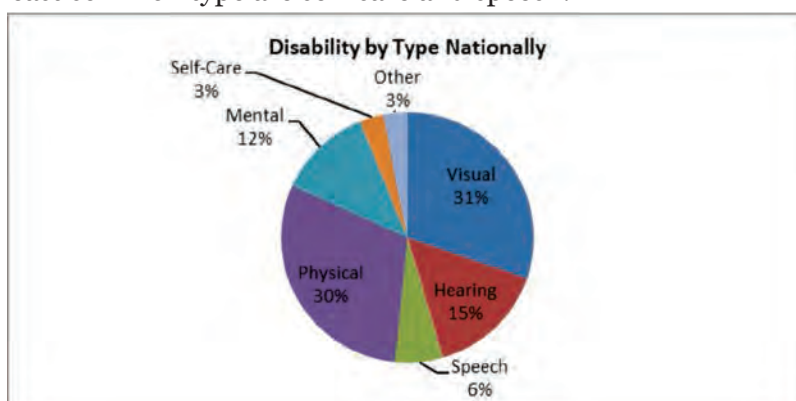
County	Proportion of the Population with Disability by Type and County							No of individuals with disability('000)
	Visual	hearing	speech	physical	mental	Self-care	others	
Kisumu	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.5	0	0.1	30.0
Kakamega	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0	0	40.0
Bomet	0.1	0.1	0	0.3	0.1	0	0	6.0
Baringo	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.6	0	0	22.0
Meru	4.9	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	125.0
Kirinyaga	3	0.5	0.2	1.8	0	0.2	0.3	36.0
Kitui	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	0	0	51.0
Kilifi	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.2	0	0	37.0
Turkana	1	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	43.0
Marsabit	1.3	1	0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.0

Source: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2015/16, Basic Report



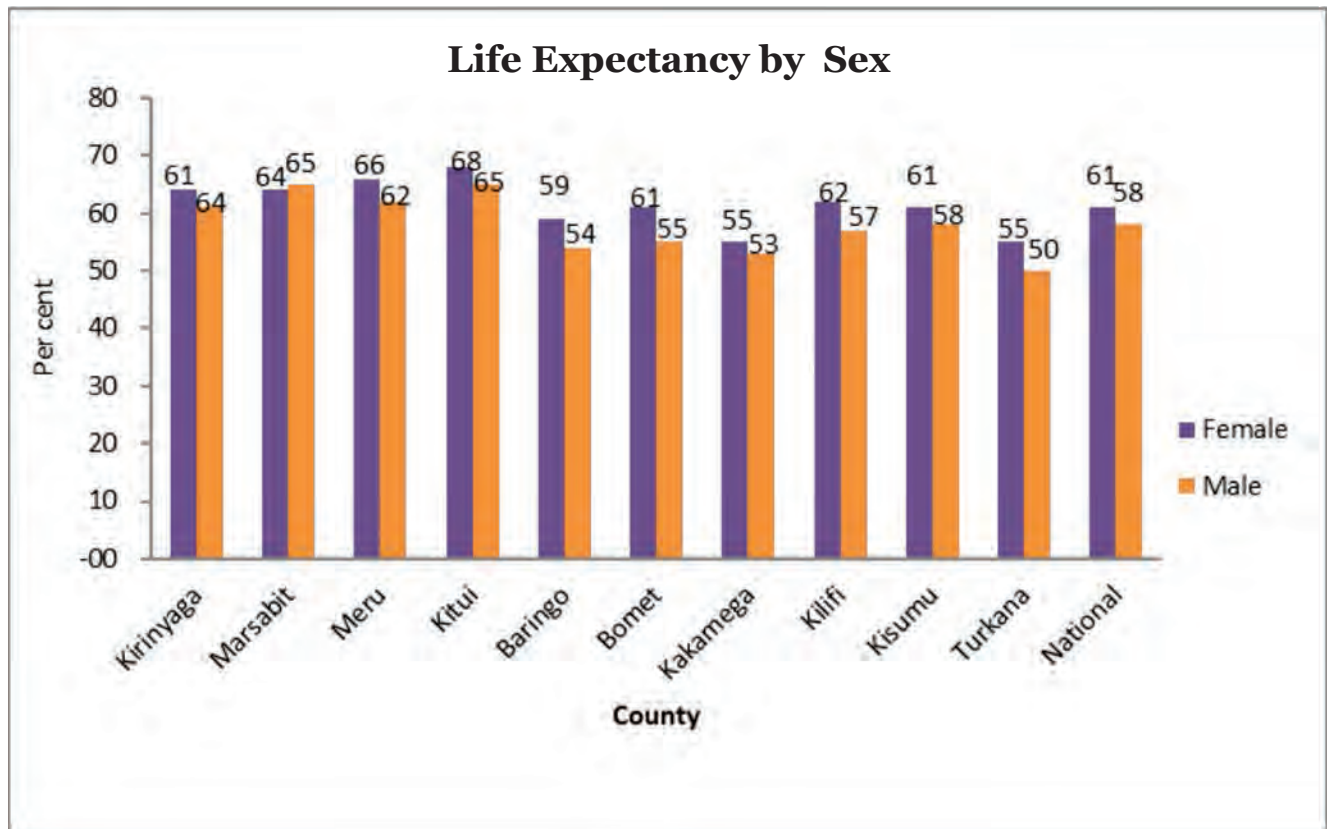
Source: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2015/16, Basic Report

- The numbers of individuals with disability vary across the ten counties with Meru County recording the highest number. The number was lowest in Bomet and Marsabit counties, respectively
- The most common type of disability among the counties are visual and Physical whereas the least common type are self-care and speech.



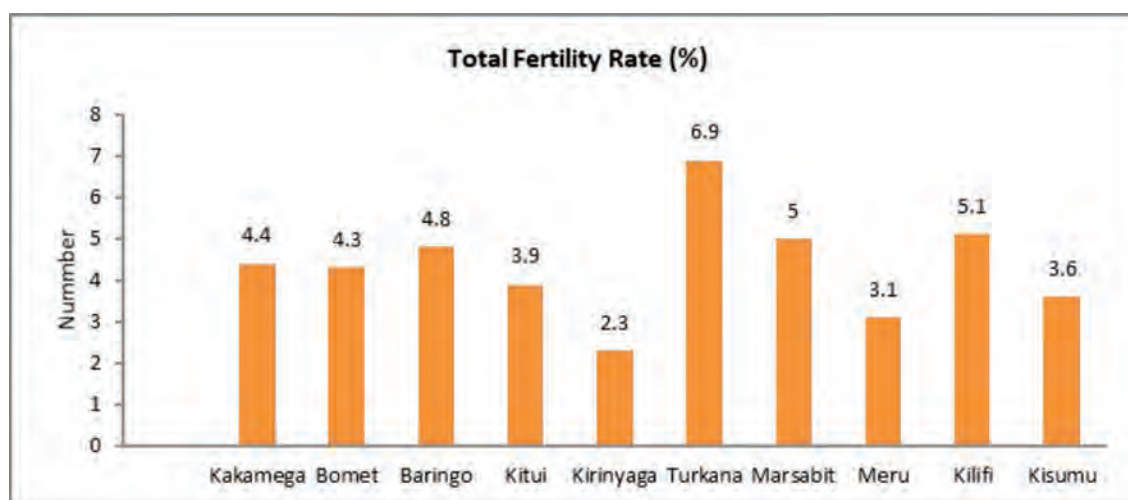
- In response to this challenge, the county governments should facilitate services that address the needs of this special population. Counties are also required to adhere to 5 per recruitments to persons with disability.

A7: Life Expectancy



- Life expectancy is defined as the average number of years a person born in a given country/area is expected to live if mortality rates at each age were to remain steady in the future
- The data shows that females live longer than males in all counties with exception of Marsabit County.
- Kitui County has the highest life expectancy for both sexes in all the ten counties while Turkana County recorded the least.
- Turkana, Kakamega and Baringo counties have shorter life expectancy than National average for both sexes.

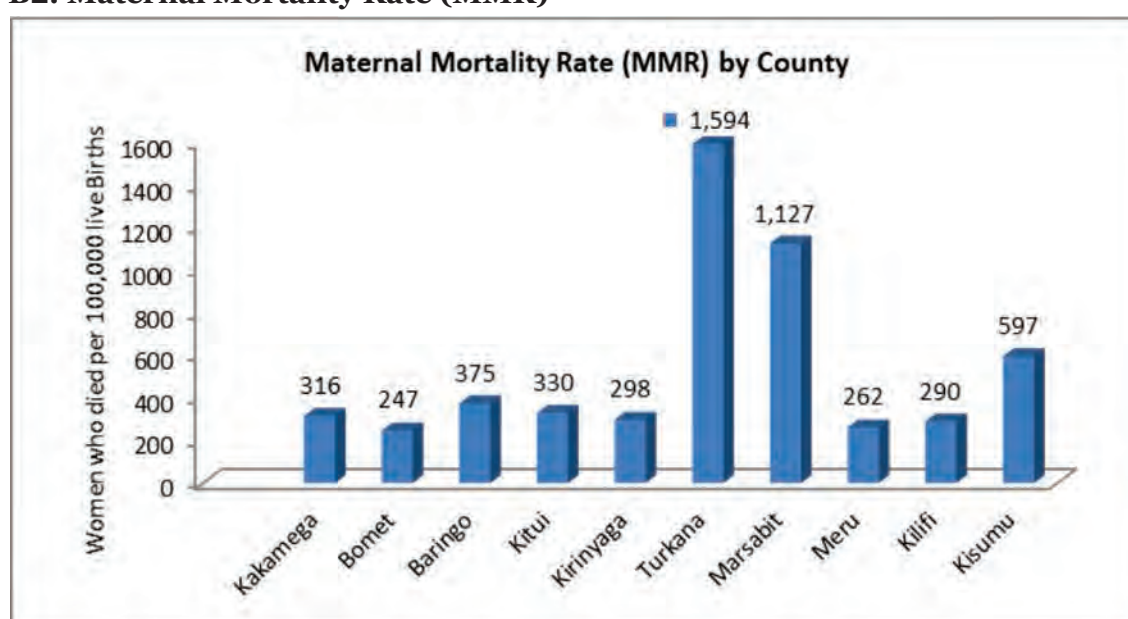
B1: Total Fertility Rate (TFR)



Source: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children born to a woman in her reproductive life time if she were to pass through all child bearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates in a population.
- Based on the definition, Turkana, Kilifi and Marsabit counties have the highest number of children per woman with 7 and 5, respectively, while Kirinyaga County has the least number of children per woman.
- The use of modern contraceptive methods has resulted in the TFR decline in most of counties. However, the uptake of modern contraceptives in Turkana County still remains low leading to high number of children per woman.

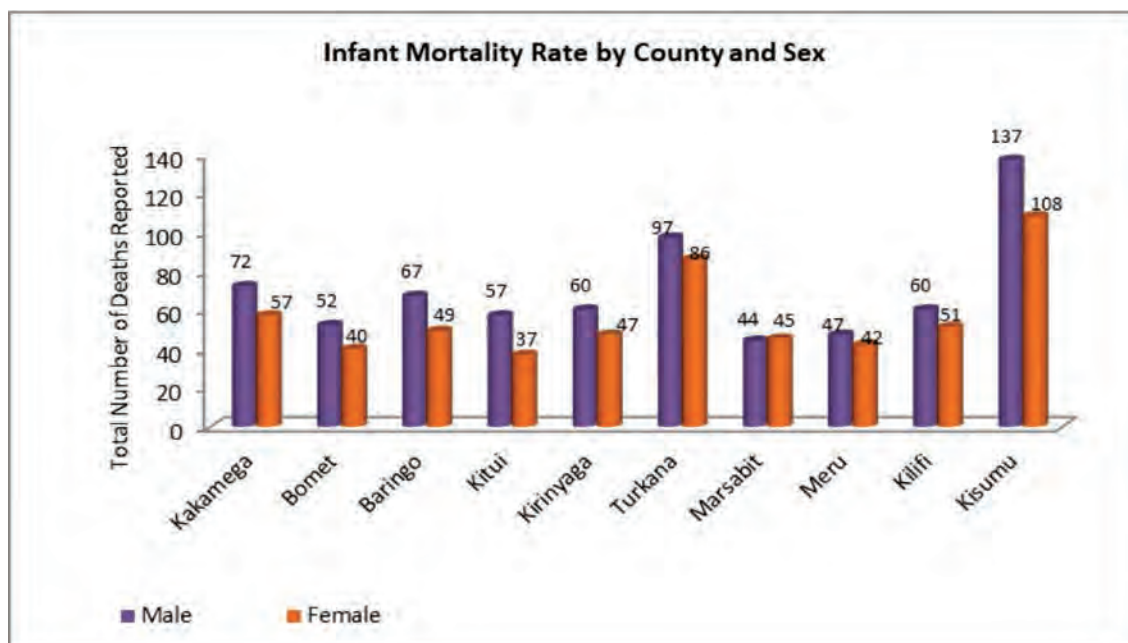
B2: Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)



Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report

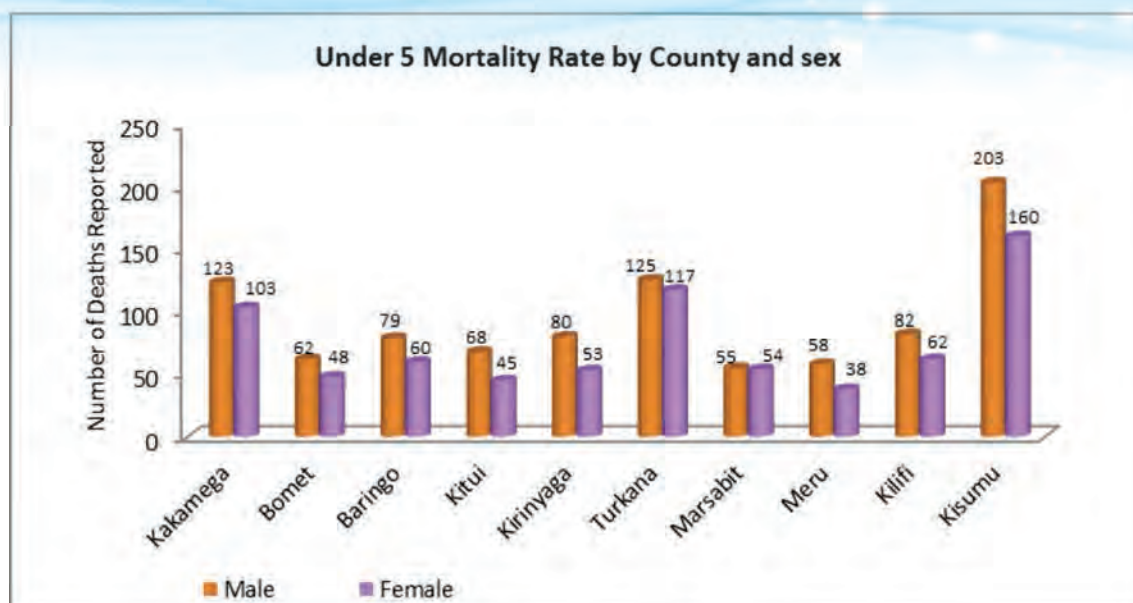
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the number of women who die during pregnancy, child birth or in the six week after child birth per 100,000, live births.
- Turkana and Marsabit have the highest MMR at 1,594 and 1,127, respectively, as per 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census report. Bomet and Meru counties recorded the lowest at 247 and 262, respectively.
- Counties should make deliberate efforts to address the high Maternal Mortality especially in Turkana and Marsabit counties.

B3: Infant Mortality Rate



Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of infants under age one dying per 1,000 live births
- Based on the definition and the data available it shows that Kisumu and Turkana counties recorded the highest number of deaths of both male and female infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
- Kitui County has the lowest number of deaths of female infants with 37 per 1,000 live births dying under one year.



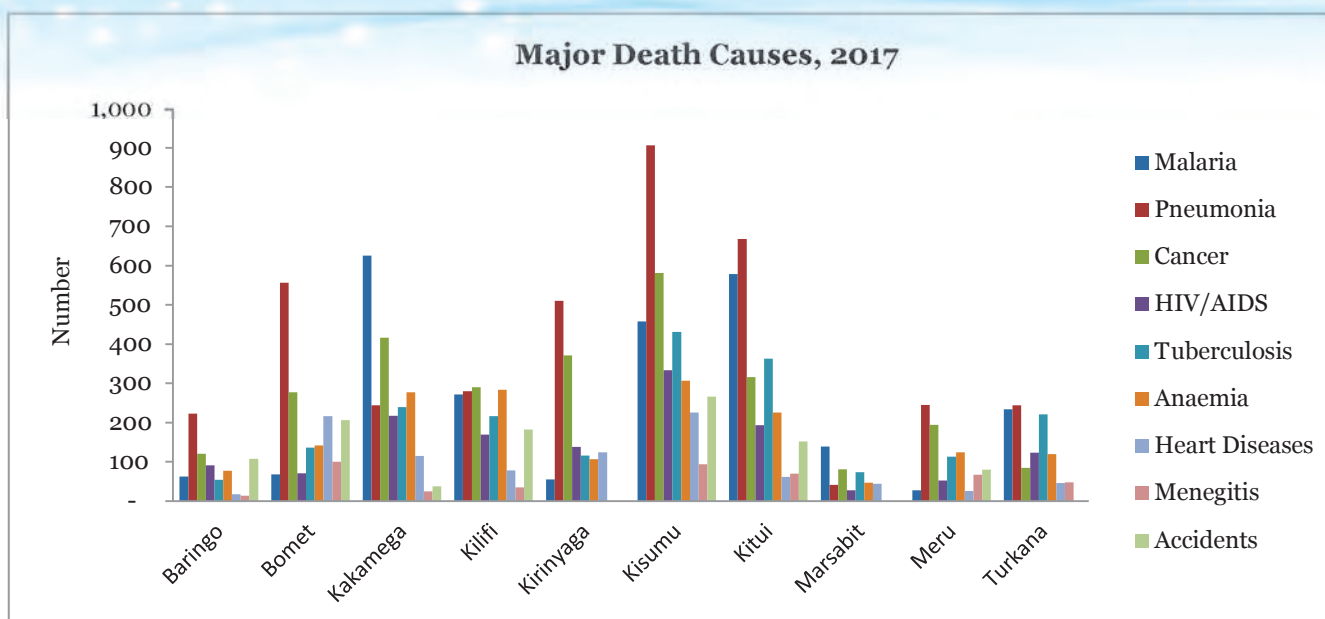
Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report

- Under-5 Mortality Rate is the probability of child dying before the fifth year.
- Kisumu County has the highest number of both male and female children who die before reaching five years with 203 on male children and 160 on female children. Marsabit County has the lowest number of male children deaths with 55 while Meru County has the lowest number of female children deaths with 38.
- According to Countdown to 2015 Maternal, Newborn & Child survival Kenya report, 2014; two-thirds of under-5 deaths are post-neonatal with leading causes of these deaths being pneumonia and diarrhea.
- The County Governments should put in place measures to ensure adequate and accessible medical resources for post-natal services.

B4: Major Causes of Death

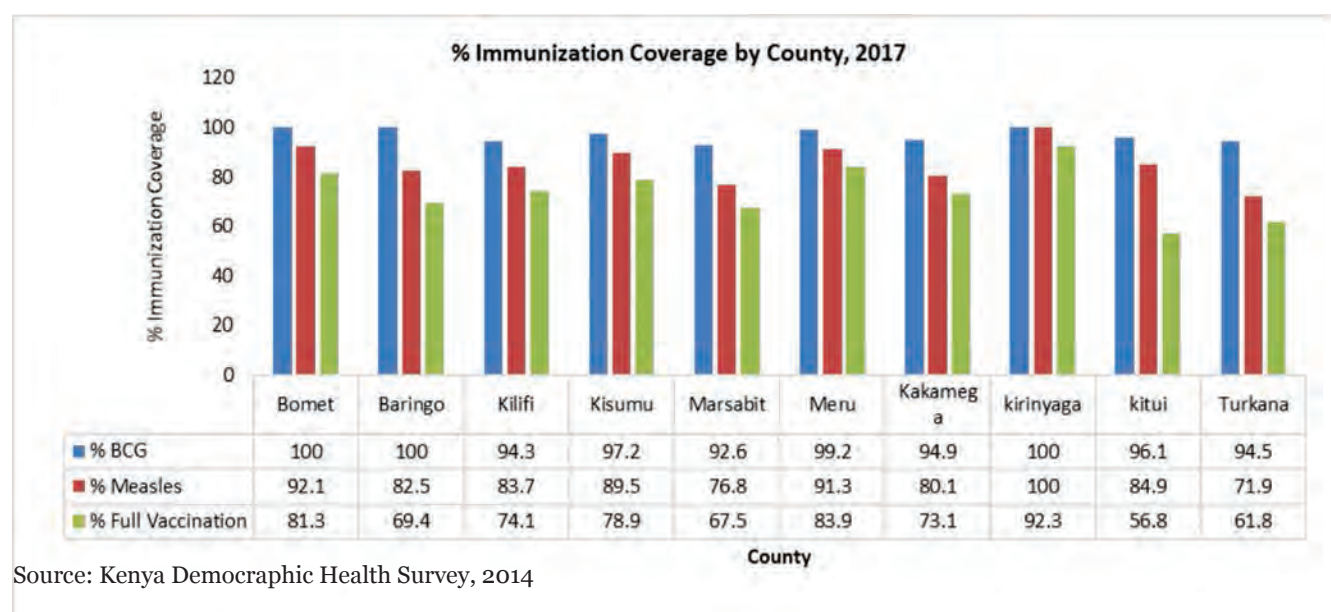
county/Disease	Number							
	Malaria	Pneumonia	Cancer	HIV/AIDS	Tuberculosis	Anaemia	Heart Diseases	Menegitis
Baringo	63	223	121	91	54	77	17	14
Bomet	68	556	277	71	136	142	216	100
Kakamega	625	244	416	217	239	277	115	25
Kilifi	272	280	290	169	216	284	78	35
Kirinyaga	55	510	371	138	116	107	124	..
Kisumu	458	906	581	333	431	307	226	94
Kitui	578	668	316	193	363	226	62	70
Marsabit	139	41	81	28	74	47	44	..
Meru	28	245	194	52	113	124	26	67
Turkana	234	244	85	123	221	120	46	48

Source: County Governments, Civil Registration Department



- Pneumonia, Cancer and Malaria remains the leading causes of death in counties with pneumonia accounting for 22 per cent deaths in 2017. Other leading causes include TB, HIV/AIDs and Anaemia. But there are disparities of major causes of deaths across the counties.
- Majority of these diseases are non-communicable. The disease burden in Kenya and by extension counties have implication on lost working days or school days.
- The policy interventions should be directed towards allocating more budgetary and human resources for Pneumonia, Cancer and Malaria by for health to reduce the disease burden in the counties.

C1: Immunization

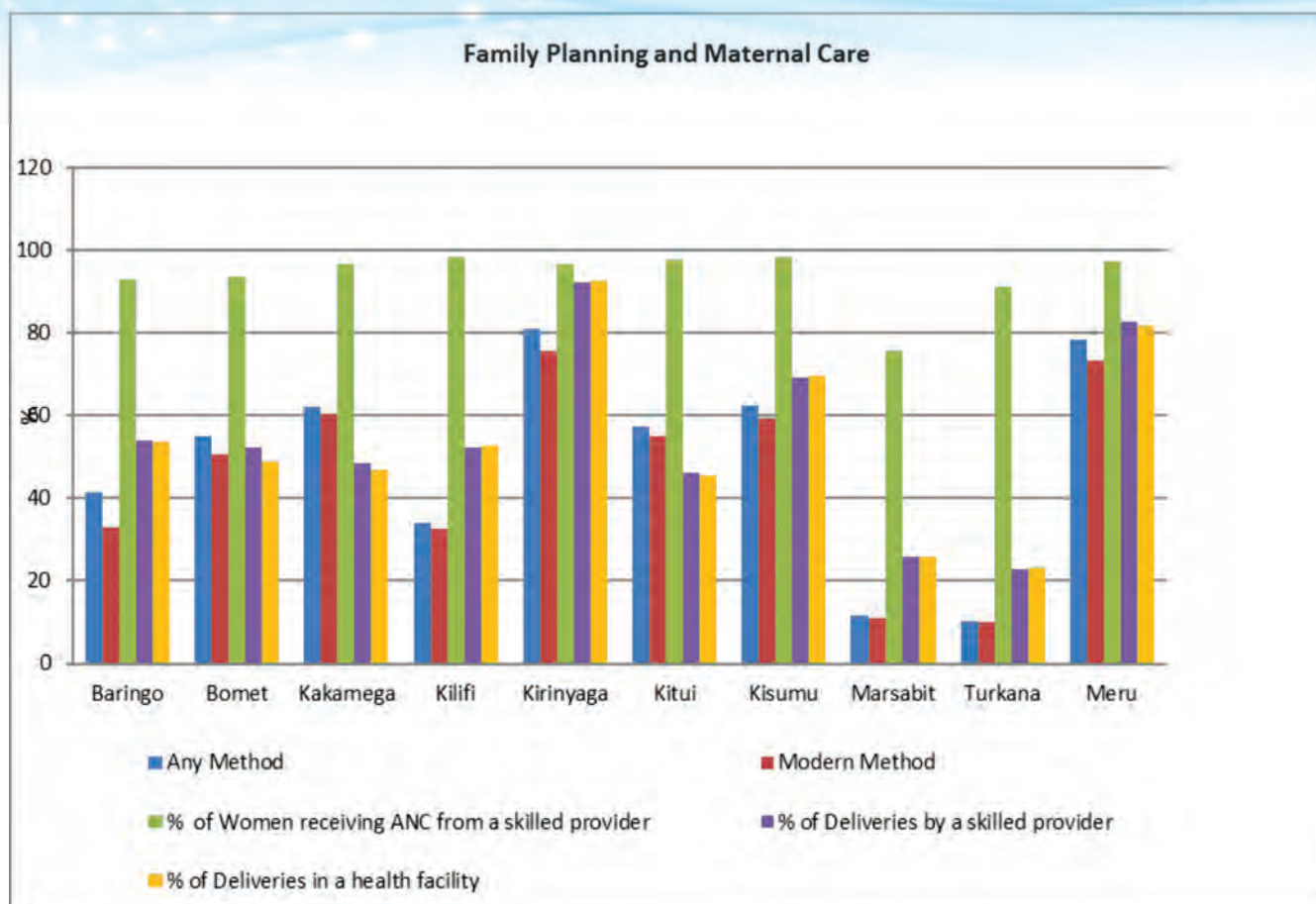


- Immunization coverage is of principal importance for child survival. After delivery, children are vulnerable to infectious diseases if not immunized as recommended
- All the 10 counties shows an impressive immunization coverage of Bacillus Calmette and Guerin (BCG) vaccination with Bomet, Baringo and Kirinyaga Counties recording 100 per cent while Marsabit has the least at 92.6 per cent
- Kirinyaga County presents the highest percentage of those immunized against measles at (100 per cent) while Turkana County had the lowest (71.9 per cent).
- In terms of full vaccination all counties presented over 61 per cent except Kitui County.
- County governments in collaboration with National government should allocate adequate resources and enhance campaigns for 100 per cent coverage of all key vaccinations

C2: Family Planning and Maternal Care, Per cent

	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kitui	Kisumu	Marsabit	Turkana	Meru
Any Method	41.4	54.8	62.1	34.1	81	57.3	62.4	11.7	10.4	78.2
Modern Method	33.1	50.4	60.3	32.8	75.6	55.1	59.3	10.9	10.1	73.2
% of Women receiving ANC from a skilled provider	92.8	93.5	96.4	98.2	96.4	97.5	98.4	75.6	91	97.3
% of Deliveries by a skilled provider	53.8	52.2	48.6	52.3	92.3	46.2	69.2	25.8	22.8	82.8
% of Deliveries in a health facility	53.5	49	47	52.6	92.5	45.6	69.5	25.8	23.1	81.8

Source:Kenya Demographic Health Survey, 2014

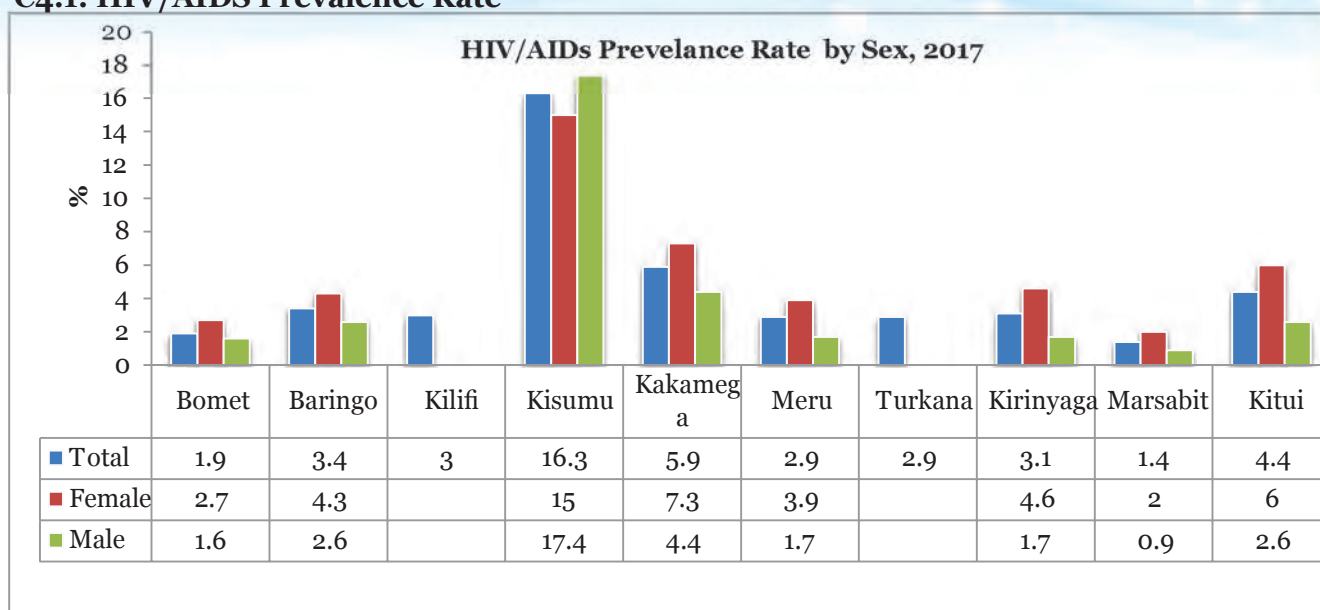


- Kirinyaga , Meru, Kisumu and Kakamega counties depicts high percentage uptake of methods of family planning while Marsabit and Turkana registered the lowest.
- All the ten counties reported over 75 per cent of women aged 15-49 having received Ante-Natal Care (ANC) from a skilled provider with Kisumu County reporting the highest (98.4 per cent) while Marsabit County was lowest at 75.6 per cent.
- There should be deliberate efforts to reach out counties in remote areas to ensure family planning services are accessible and also bridge the gaps of unmet needs
- Mobile clinics programme with skilled personnel should be enhanced to support mothers who are giving birth in most of counties enlisted especially Marsabit and Turkana counties.

C4: HIV/AIDs

While there has been a severe and generalized pandemic in the country since the disease was first discovered, there has been a steep decline of prevalence, showing that the measures taken by the respective institutions have had a significant impact.

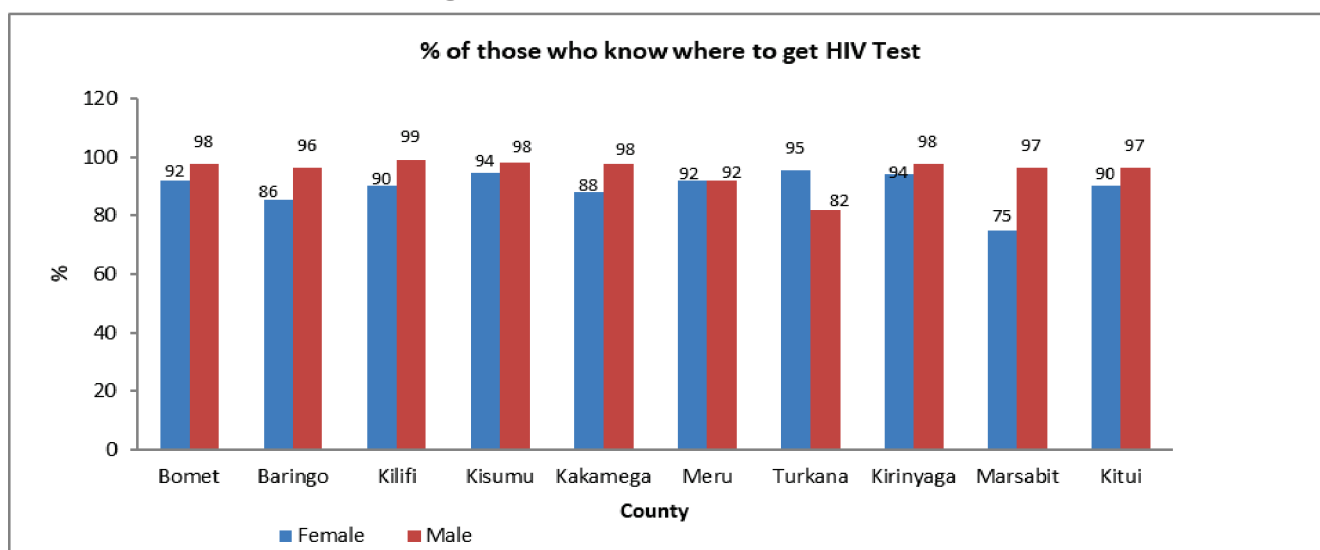
C4.1: HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate



Source: County Governments, Department of Medical Services and Public Health

Note: Kilifi and Turkana Counties HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate is not available by Sex

C4.2: Awareness of where to get HIV Test

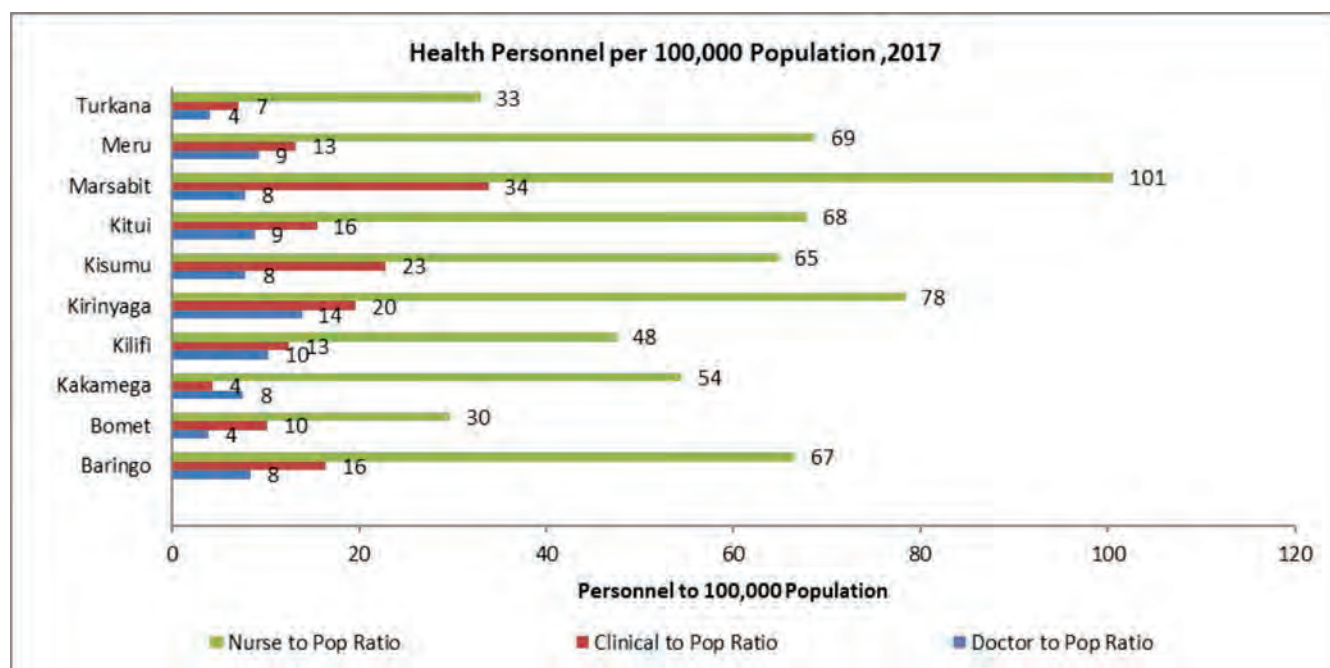


Source: Kenya Demographic Health Survey, 2014

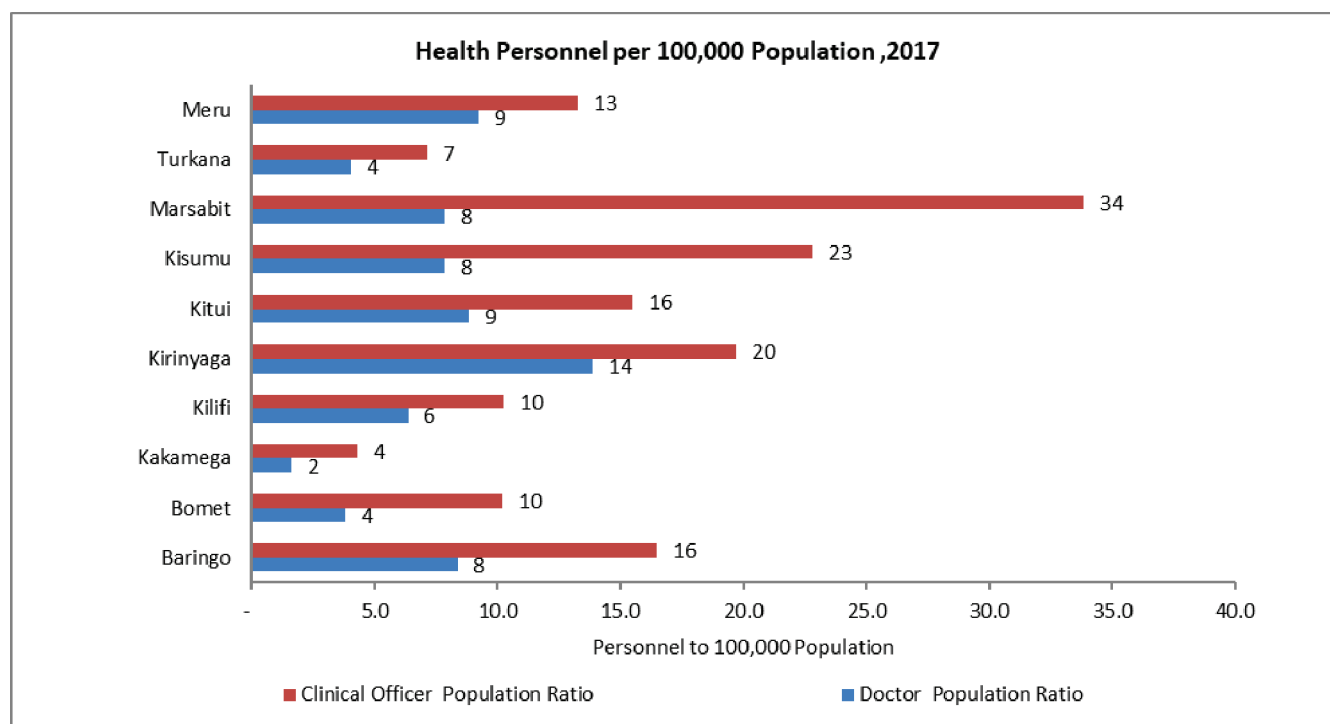
- Kisumu County records the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate at 16.3 per cent while Marsabit County has the least at 1.4 per cent.
- Female dominates in prevalence rate across all the counties except Kisumu county
- All counties recorded a high level of awareness of where to get an HIV Test. Analysis by sex reveals that Kisumu County has a high of 94.4 per cent males while Turkana County has the lowest at 75.4 per cent). Kilifi County has the highest females among the ten counties being aware of where to get an HIV Test standing at 99.2 per cent.
- The county Governments should not relent on addressing HIV/AIDS initiatives. This should be done through enhancement of counseling and awareness campaigns programmes

D:HEALTH PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES

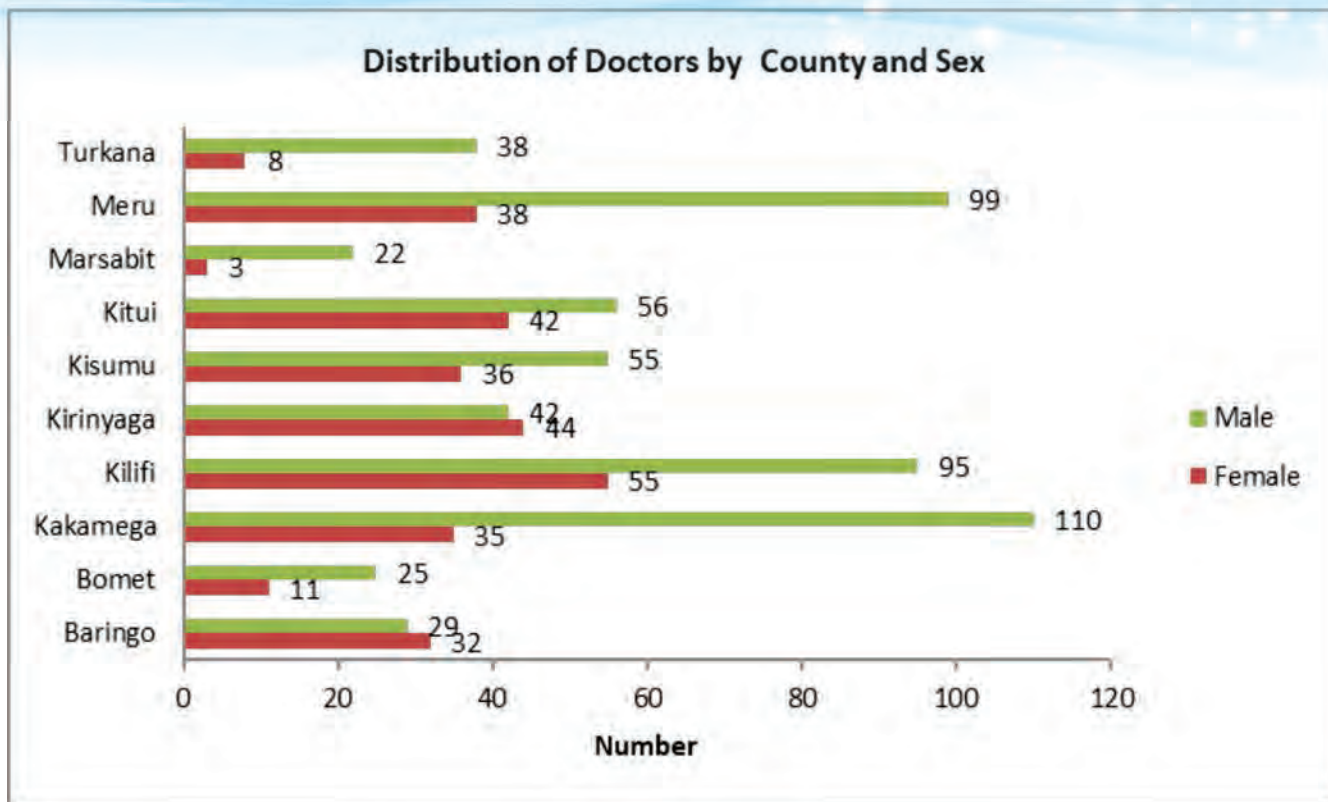
D1: Health Personnel



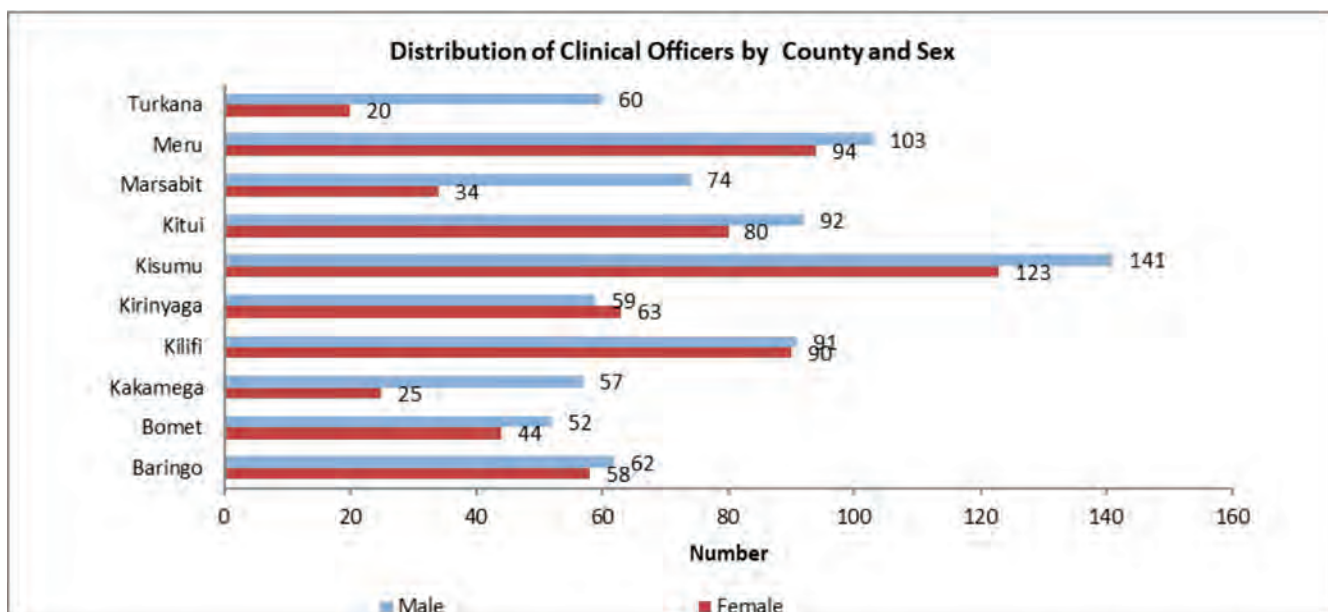
Source: County Governments, Department of Medical Services and Public Health



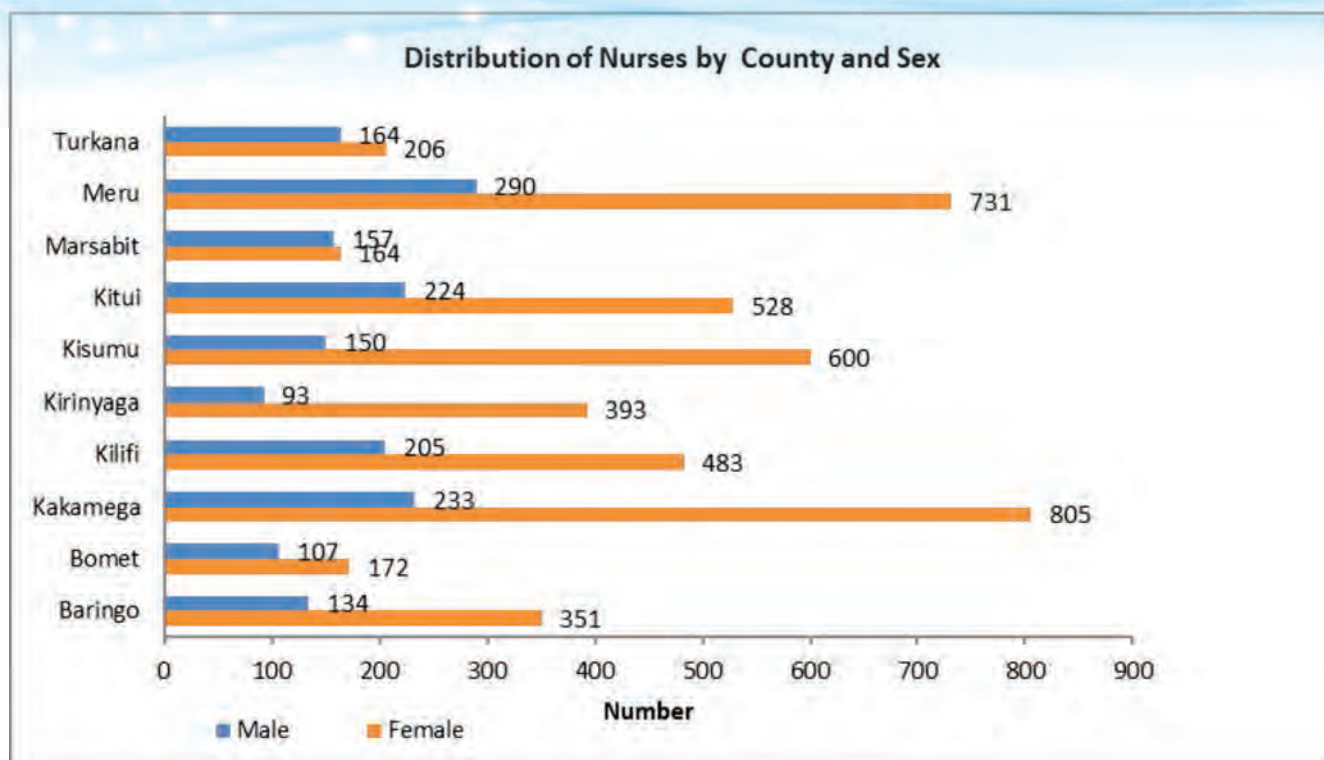
Source: County Governments, Department of Medical Services and Public Health



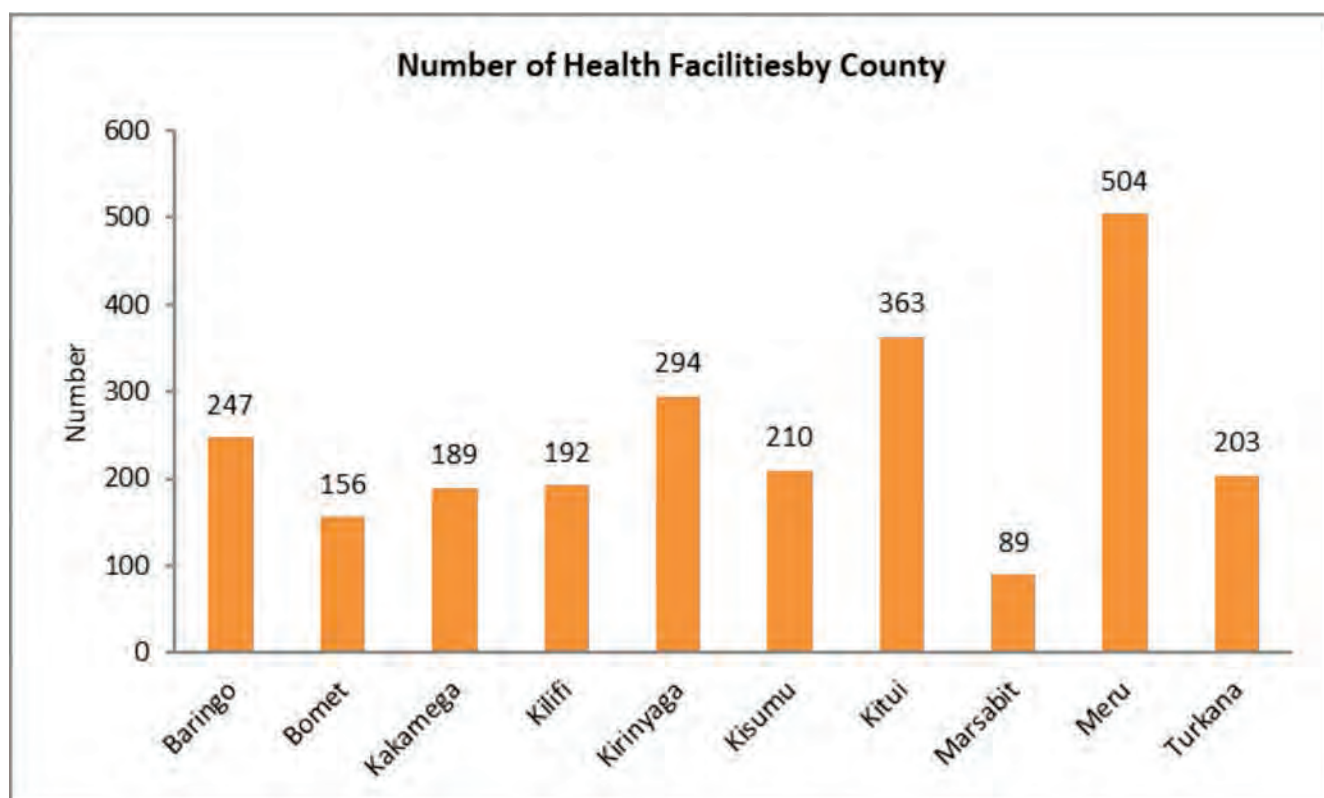
Source: County Governments, Department of Medical Services and Public Health



Source: County Governments, Department of Medical Services and Public Health



Source: County Governments, Department of Medical Services and Public Health



Source: County Governments, Department of Medical Services and Public Health

- According to The World Health Report 2006, the WHO determined that 23 doctors, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 people is the minimum threshold needed to adequately cover the population with essential health services.
- In absolute Numbers Kakamega County has the highest number of doctors standing at 145

among the ten counties. This is trailed Meru and Kitui counties with 137 and 98, respectively. Marsabit and Bomet counties have the least number of doctors recording at 25 and 36, respectively. On the total number of Clinical officers, Kisumu County has 264 while Turkana County has the least at 80. Kakamega County has the highest number of Nurses while Bomet County has the least.

- In order to establish whether the health work force is adequate to cover the population with essential health services, health personnel to population is computed. The data shows that all the counties falls below the recommended WHO ratio. Kirinyaga County has the highest number of doctors per 100,000 population recording 14 while Bomet and Turkana counties have only 4 doctors for the same the population. Marsabit County is leading in clinical officers and nurses' population ratio while Kakamega and Turkana counties recorded the lowest.
- Doctors and Clinical officers are male dominated whereas females lead in nursing profession.
- Meru County reported the highest number of Health facilities while Marsabit County has the least number.
- Counties should invest in health services through provision of adequate health personnel and health facilities to enable Realization of Universal Health Care (RUHC)

E: EDUCATION

E1: Early Childhood Development Education

- Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) is one of the fully devolved function and the county governments have a mandate to operationalize it. This level of education has a pivotal role in the education sector as it is the foundation of modern education.

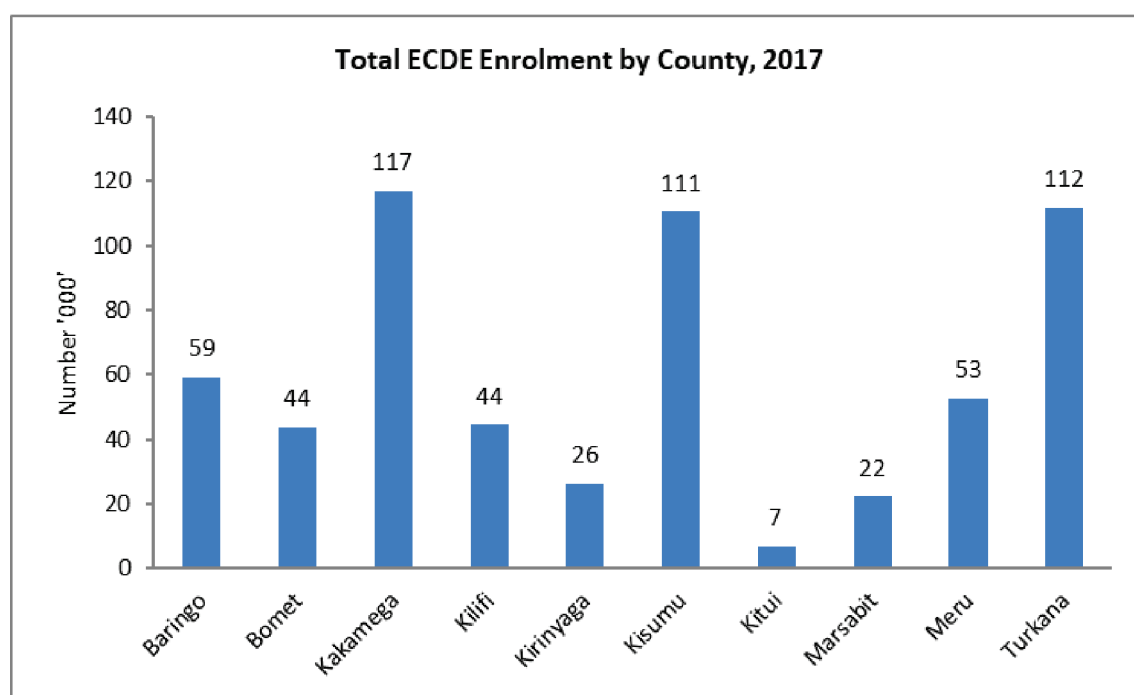
Total ECD Enrollment by Sex and County , 2017

Number

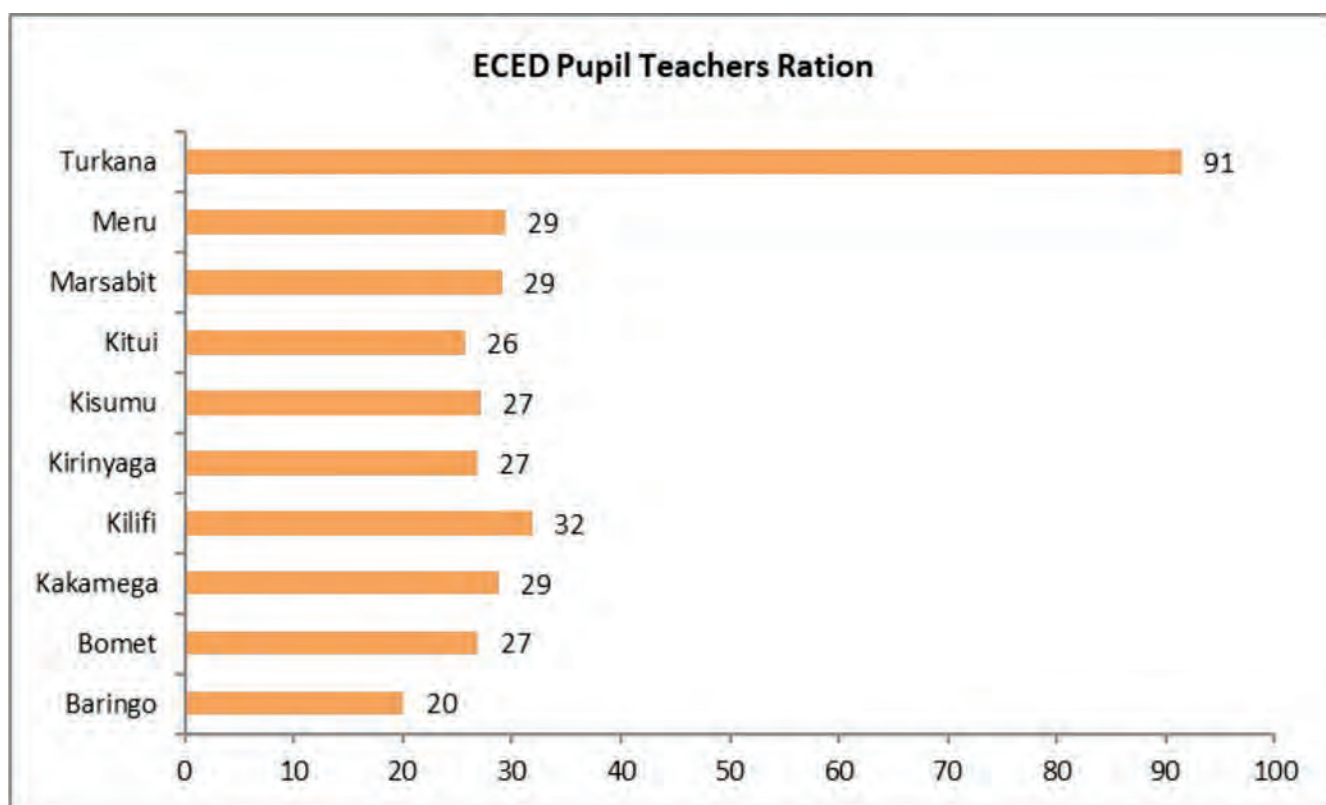
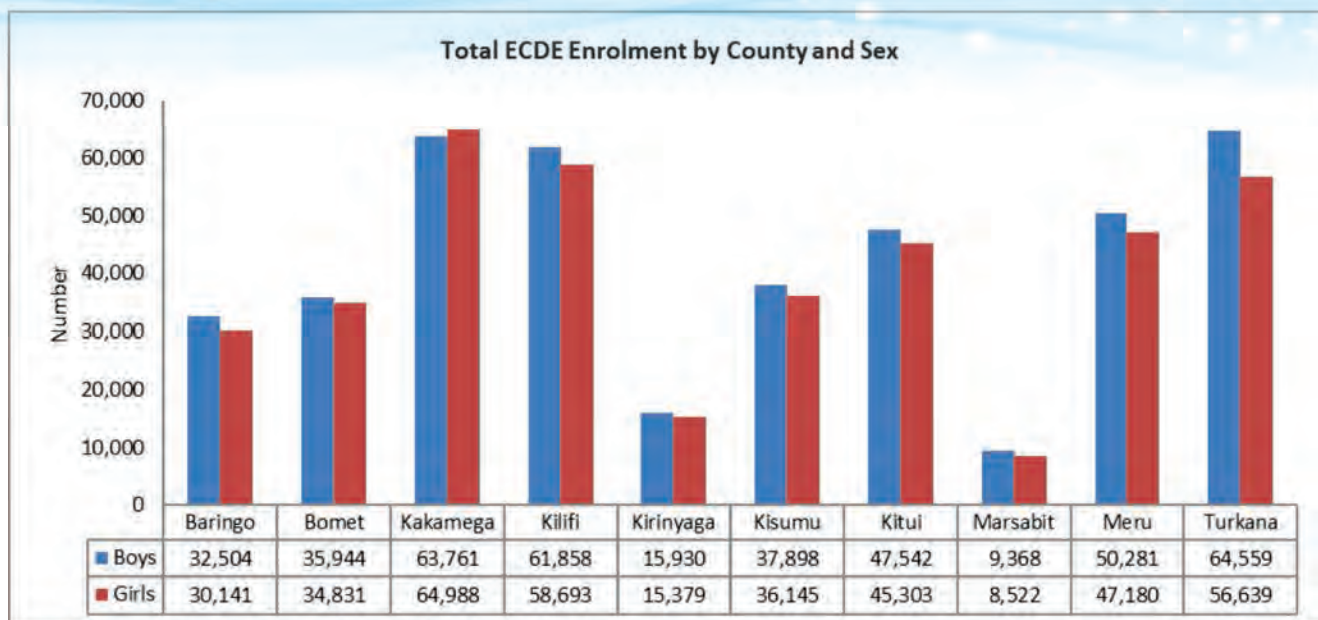
County	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
Total	59,227	43,820	117,024	75,834	26,131	110,516	77,318	22,164	52,646	111,824
Girls	28,729	21,173	59,774	38,310	12,788	54,663	..	10,752	27,216	53,974
Boys	30,498	22,647	57,250	37,524	13,343	55,853	..	11,412	25,430	57,850

Source: County Governments, Ministry of Basic Education, ICT and Youth Development

Note: Kitui County data is not available by sex

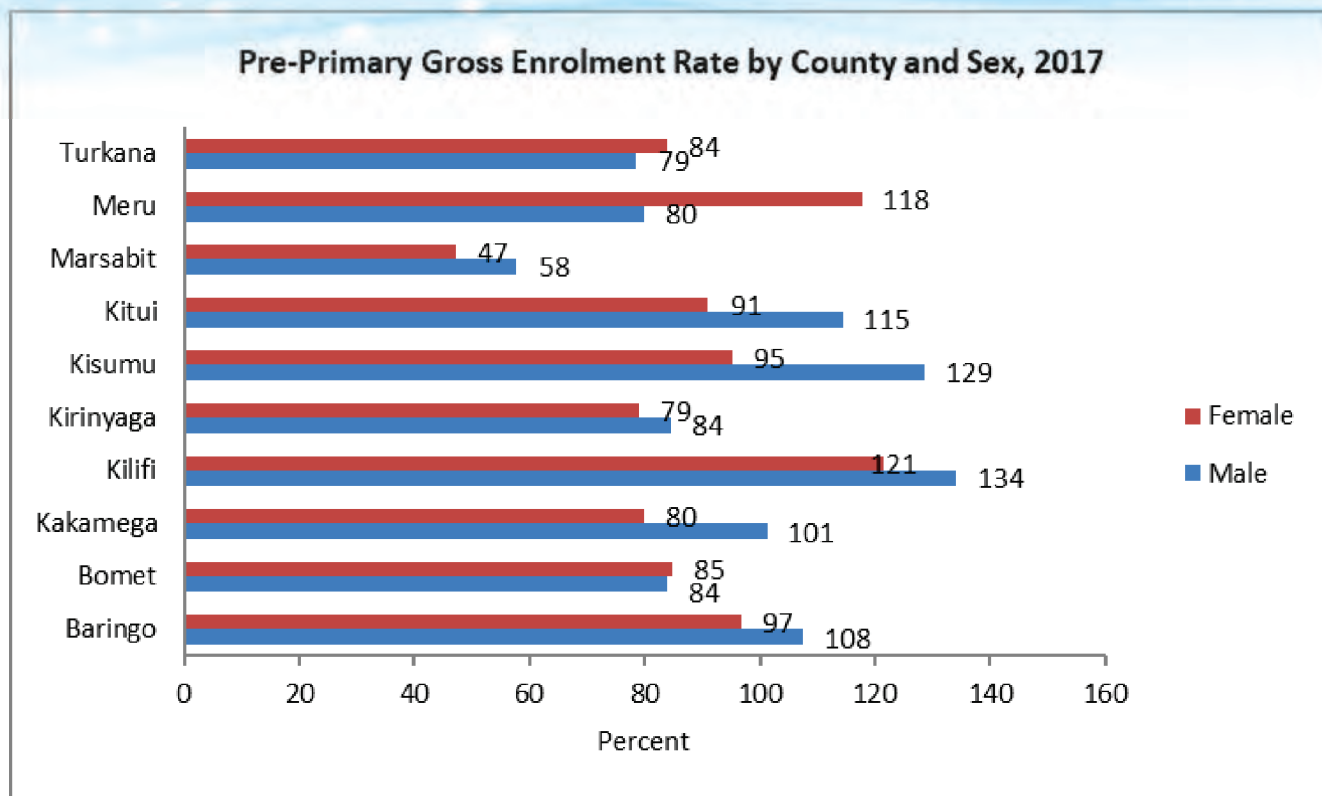


- The figure above shows, ECDE total enrolment was highest in Kakamega, Turkana and Kisumu and counties while the lowest enrolment was recorded in Marsabit and Kirinyaga counties.
- On sex specific enrolment, boys dominated in all the counties with exception of Kakamega County



Source: Ministry of Education

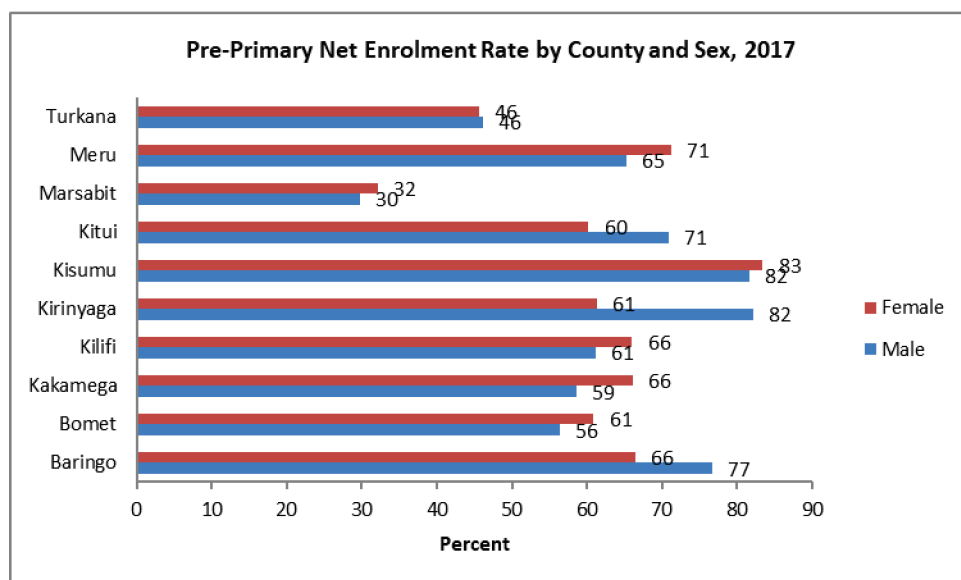
- The recommended pupil-teacher's ratio for ECDE is 25 pupils per one teacher. Based on the data above, understaffing is a concern in our pre-primary education with only Baringo County meeting the required threshold. However, Turkana County is the most affected with an average of 91 pupils per teacher.
- County governments should therefore develop a policy on hiring of ECDE teachers annually to keep up with the high enrolment numbers.



Source: Ministry of Education

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) presents the proportion of school going children i.e. ECDE children over the total population regardless of the age.

- Counties vary in GER with Kilifi County recording the highest at average of 127 per cent while Marsabit County had the least at average of 52 per cent.
- Enrolment of boys dominated in most of the counties with exception of Meru and Turkana counties.
- Meru County has the highest sex disparity.



Source: Ministry of Education

- Net Enrolment Rate is calculated by dividing the number of pupils of a 3-5 years age group enrolled in pre-primary level of education by the size of the population of that age group.
- The data shows that in all the counties there are fewer children enrolled in ECED compared to cohort population expected to be enrolled(i.e 3-5 years population).
- Disparity between boys and girls is notable across counties but is worse off in Kirinyaga, Kitui and Baringo counties.
- Counties should establish why pupils are lagging behind in enrolling for ECED education with more attention on girl child. Introduction of incentives such as free ECED education and feeding programmes will boost enrolment rates.

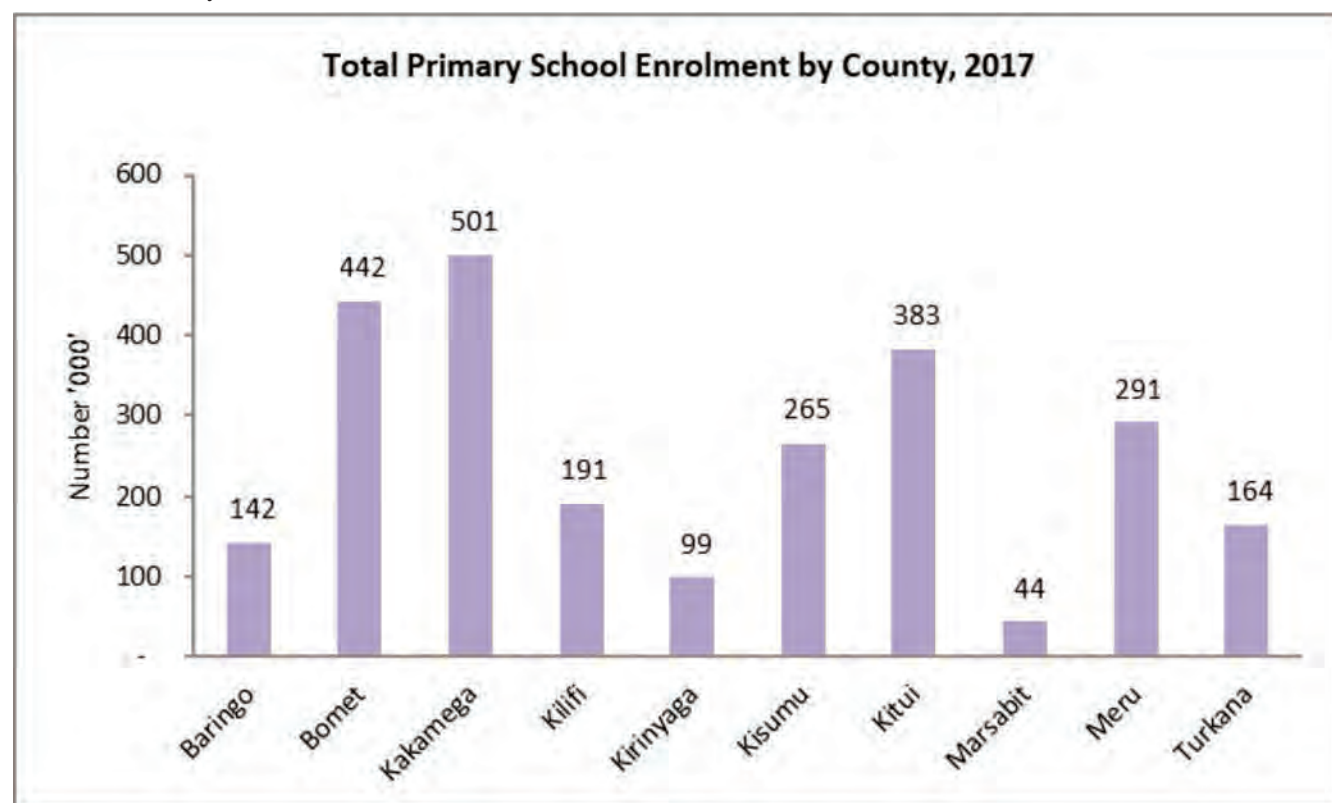
E2: Primary School

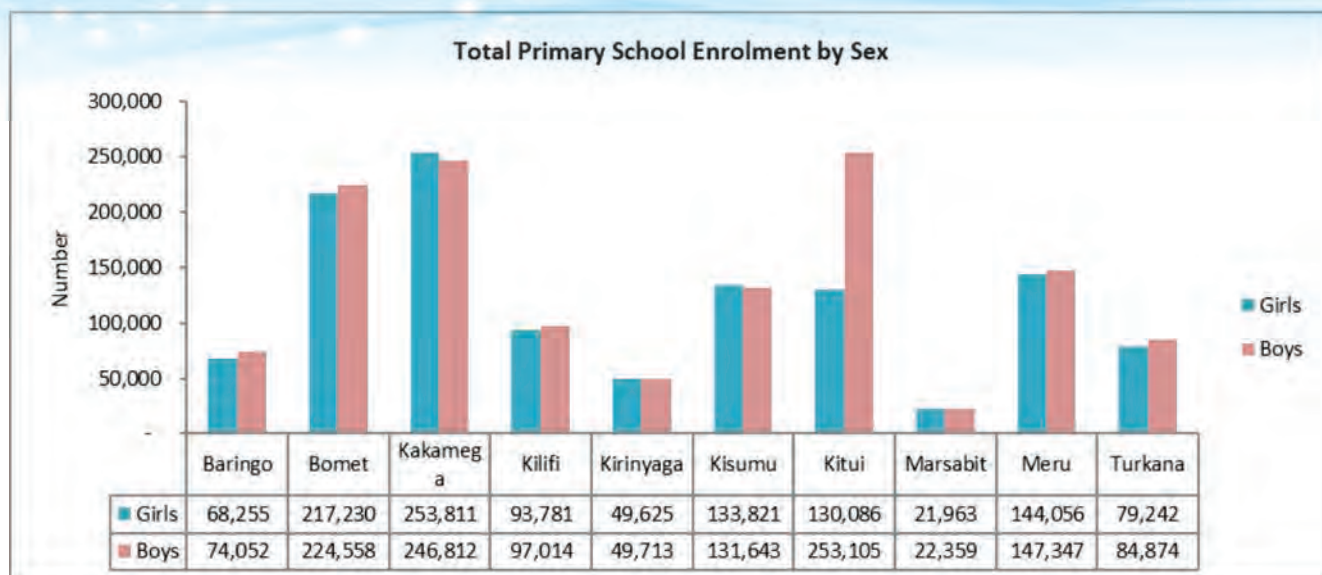
Total Primary School Enrolment by County and Sex, 2017

County	Number									
	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
Total	142,307	441,788	500,623	190,795	99,338	265,464	383,191	44,322	291,403	164,116
Girls	68,255	217,230	253,811	93,781	49,625	133,821	130,086	21,963	144,056	79,242
Boys	74,052	224,558	246,812	97,014	49,713	131,643	253,105	22,359	147,347	84,874

Source: County Governments, Ministry of Basic Education, ICT and Youth Development

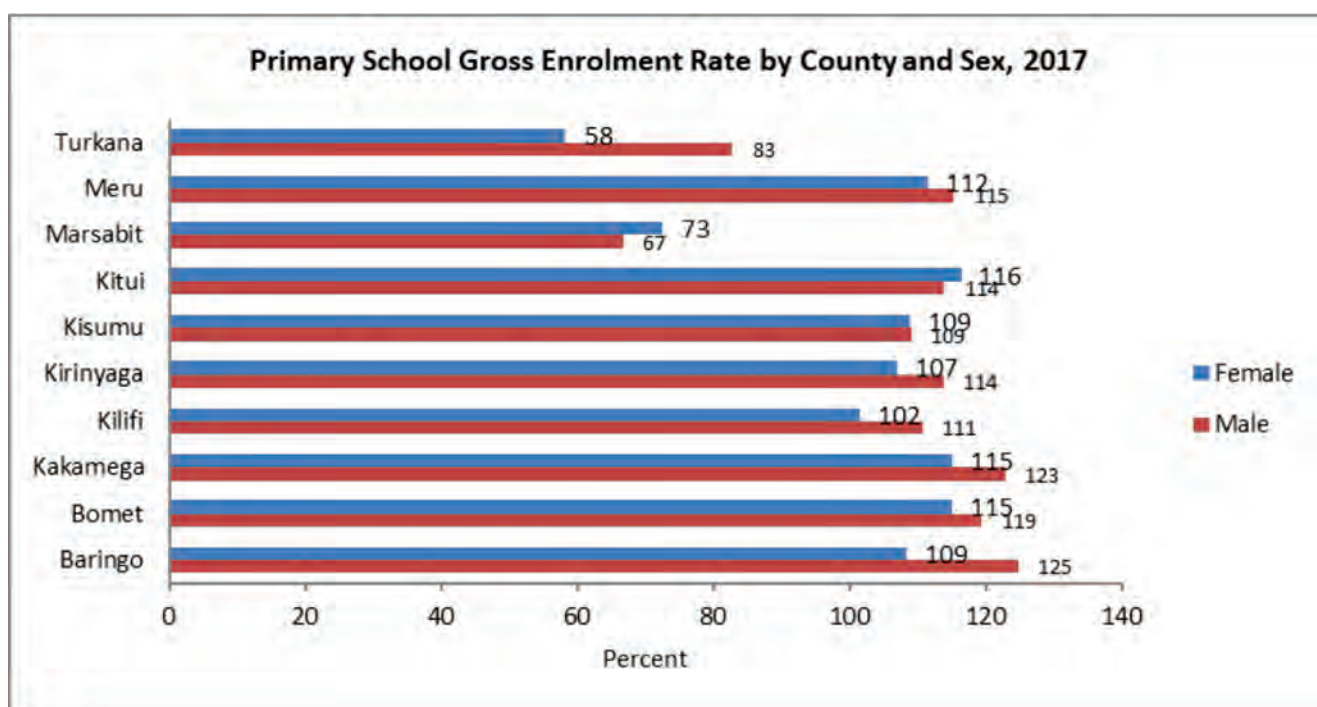
Note: Kilifi County total enrolment excludes data from Kilifi South and Kaloleni Sub-Counties





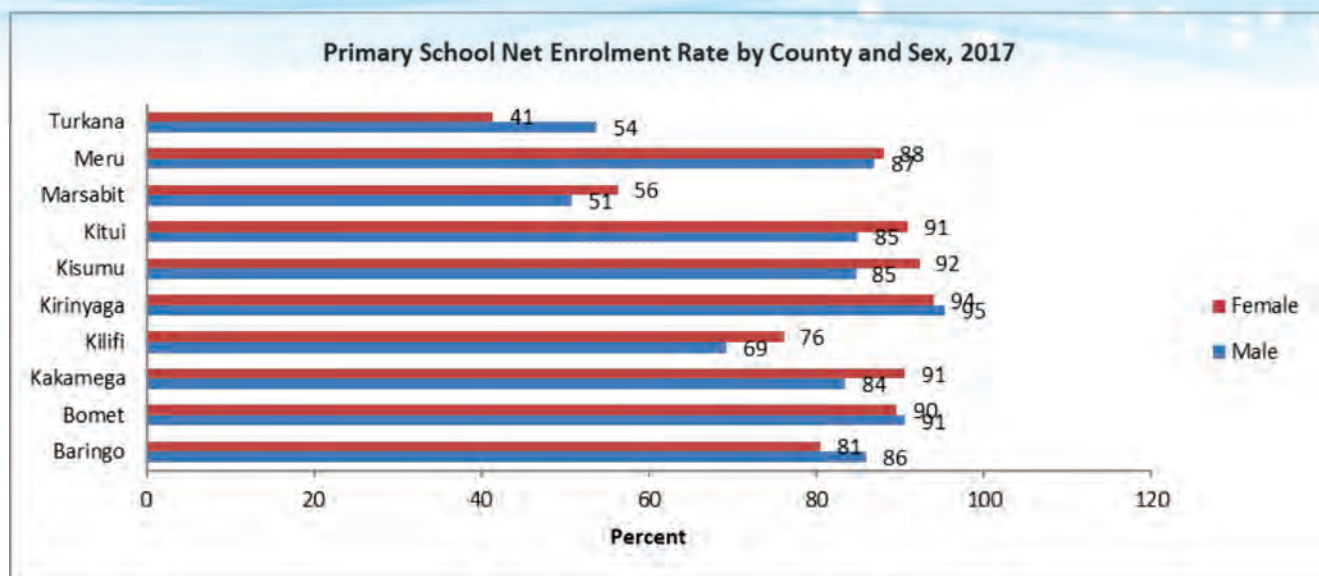
Note: Kilifi County total enrolment excludes data from Kilifi South and Kaloleni Sub-Counties

- Kakamega County has the highest total Primary School enrolment while Marsabit County has the lowest.
- Generally, the enrolment of boys and girls are nearly the same except Kitui County has a wider sex disparity.



Source: Ministry of Education

- Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) presents the total enrolment in schools regardless of age.
- Kakamega County has the highest GER at an average of 119 per cent while Marsabit County recorded the lowest.
- With exception of Marsabit and Turkana counties, the rest recorded average of GER exceeding 100 per cent.
- There exist gender disparities in enrollment rates across the 10 counties with males ranging from 67per cent in Marsabit County to 125 per cent in Baringo County. GER for Girls varies from 58 per cent in Turkana County to 116 per cent in Kitui County.



Source: Ministry of Education

- NER measures the number of children enrolled in primary school who belong to the age group that officially corresponds to primary schooling, divided by the total population of the same age group.
- In overall with exception of Marsabit and Turkana counties the other counties recorded NER of over 73 per cent in average.
- Generally, the enrolment rates for both sexes vary in all the 10 counties. Bomet, Kirinyaga, and Meru counties recorded NER for both sexes to be almost the same level while high disparity was observed in Turkana County.
- Marsabit and Turkana counties reports low enrolment which means some children within population of ages 6-13 years are not going to school. This might be brought about by the distance to the schools coupled with nomadic way of life. This call for sensitization on the importance of education and establishment of more boarding schools for both boys and girls should be enhanced.

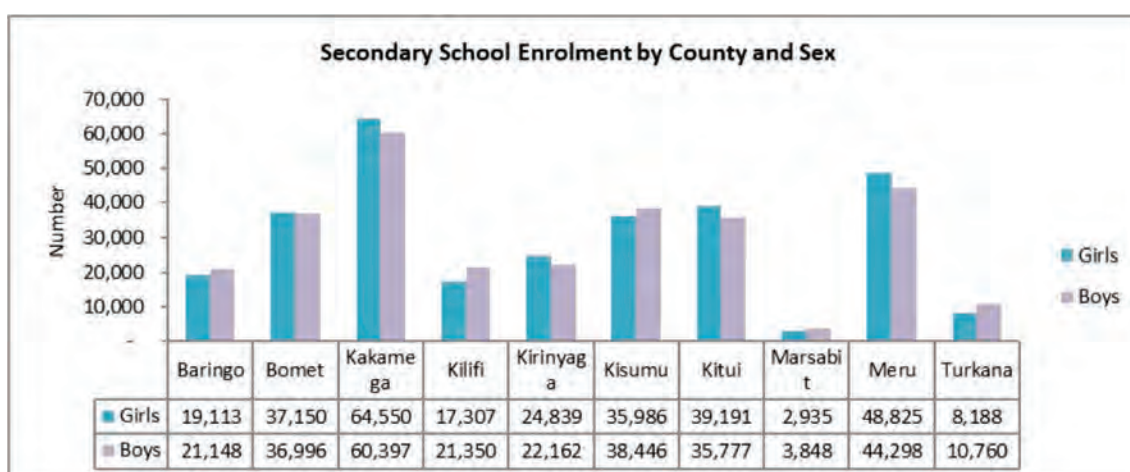
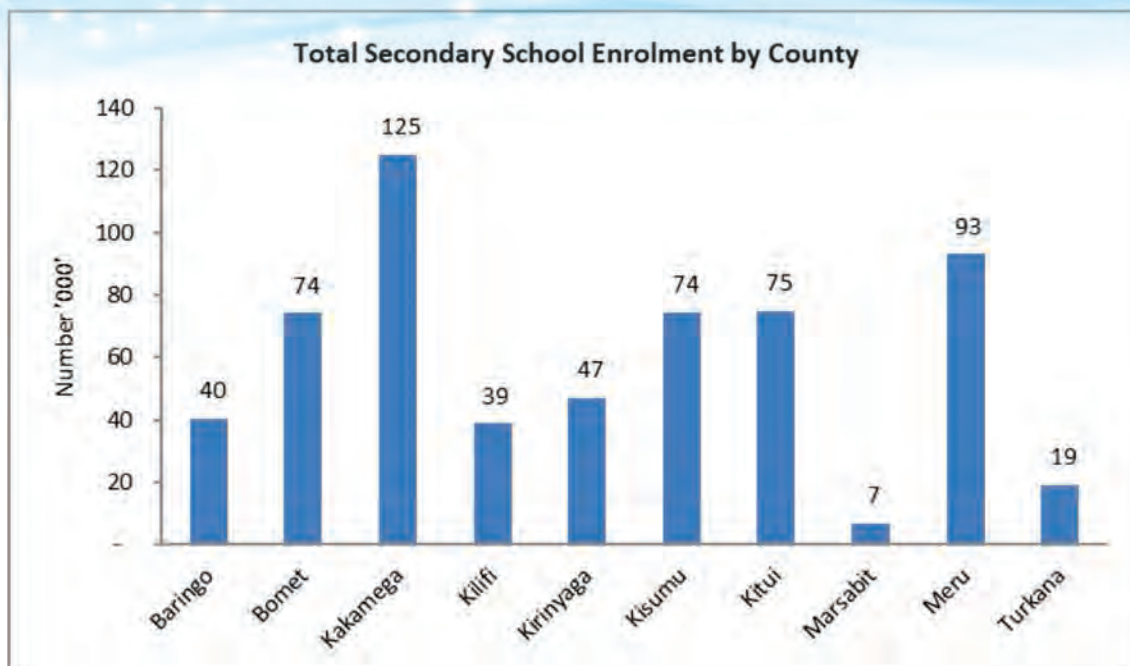
E3: Secondary School Education

Total Secondary School Enrollment by County and Sex, 2017

County	Number									
	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
Total	40,261	74,146	124,947	38,657	47,001	74,432	74,968	6,783	93,123	18,948
Girls	19,113	37,150	64,550	17,307	24,839	35,986	39,191	2,935	48,825	8,188
Boys	21,148	36,996	60,397	21,350	22,162	38,446	35,777	3,848	44,298	10,760

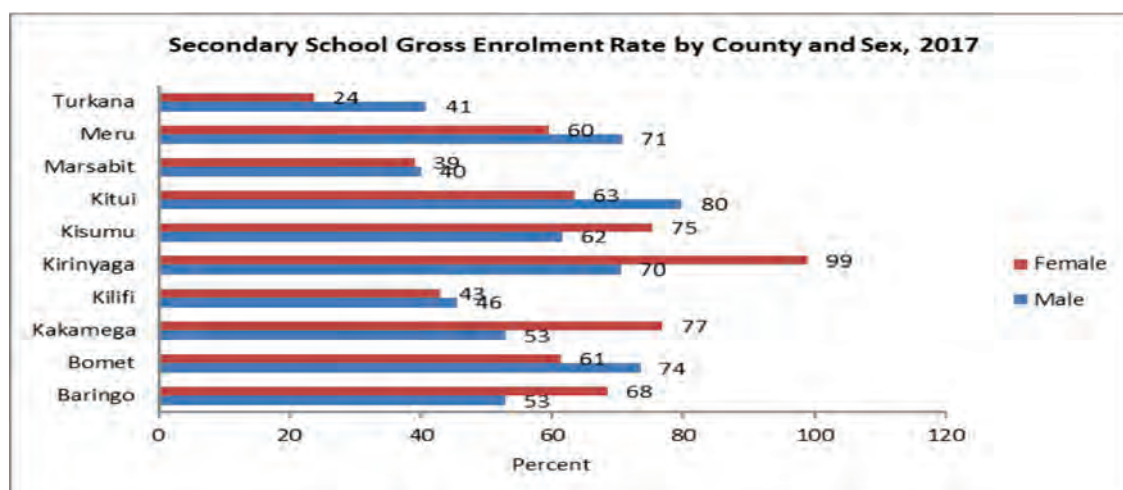
Source: County Governments, Ministry of Basic Education, ICT and Youth Development

Note: Kilifi County total enrolment excludes data from Kilifi South and Kaloleni Sub-Counties

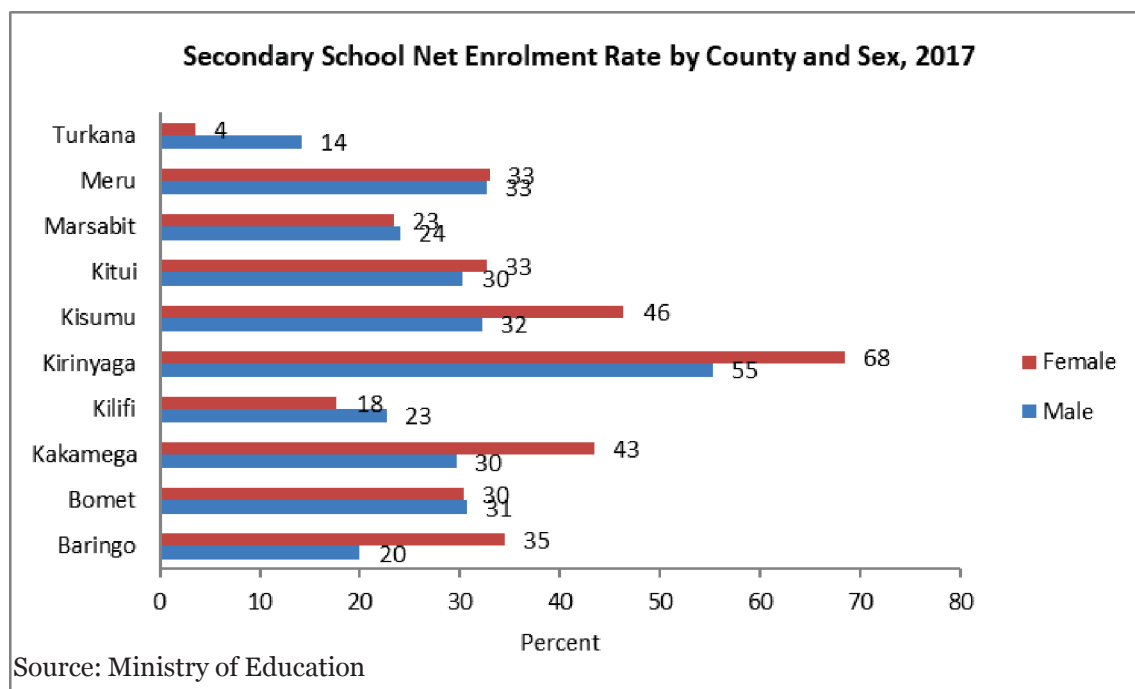


Note: Kilifi County total enrolment excludes data from Kilifi South and Kaloleni Sub-Counties

- Kakamega County has the highest secondary enrolment followed by Meru County while Marsabit has the lowest enrolment among the selected counties.
- The sex disparity is notable across the counties with girls dominating in Kakamega, Meru, Kitui, Bomet and Kirinyaga counties while boys' enrolment is more in the rest of the counties.



- Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) varies across counties with the highest recorded in Kirinyaga County at an average of 85 per cent while the lowest was noted in Turkana County at an average of 33 per cent.
- Sex disparities in GER are notable across the ten counties with boys ranging from 41 per cent in Turkana County to 80 per cent in Kitui County. GER for Girls varies from 24 per cent in Turkana County to 99 per cent in Kirinyaga County.
- Generally, girls at secondary level of educations shows an improving trend of GER on average, which may be attributable to success in affirmative action across the country where girls are encouraged to go school.

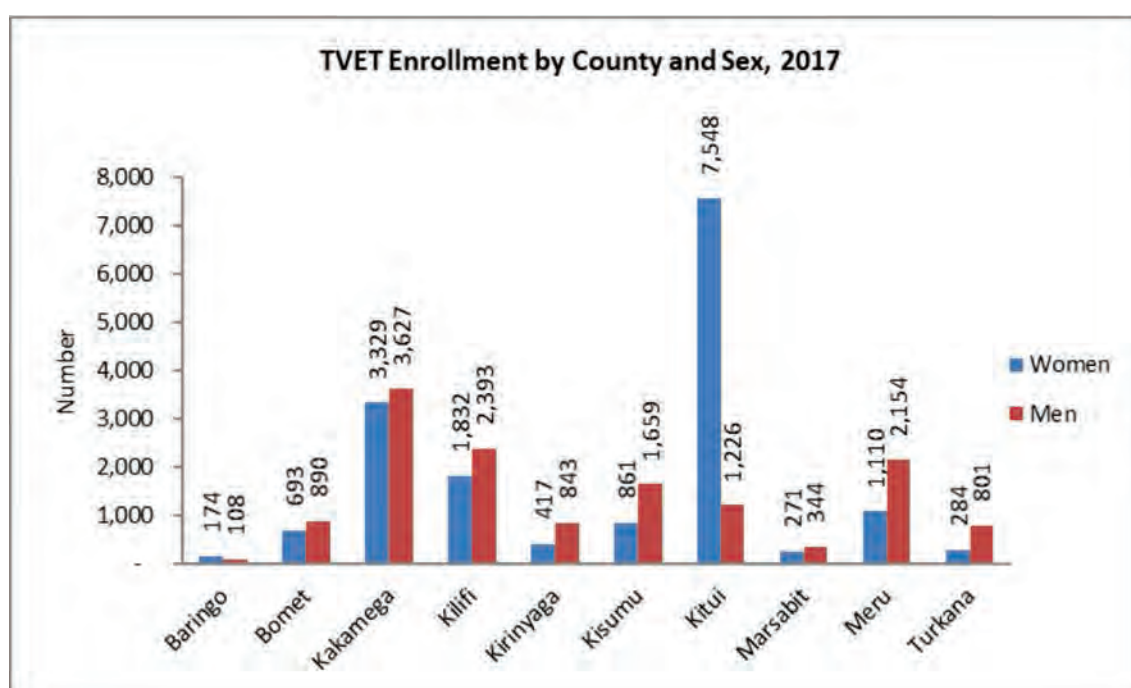
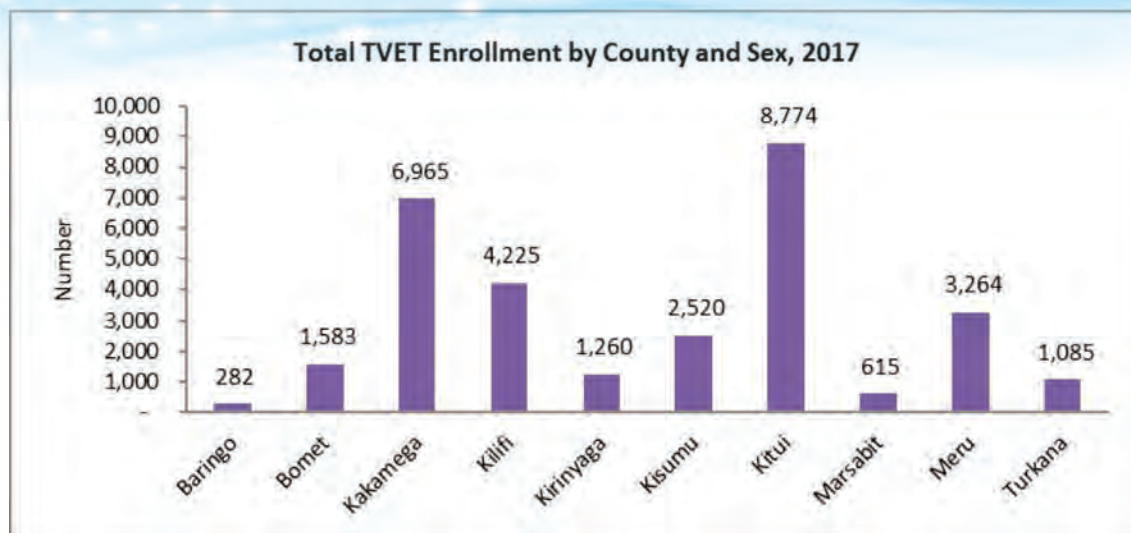


- The figure above depicts low secondary school net enrolment in all the counties except Kirinyaga County which stands at an average of 62 percent.
- National and County Governments should put mechanisms to ensure the right cohorts are enrolled in school. Special intervention should be employed in Turkana, Marsabit, Kilifi and Baringo to address the low enrolment.

E4: Vocational Training Enrolment, 2017

Total TVET Enrollment by County and Sex, 2017										Number
County	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
Total	282	1,583	6,965	4,225	1,260	2,520	8,774	615	3,264	1,085
Women	174	693	3,329	1,832	417	861	7,548	271	1,110	284
Men	108	890	3,627	2,393	843	1,659	1,226	344	2,154	801

Source: County Governments, Ministry of Basic Education, ICT and Youth Development

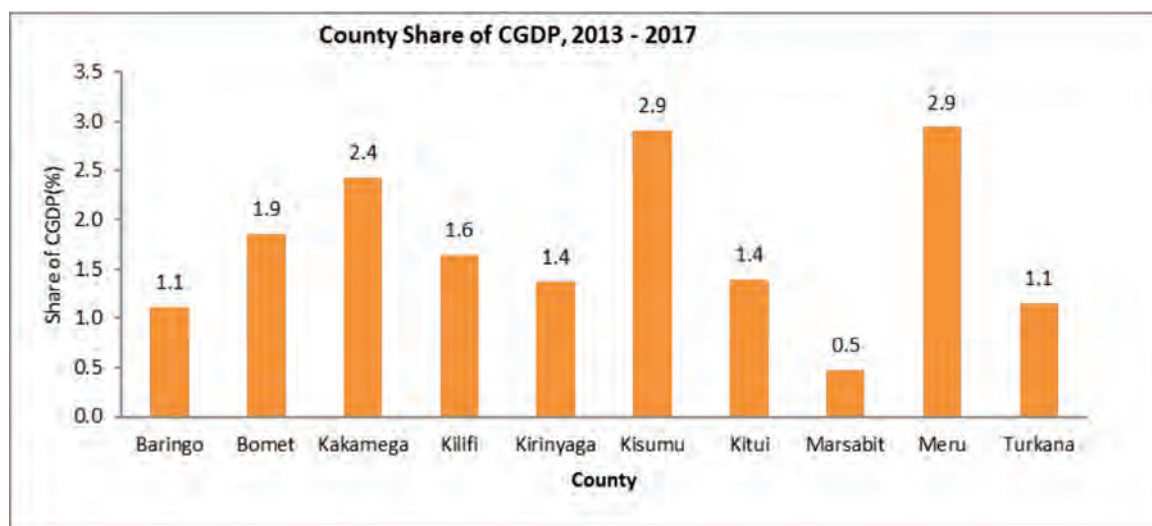


- The data shows that Kakamega County has the highest enrolment at 6,965 students while Marsabit and Turkana counties have the lowest
- Total enrolment is generally skewed towards men
- Among all ten counties, Kitui and Baringo have more women enrolled than men
- In view of the importance of technical training and the catalyzing effect it has in achieving the Big Four agenda, it's necessary that County governments allocate resources to TVET institutions. This will ensure young people dropping out of schools acquire technical skills through Vocation Education Trainings institutions such as polytechnics

F: ECONOMIC & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

F1: County Gross Domestic Product

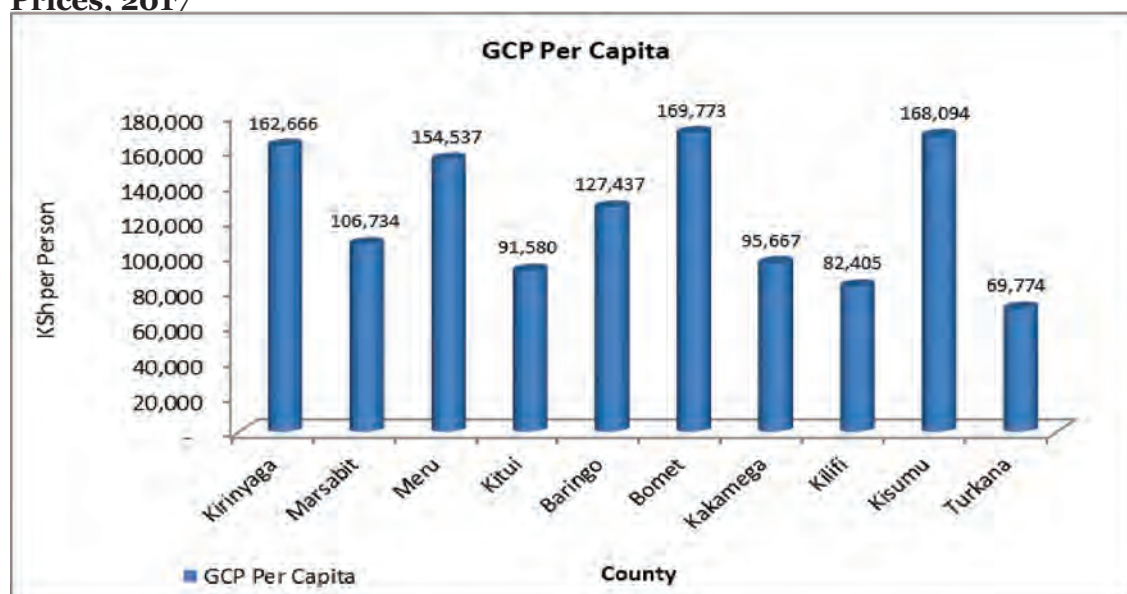
County Gross Domestic Product (CGDP) is a geographic breakdown of Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that gives an estimate of the size and structure of county economies. It also benchmark for evaluating the growth of county economies over time. The CGDP provides a monetary measure of the market value of the final goods and services produced within each county for the period 2013-2017.



Source: Gross County Product Report 2019, KNBS

- As indicated above, there exist disparities in GCP among the ten counties. Meru and Kisumu Counties have the highest share of GCP of 2.9 per cent. Marsabit, Turkana and Baringo contribute the least to the national GDP.
- The leading counties are associated with high economic activities. Meru's contribution to the Country's GDP is mainly attributed to the agricultural production activities undertaken there.

County Gross Domestic Product (CGDP) Per Capita by County at Current Prices, 2017

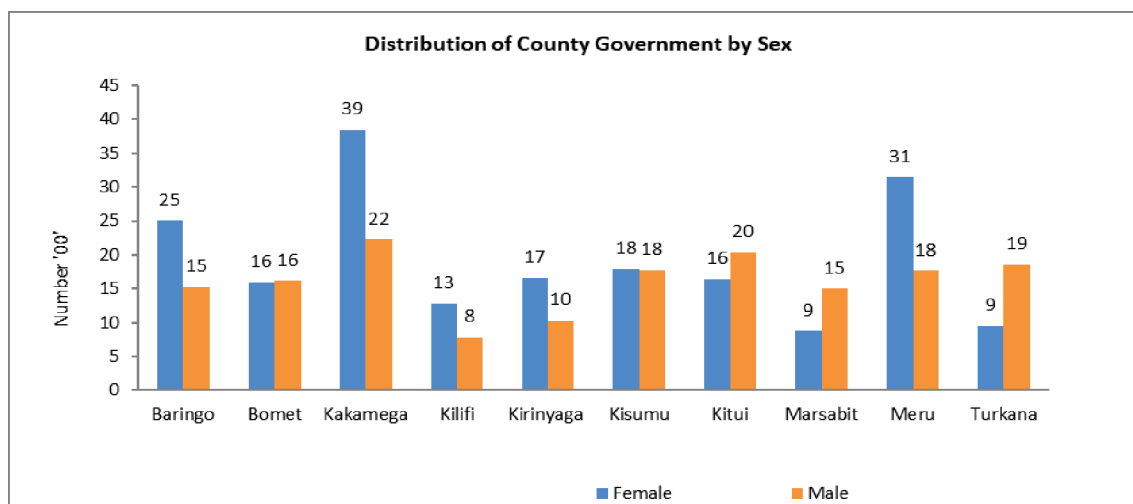


- Per capita income is often used to measure an area's average income and compare the wealth of different populations. Per capita income is often used to measure a country's standard of living.
- The data reveals that County Gross domestic Product (GCP) at current prices per capita for Bomet and Kisumu Counties registered better performance compared to the other counties. This is followed by Kisumu and Kirinyaga counties, respectively.
- Marsabit County recorded higher per capita than Turkana, Kilifi, Kitui and Kakamega counties.
- The analytics show that while some counties have a small contribution to the national GDP, they have greater potential for faster rate of growth and potential for catch-up with the dominant contributors. The counties therefore require exploiting fully their potential and making use of their competitive advantage.

F2: County Government Employees, 2017 (Number)

County	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
Total	4,025	3,201	6,071	2,059	2,681	3,560	3,673	2,370	4,905	2,805
Female	2,504	1,588	3,850	1,273	1,653	1,789	1,638	873	3,143	947
Male	1,521	1,613	2,221	786	1,028	1,771	2,035	1,497	1,762	1,858

Source: Human Resource Department, County Governments

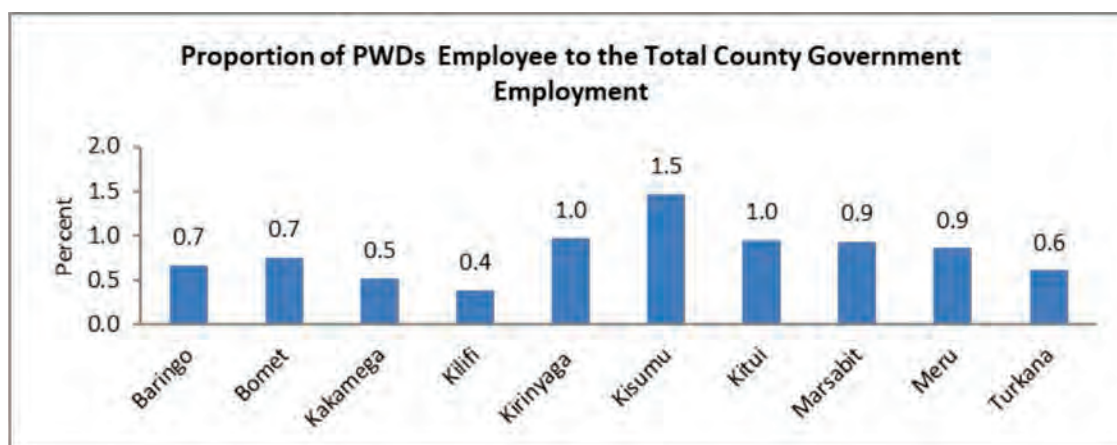
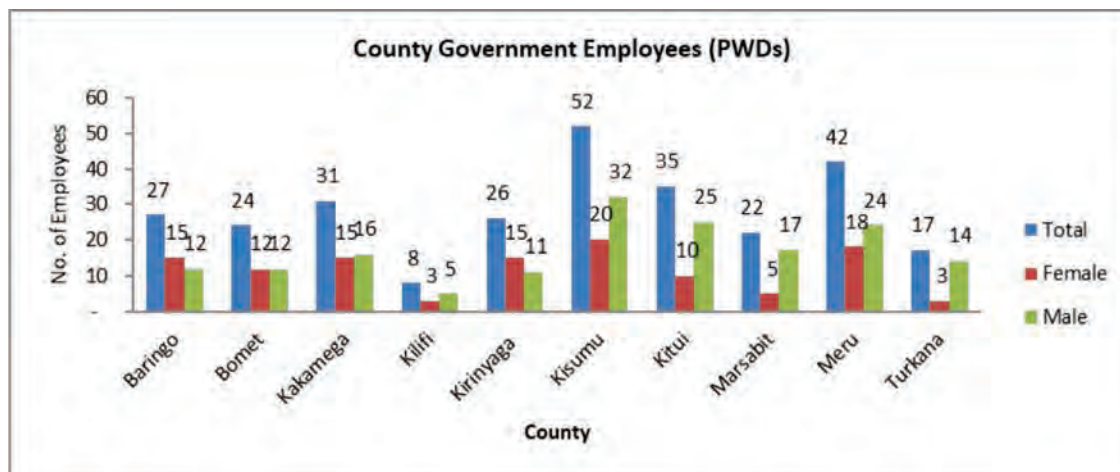


- Kakamega County has the largest Government work force with the lowest recorded in Marsabit County.
- Meru, Kakamega, Kilifi and Kirinyaga County Governments have the largest share of female employees in their workforce.
- Turkana and Marsabit counties dominates with male employees
- Bomet and Kisumu counties are the only two counties which have balanced employees in terms of gender.
- The attainment of the one third gender rule of employment has been achieved in all the counties with bias towards females.

F3: County Government Employees (PWDs), 2017

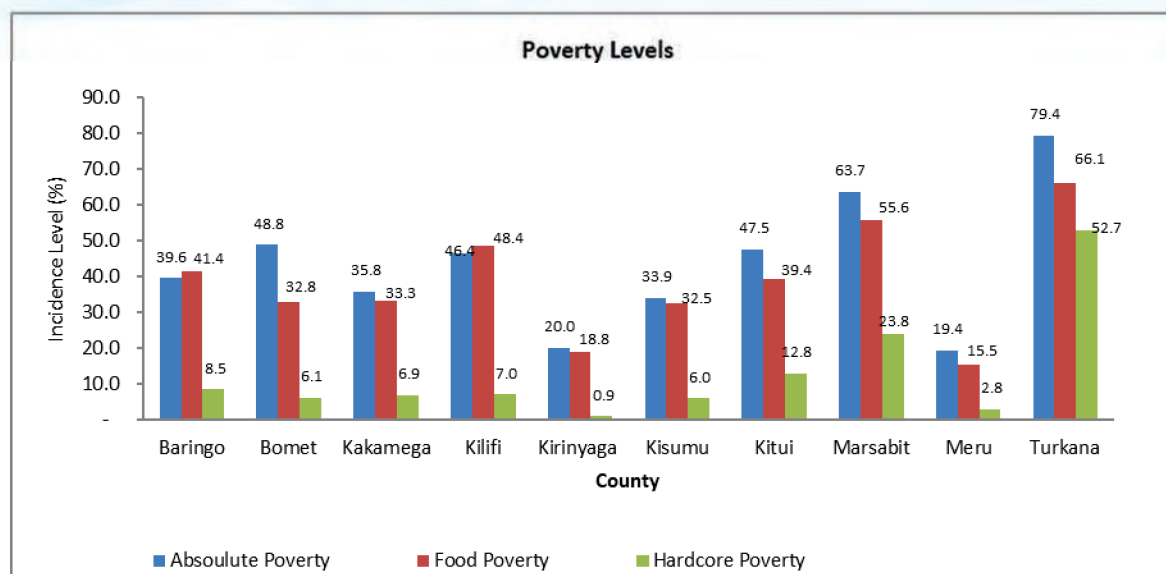
County	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
Total	27	24	31	8	26	52	35	22	42	17
Female	15	12	15	3	15	20	10	5	18	3
Male	12	12	16	5	11	32	25	17	24	14

Source: Human Resource Department, County Governments



- Women and Persons with Disability (PWDs) are among the marginalized groups in our society. In realization of this as per Kenya 2010 constitution, the group should enjoy all the rights accorded to the other people such as the right to employment.
- Kisumu County recorded the highest number (52) of PWDs employees among the 10 counties.
- Meru County has 42 while Kilifi County has the least standing at only 8.
- The proportion PWDs to the total county work force was higher in Kisumu County.
- Government workforce is supposed to constitute 5 per cent of Persons with Disability according to Kenya 2010 constitution. However from analysis above none of the counties is meeting this threshold. Deliberate efforts should be made to address this policy where possible.

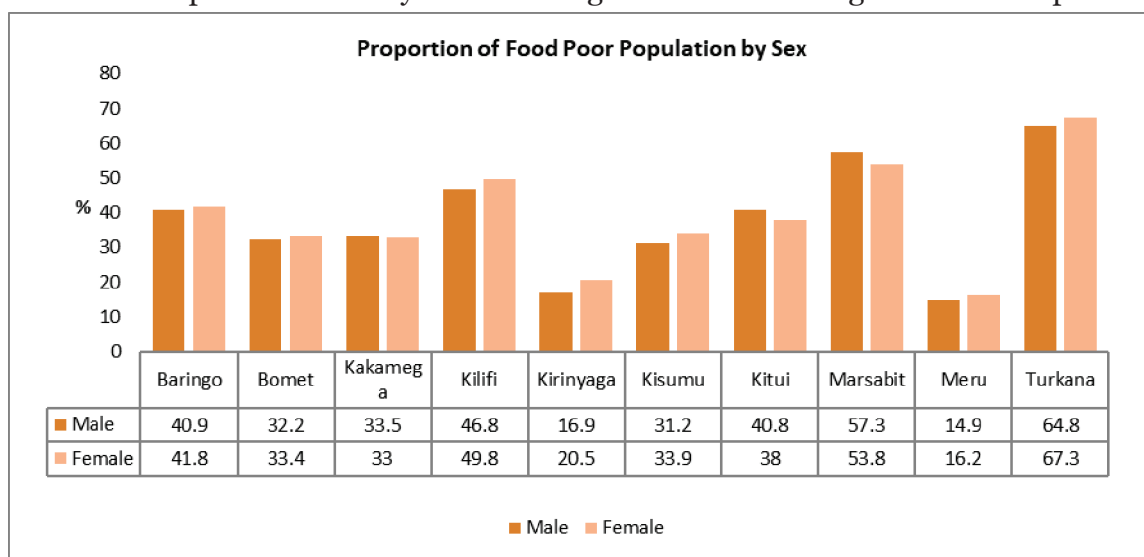
F4: Poverty



Source: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2015/16

- Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the basic needs for a minimum standard of living. It is a multifaceted concept, which may include social, economic, and political elements.
- Overall/Absolute Poverty definition: Households and individuals whose monthly adult equivalent total consumption expenditure per person is less than KSh 3,252 in rural and peri-urban areas and less than KSh 5,995 in core-urban areas, respectively, are considered to be overall poor or live in "overall poverty".
- Food Poverty definition : Households and individuals whose monthly adult equivalent food consumption expenditure per person is less than KSh 1,954 in rural and peri-urban areas and less than KSh 2,551 in core urban areas, respectively, are considered to be food poor or live in "overall poverty".
- Hardcore or Extreme Poverty definition: Households and individuals whose monthly adult equivalent total consumption expenditure per person is less than KSh 1,954 in rural and peri-urban areas and less than KSh 2,551 in core-urban areas, respectively, are considered to be hardcore poor or live in "hardcore or extreme poverty".
- The results reveal substantial and significant variation in absolute (overall) poverty incidence across the selected counties.
- Absolute/ Overall poverty incidence is higher in Turkana County(79.4 per cent) and lower in Meru (19.4 per cent) and Kirinyaga (20.0 per cent) counties, respectively
- Food poverty incidence levels are higher and affect more than half of the population in Turkana (66.1 per cent) and Marsabit (55.6 per cent)
- In addition, Turkana County has also a higher extreme/hardcore poverty incidence level of 52.7 per cent and Marsabit with 23.8 per cent. Other concentration of extreme poor populations is also found in Kitui County.

- Counties should put interventions in place to alleviate the living conditions in where the poverty levels are reported to be high. More resources should be allocated for development in the key sectors that generate economic growth and empowerment.



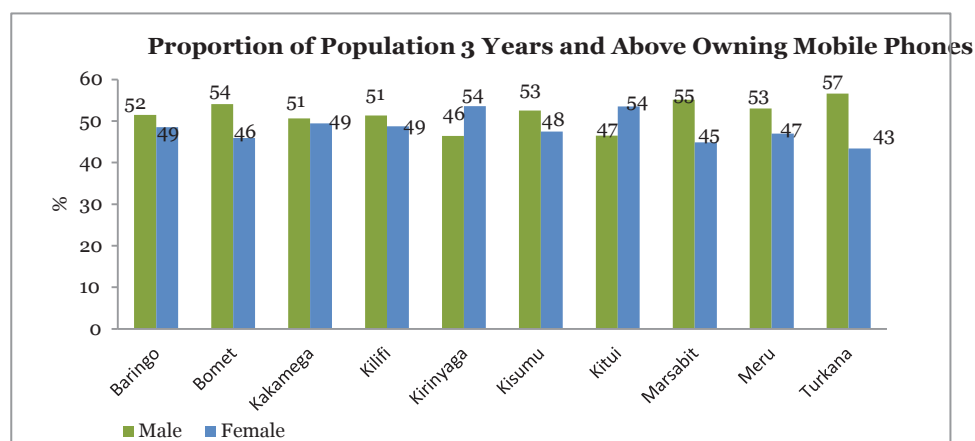
- From the above figure, it is evident that Turkana County has a higher proportion of both males and females from poor households who are food poor with Meru County recording the least. Marsabit and Kilifi counties have more women who are food poor.
- Poverty has a stronger impact on women and vice versa. Counties should plan on empowering women which will consequently result in greater and faster progress in poverty reduction

F5: Mobile Phone Ownership

Proportion of population aged 18 years and above with a Mobile Phone

County	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
% of population having a phone	68.2	62.6	70.8	73	82.2	88.1	68	59.6	75.3	42.8
Pop 18+ ('000)	340	418	861	665	365	576	539	136	835	469
Pop 18+ years having Phone ('000')	232	262	609	486	300	508	368	81	629	200

Source: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2015/16



- According to 2012 edition of the World Bank's Information and Communications for Development report, Mobile applications not only empower individual users, but also enrich their lifestyles, livelihoods and boost the economy as a whole.
- Of the ten Counties Kirinyaga County has the highest number of mobile ownership of population aged 3yrs and above with 54.8 per cent, followed by Kisumu County with 51.8 per cent. Kisumu County has highest number of mobile ownership of population aged 18 yrs and above at 88.1 per cent, followed by Kirinyaga County with 82.2 per cent. This shows a great correlation between level of poverty and mobile ownership. Turkana and Marsabit county has the lowest number of mobile ownership, this can be attributed to availability of networks and also poverty levels.
- In terms of ownership of phone by gender, men dominate in most of the counties except for Kirinyaga and Kitui counties where women lead with proportion of 54 per cent each.

F6: Registered Groups, 2017

County	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
Self Help Groups	361	459	5,030	396	4763	29,203	921	2473	1399	321
Women Groups	299	1134	2,206	235	1345	17,856	742	2477	478	131
Youth Groups	171	306	1,292	172	1164	4,593	393	2492	275	103
PWDs Groups	12	63	107	..	180	822	1,184	15	43	..

Source: County Governments Administrative reports

.. Data not available

- The data from the selected counties shows Kisumu County recording the highest number of most of the registered groups. This is mainly attributed by the county hosting a high number of Non-Governmental Organizations. The NGOs bodies prefers working directly and involving registered groups hence the high number of registered self-help groups, women groups, CBO's, Youth and PWD's groups. The other nine counties should explore enhancing the registration of the groups to enable them tap resources from within and outside the country geared towards economic growth.

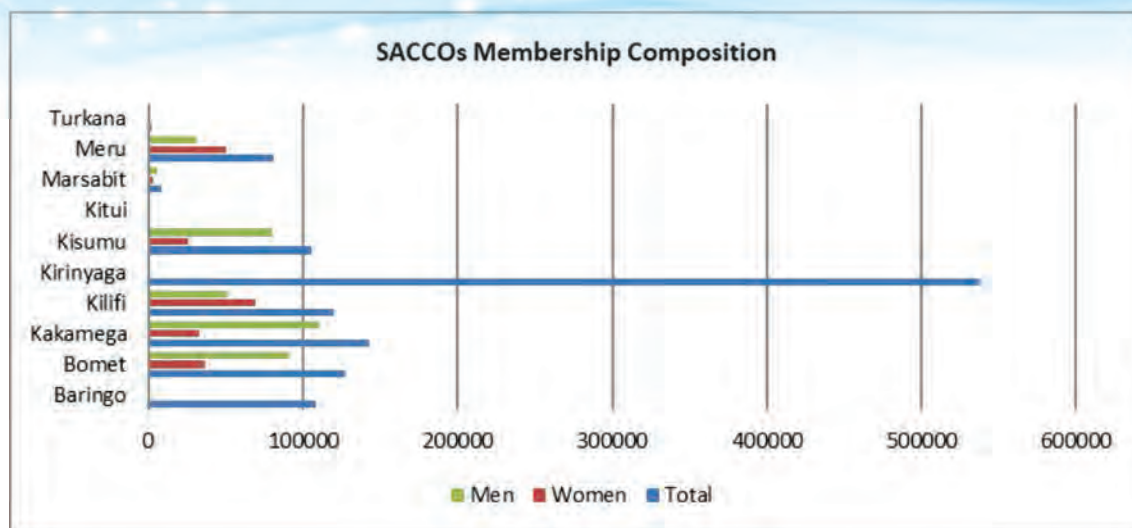
F7: SACCOs Membership Composition 2017, Numbers

County	Baringo	Bomet	Kakamega	Kilifi	Kirinyaga	Kisumu	Kitui	Marsabit	Meru	Turkana
Total	107,791	127,120	142,657	120,192	537,471	105,615	70,199	8,596	80,883	1,708
Women	..	36,348	32,801	68,981	..	25,696	..	3,505	50,146	584
Men	..	90,772	109,856	51,211	..	79,919	..	5,391	30,737	1,124

Source: County Governments' Administrative reports

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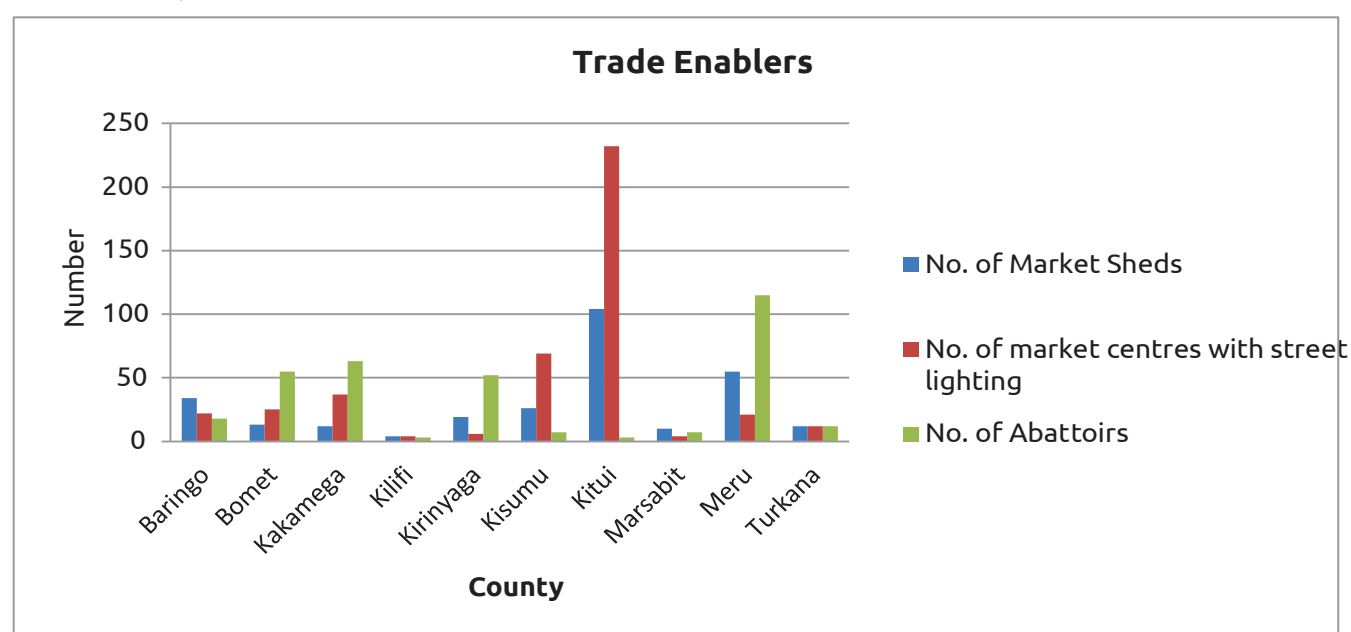
- SACCOs plays an important role in uplifting lives in the community through financial inclusion.
- They play a vital role in reducing gender inequality and attaining an overall goal of reducing poverty by financially empowering women



F8: Trade Enablers Indicators -Women Empowerment Indicators

County	No. of KM of roads tarmacked	No. of Market Sheds	No. of market centres with street lighting	No. of Abattoirs
Baringo	422.62	34	22	18
Bomet	237	13	25	55
Kakamega	348.64	12	37	63
Kilifi	503.3	4	4	3
Kirinyaga	106.5	19	6	52
Kisumu	212.0	26	69	7
Kitui	233	104	232	3
Marsabit	375.9	10	4	7
Meru	528	55	21	115
Turkana	488.5	12	12	12

Source: County Governments CIDPs (2018-2022)



- On Trade enablers' road infrastructure is of essence. Out of ten counties under review Turkana has the highest number of Kilometers of roads tarmacked, followed by Marsabit and Baringo counties, respectively. Kirinyaga and Kisumu counties have the least number of Kilometers of roads tarmacked. Kitui County has the highest number of Market sheds and Market centres with street lighting whereas Meru County has the highest number of Slaughter houses.
- The counties need to increase the number of market sheds, street lighting in market centres and abbatoirs as a means of empowerment especially to women who are engaged in trading activities. This will consequently improve the livelihoods of the locals through curbing of poverty.
- Counties should invest in enhancement of tarmacked road network which will serve as a facilitator of transportation of goods to and from the market centres.

G: LEADERSHIP, GOVERNANCE, WATER AND SANITATION

Composition of Women Population projection data, constitute more than half of the total population in the ten counties. However, their participation and representation in key leadership positions, governance and decision-making organs within the government remain lower than that of men. The Statistics of men and women holding leadership positions at different levels in the ten counties show men dominance in leadership positions.

G1: Legislative Leadership

This is the oversight arm of the National and the County Governments.

Table 6.1 Members of parliament, MCAs, Governor and senator per county, 2017

	Members of Parliament		MCAs		Governor		Senator	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kakamega	0	12	30	57	0	1	0	1
Kitui	2	6	16	38	1	0	0	1
Baringo	0	6	15	30	0	1	0	1
Meru	1	9	23	44	0	1	0	1
Kirinyaga	1	4	9	21	1	0	0	1
Marsabit	0	4	10	20	0	1	1	1
Bomet	1	4	11	24	1	0	0	1
Kisumu	0	7	13	36	0	1	1	1
Turkana	0	6	17	30	0	1	0	1
Kilifi	1	6	17	36	0	1	1	1
Total	6	64	161	336	3	7	3	10
Sum Total	70		497		10		13	

NB: the members of parliament is inclusive of Women Representatives

Source: Human Resource Departments, County Governments

Governors: Out of 10 counties, 3 Governors are women while 7 are men representing 30% and 70%, respectively.

Senators: The 10 counties have 13 senators, 10 elected and 3 nominated. Of the 10 elected all are Male while the 3 nominated are Female.

Members of National assembly: The ten Counties have 70 Members of National Assembly, ten of which are elected Women Representatives. Out of 68 elected MPs 64 are male comprising of 94% and 4 are Female comprising of 6 %. Out of ten counties there is only one nominated Female MP.

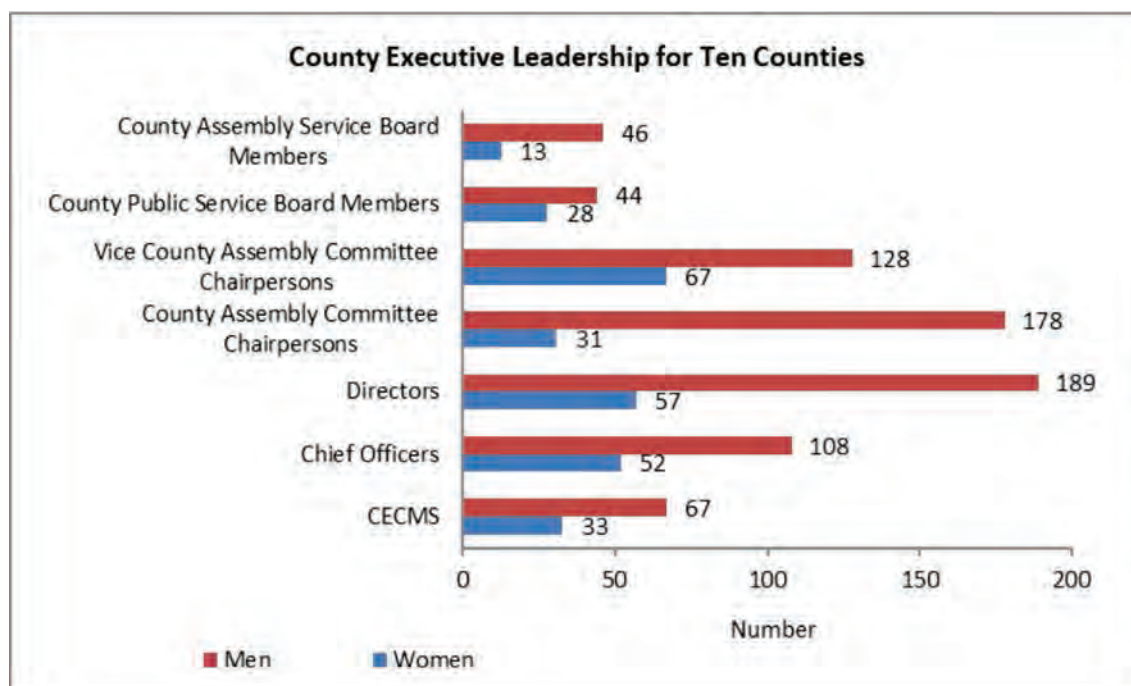
Members of County Assembly: The ten counties has a total number of 497 MCAs, 339 members are Elected and 158 Nominated. Out of 339 elected MCAs only 22 are women representing 6%, while 317 are men representing 94 %. Out of 158 nominated MCAs 139 are Female representing 88% while 19 are Males representing 12 %

G2: County Executive Leadership, 2017

Number

County	CECMS		Chief Officers		Directors		County Assembly Committee Chairpersons		Vice County Assembly Committee Chairpersons		County Public Service Board Members		County Assembly Service Board Members	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Baringo	3	7	5	10	4	15	2	22	9	15	2	7	2	4
Meru	4	7	5	13	11	26	4	13	5	13	2	5	1	7
Kirinyaga	4	6	2	8	10	21	0	22	10	12	2	3	1	5
Marsabit	3	8	5	11	0	22	5	16	5	11	4	3	1	5
Bomet	2	7	3	13	10	28	9	11	6	5	3	4	1	4
Kisumu	4	6	7	4	7	13	4	21	13	12	4	8	4	6
Turkana	3	7	2	13	10	44	1	18	5	14	2	4	1	3
Kilifi	5	5	5	13	3	5	2	19	5	15	4	3	1	4
Kitui	2	6	14	9	2	15	3	14	3	14	3	3	1	4
Kakamega	3	8	4	14	11	74	1	22	6	17	2	4	0	4
Total	33	67	52	108	57	189	31	178	67	128	28	44	13	46

Source: Human Resource Departments, County Governments



Source: Human Resource Departments, County Governments

County Executive Committee Members: The ten counties have 100 County Executive Committee males representing 67% while females representing 33%. Kitui and Bomet have the worst gender representation with 2 females CECMs each. Kilifi County has the best representation of 50% of both sexes.

Chief Officers: There are 160 Chief Officers in the ten counties where 52 are females representing 33 % while 108 are male accounting for 67%. Turkana and Bomet counties are the worst performing county in sex disparity accounting with females share of 13% and 19%, respectively. Kisumu has the highest representation of Females under this category.

Directors: The ten counties have 246 directors out of which 189 are males representing 77 % and 57 Females representing 23 %. Marsabit has the worst sex disparity with no female director. Kilifi has a fair gender representation of 38% compared to other 9 counties.

County Assembly Committee Chairpersons: The ten counties have 209 chairpersons where 178 and 31 are males and females with a share 85% and 15%, respectively. The worst gender representation is observed in Kirinyaga County with no female in the County Assembly committee chair. Bomet has fair sex representation with 45% Females in the chair of this committee.

Vice County Assembly Committee Chairpersons: There are 195 County Assembly Committee vice Chairpersons where 128 are Males and 67 females representing 66 % and 34%, respectively. Kisumu and Bomet counties have fair representation of about 50% of females each

County Public Service Board Members (CPSB): There are 72 CPSB members in the ten counties comprising of 44 males and 28 females representing 61 % and 39 %, respectively. This category is generally well represented with only Meru and Baringo counties falling below constitution threshold.

County Assembly Service Board Members: The ten counties have 59 County Assembly Service Board Members comprising of 46 Males (78%) and 13 Females (22%). Kisumu County has fair gender representation of 40% females. Kakamega County has the worst gender representation with no Female in the Board.

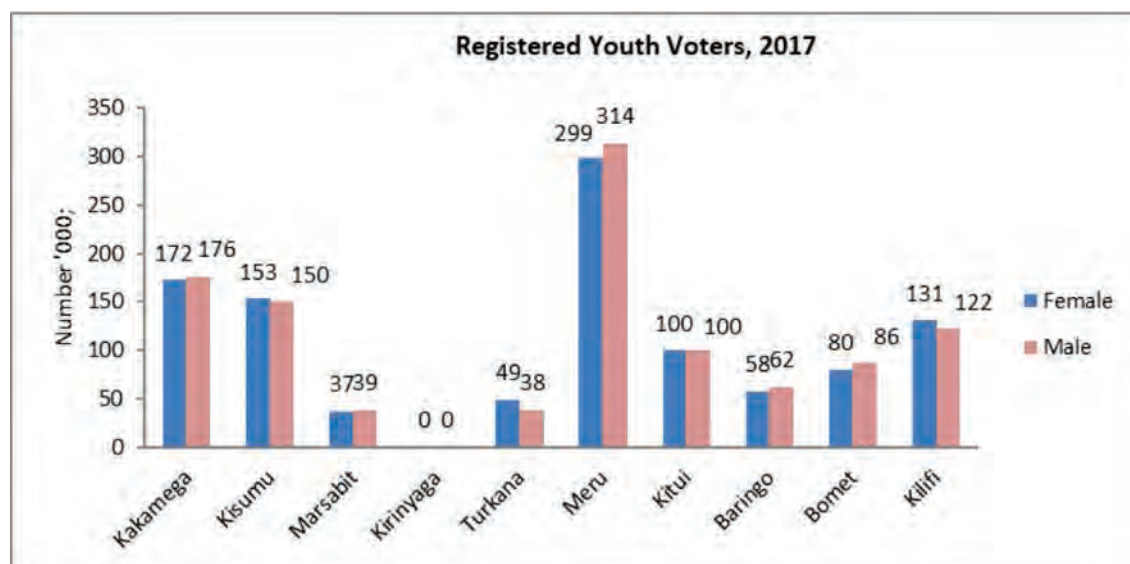
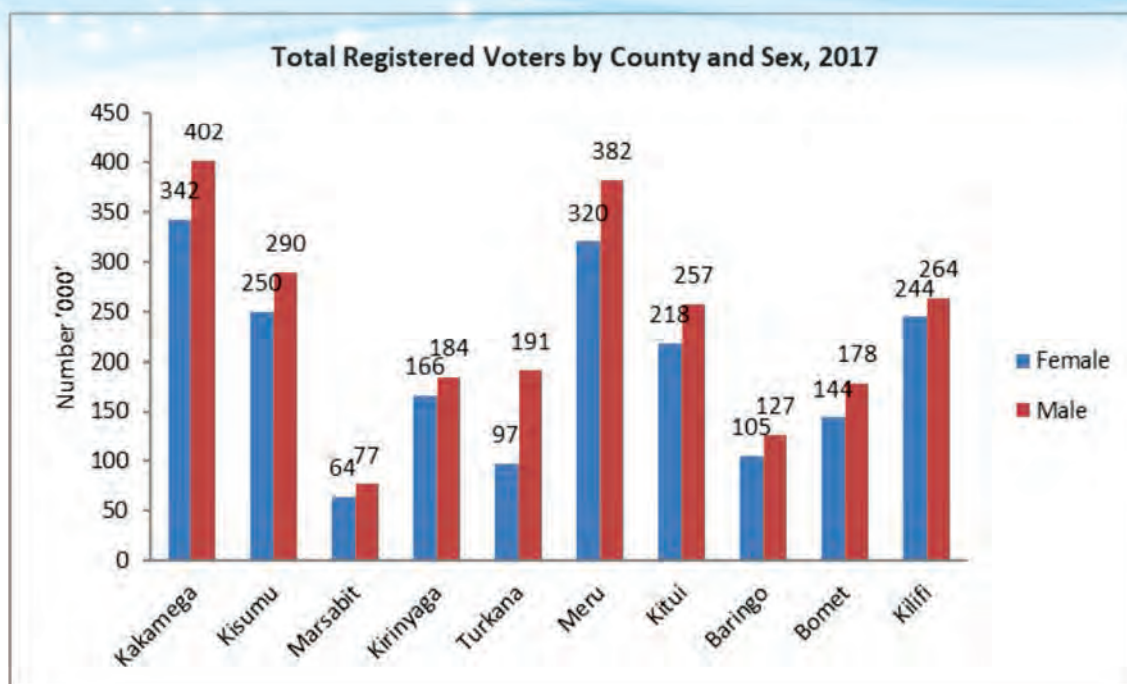
Most counties are yet to achieve gender parity at the top decision level. Efforts should be made to attain two third gender rule as required by the law including encouraging women seeking for elective positions. Public Service Boards and appointing authorities should be encouraged to abide to the gender rule while recruiting or appointing.

G3: Voter Registration and Voting

County	No of Registered Voters (All)			No of Registered Voters (18-34)			Percentage adult population registered as voters	
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
Kakamega	743,736	341,994	401,742	348,364	172,222	176,142	46	54
Kisumu	539,710	250,049	289,661	302,956	152,958	149,998	46	54
Marsabit	141,708	64,318	77,390	75,846	37,101	38,745	46	54
Kirinyaga	349,836	165,776	184,060	47	53
Turkana	288,931	97,496	191,435	87,304	49,004	38,300	34	66
Meru	702,480	320,458	382,022	612,652	298,884	313,768	45	55
Kitui	474,512	217,502	257,010	199,631	99,877	99,754	46	54
Baringo	232,258	105,296	126,962	119,684	57,893	61,791	46	54
Bomet	322,012	144,088	177,924	166,408	79,916	86,492	45	55
Kilifi	508,068	244,470	263,598	253,118	130,961	122,157	48	52

Source: IEBC, 2017

.. Data not available

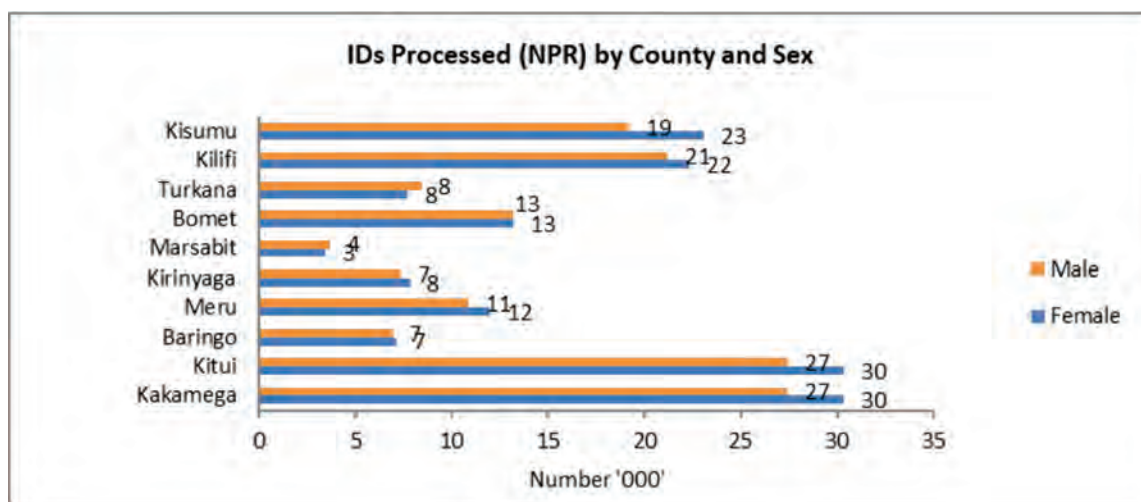
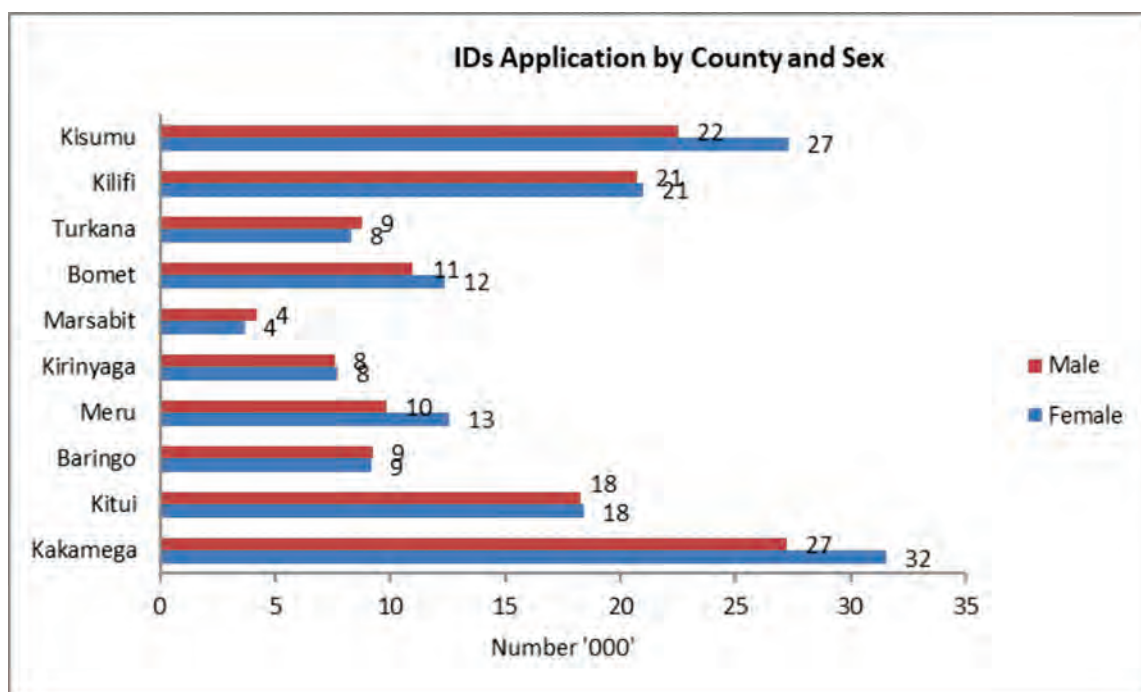


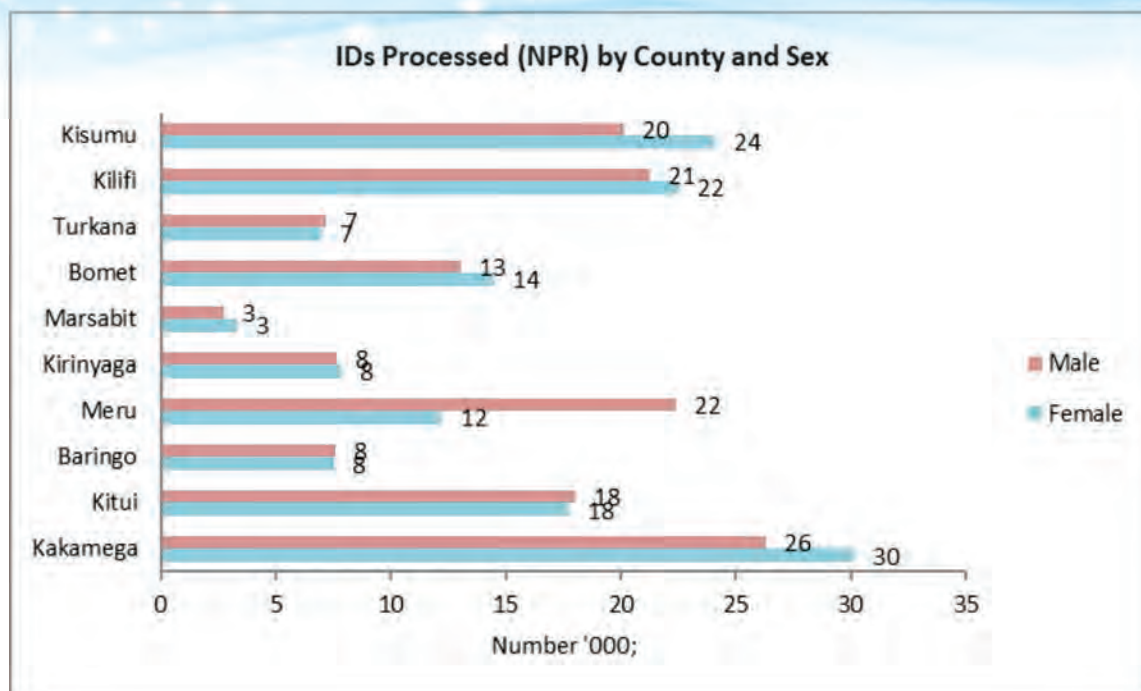
- Voting is a way of exercising ones' democratic rights through electing of leaders and representatives in Kenya.
- Kakamega County registered the highest number of voters for all eligible population while Meru County had the lion share for youthful population.
- In overall, men dominated in registration as voters in all the counties.
- A Slightly higher proportion of male youth registered as voters as compared to female youth.
- Youth compose slightly more than half of all registered voters. This cuts across the ten counties except Turkana.
- Youth and women who form the majority of the electorate MUST be sensitized not only to register as voters but also to go out and vote as this is the only way to express and participate in building democratic societies.

G4: 2017 National Identity Cards Registration, Numbers

County	ID s Application			IDs processed (NPR)			IDs collected		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Kakamega	58,801	31,556	27,245	57,751	30,345	27,406	56,433	30,138	26,295
Kitui	36,675	18,393	18,282	57,755	30,348	27,407	35,724	17,745	17,979
Baringo	18,440	9,170	9,270	14,008	7,080	6,928	15,170	7,556	7,614
Meru	22,391	12,562	9,829	31,929	11,996	10,832	21,929	12,200	22,391
Kirinyaga	15,312	7,733	7,579	15,136	7,824	7,312	15,543	7,854	7,689
Marsabit	7,893	3,660	4,233	7,113	3,443	3,669	6,081	3,374	2,725
Bomet	23,346	12,346	11,000	26,347	13,194	13,153	27,518	14,476	13,042
Turkana	17,121	8,305	8,816	25,501	7,721	8,424	14,210	7,022	7,188
Kilifi	41,707	20,982	20,725	43,481	22,325	21,156	43,744	22,499	21,245
Kisumu	49,771	27,272	22,499	42,273	23,081	19,192	44,248	24,106	20,142

Source: Registrations of persons Bureau, County

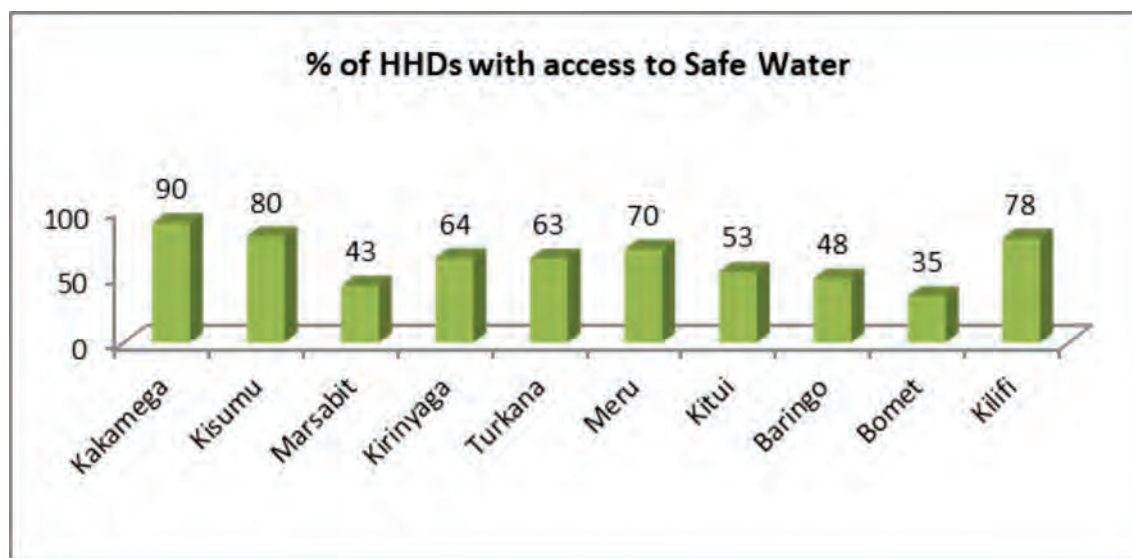




- National Identity Card (ID) registration is a requirement for every adult citizen of Kenya and is the most vital document in security, socio-economic and political development of a country. This is through means of identification, helps in facilitating voting process; and promoting economic planning and activities.
- The data reveals that the number of female applicants for IDs is higher in all the Counties compared to male applicants with exception of Marsabit, Turkana and Baringo counties.
- Kakamega, Kisumu and Kilifi counties have the highest number of total applicants for IDs, respectively, while Marsabit County recorded the least.
- There was a massive voter registration of identity cards preceding the previous election that might have triggered the high registration of youth as compared to adults
- Registration of persons is strategy for both levels of governments towards empowerment of citizens. National Identity Card (ID) card is an important nearly for every transaction and facilitates participation in national elections. Loan facility and many avenues of economic participation require the production of national ID.
- There is need therefore to put resources and the enabling environment, education and facilitation to enable every citizen to acquire the document with ease.

G5: Water and Sanitation

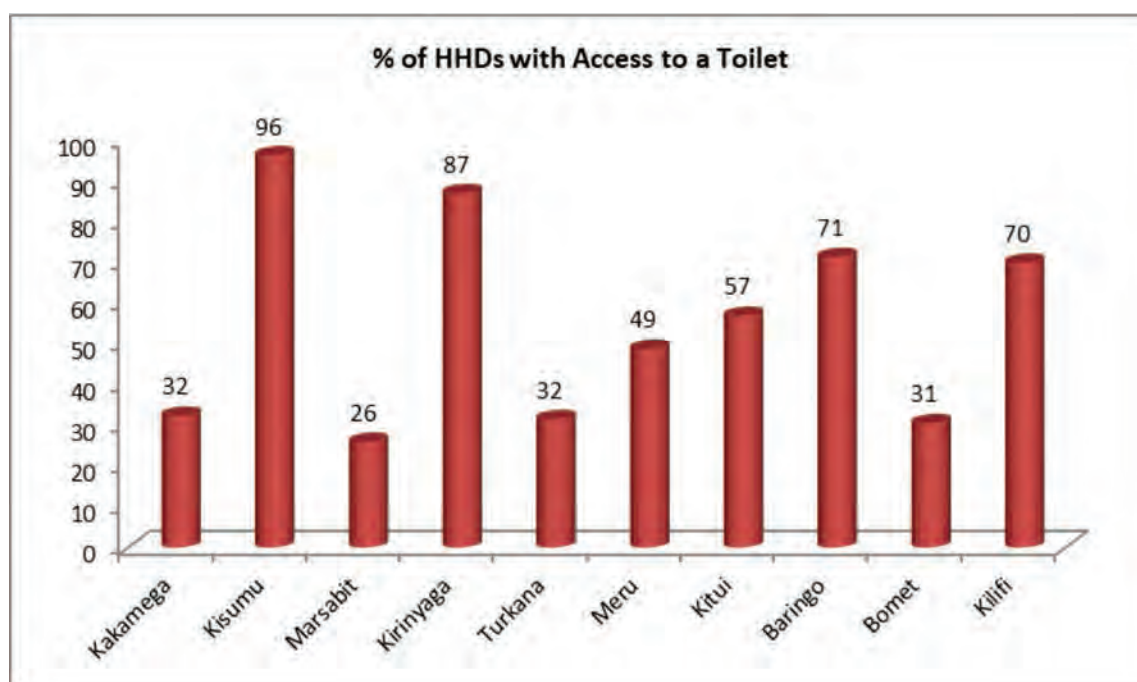
Households with access to safe water



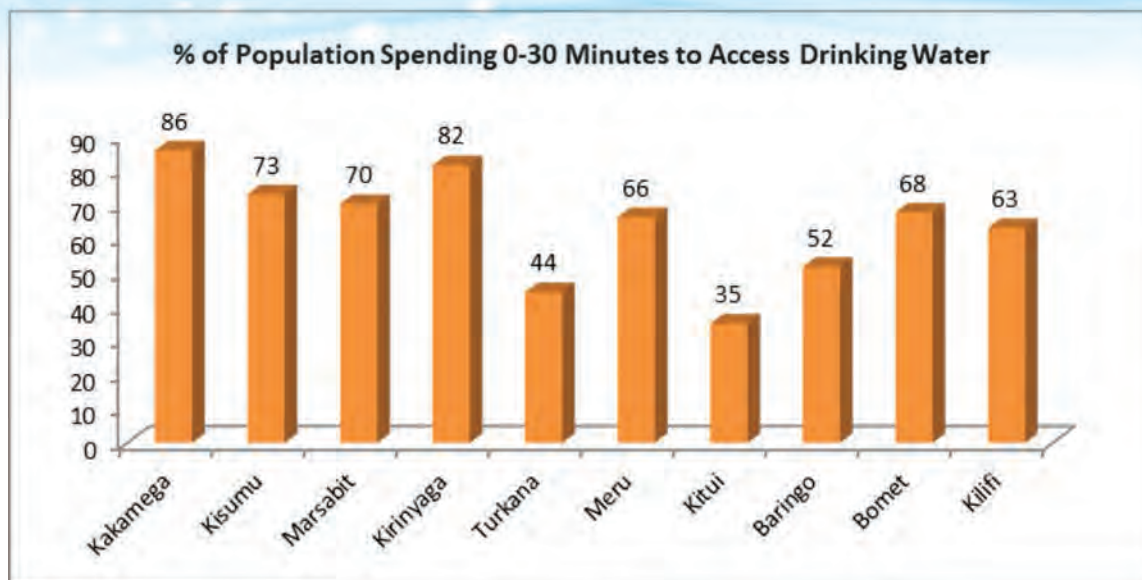
Source: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2015/16

Note:

- Safe water refers to access of improved water sources that include piped water into dwelling, a public tap, and borehole, protected well protected spring water, rain water and bottled water.
- The accessibility of households with safe water vary across the 10 counties with Kakamega County recording the highest proportion at 89.9 per cent of households while Bomet County has the least at 35 per cent of the households.



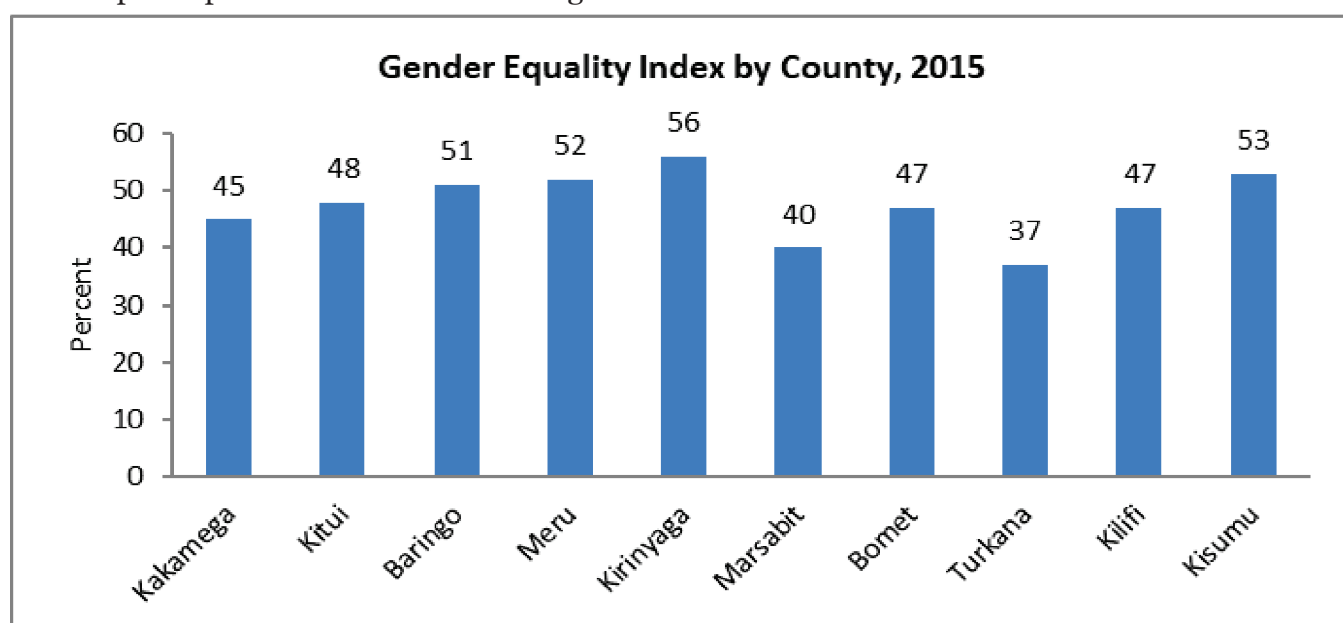
- On mode of human waste disposal, Kisumu County recorded the highest usage of toilets at 96.3 per cent of the households while Marsabit County has the least at 26 per cent.



- Kakamega County has the highest proportion of 85.8% of population who spend average time of 0-30mins to access clean drinking water. Kitui County has the least proportion of households that spends 0-30 minute.
- There is correlation between access to safe drinking water and the time taken to access the drinking water. The nearer the source the higher proportion of households with access to safe water.

H: GENDER EQUALITY INDEX BY COUNTY, 2015

- The Gender Equality Index is computed based on three critical aspects of human development namely reproductive health, empowerment and economic participation
- There were efforts by all 10 counties towards gender equality; Kirinyaga County with the highest (56%), followed by Kisumu (53%).
- Turkana County has the lowest gender equality index (37%). This implies that 44% and 47% of the population in Kirinyaga and Kisumu counties, respectively, were excluded from accessing critical human development services, while Turkana County has 63% of population excluded similar services.
- County governments should therefore put measures in place to ensure women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making.



Data source: NGECE 2017



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