

Kericho County

Alternative Budget Memo on Sanitation 2020/21

October • 2019

By Institute of Economic Affairs

1.0 Introduction

The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA-Kenya) together with Kericho County Civil Society Network (CSOs) are pleased to present the Budget Memo on sanitation for the fiscal year 2020/2021.

The budget memo contains budget proposals from the pre-budget forum held on Wednesday, 21st August 2019 at Sunshine Hotel in Kericho as well as some key findings from social audit work that was done by CSO network in various health facilities touching on sanitation in the county. The comprehensive social audit report will be handed over and presented to county officials in charge of public health to take note and action on the emerging issues on sanitation at the sub county level. The proposals submitted are in line with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Annual Development Plan (ADP) Framework for the sectors largely based on their feasibility. This budget memo seeks to influence county government decisions and help civil society develop viable alternatives to government.

2.0 Why focus on sanitation and why does coverage matter?

Sanitation is a constitutional right in Kenya, the responsibility which is a devolved function of the

county government. The National Government has the responsibility of ensuring that it develops the requisite policies on sanitation which are then integrated and implemented by the county government. Further, universal access to improved sanitation yields maximum health, social and economic benefits. Kericho County loses Kshs. 409 million (World Bank report) each year due to poor sanitation. This includes losses due to access time, premature death, health care costs and productivity. This estimate does not include some costs that could be significant (such as water pollution and tourism) and is therefore likely to under-estimate the true cost of poor sanitation.

A study entitled “The Effects of Poor Sanitation on Environment, Public Health and Well-Being” commissioned by SNV Netherlands Development Organization as part of the Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP) Programme advocates for county governments to address Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) issues affecting their communities. The V4CP Program is implemented by SNV in collaboration with the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA-Kenya). The research was conducted by the Centre for Population Health Research & Management (CPHRM). Key findings suggest that in Kericho County, many families have poor access to improved water and sanitation facilities, particularly in the rural areas, which are not linked to the formal

¹<http://devolutionhub.or.ke/file/e75e464be3144cd0173d173623492768.pdf>

sewerage systems and piped water. This poses a serious risk as families have to make do with water that may be contaminated as they tap into unprotected sources, and especially if they consume the water without any treatment at home.

Kericho County Government and partners can use these findings as well stakeholder's proposals to improve the coverage of appropriate sanitation services to reduce incidence of diarrhoea in the county.

3.0 Is there any need to understand the priority setting in the budget process?

The process of priority setting in whatever sector at the county government level is preceded by a planning process. This entails preparation of annual county development plans that identify strategic priorities for the medium term. These plans are drawn from the five year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that each county developed.

Counties through the County Executive Committee member for Finance are supposed to submit their annual County Development Plan to the County Assembly not later than 1st September for their approval and a copy sent to the National Treasury and to the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA). As a critical entry point for public engagement, the County Executive Committee member for Finance is legally required to publish and publicize the annual development plan within 7 days for public access.

To implement these priorities, detailed programmes are developed complete with financial implications and performance indicators. In addition, these plans also provide details on how county governments will respond to changes in financial and environmental context.

Between the months of September 1 to February 15 of every fiscal year the County Treasuries are required to conduct sector hearings where they should involve the public and other stakeholders in the preparation of the County Fiscal Strategy Paper respectively (CFSP).

The CFSP is consequently submitted to the County Assembly for their approval by 28th February every fiscal year. By 14 March of each fiscal year, the County Assemblies are supposed to approve the County Fiscal Strategy Paper. This is an important stage in the budget process where different stakeholder can share input into the county budgets for the various sectors.

4.0 Basis for Resource Envelope and stakeholders views in the budget cycle

The basis for deciding the size of resource envelope or the macro fiscal policy making process involves county governments making projections of resources they anticipate to raise or mobilize. These resources are to finance priority and expenditure plans over the medium term.

Specifically, the process starts with the issuance of circulars to guide all county government entities in their preparation of the budget. Consequently, each county prepares a Budget Review and Outlook Paper (BROP)² that are submitted to the County Executive Committee (CEC). Further in February the County Treasury in consultation with the various stakeholders prepares and submits County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) to the CEC which captures details of broad strategic priorities and policy goals to guide budget preparation. The CFSP is consequently submitted to the County Assembly for their approval by 28th February.

The CFSP shall contain³ the following:

1. How the projections on economic growth of Kenya and other macroeconomic indicators as contained in the (CFSP) will impact on the economic environment for the county for the following budget year and in the medium term.
2. Anticipated size of county budget based on expected growth of the county, revenue, expenditure and public debt projection over the medium term accompanied by underlying economic assumptions.
3. Indicative expenditure ceilings for the various

²BROP is a document that captures review of government performance in the previous with regard to meeting revenue and spending targets but also provides an outlook of the same. This document is supposed to be submitted to the County Executive Committee by end of September every year.

³Section 26 and 27 of the Regulations to the PFMA, 2012



county entities.

4. Statement indicating whether the county adhered to fiscal responsibility principles

The approved CFSP and recommendations provided by the County Assembly forms the basis of finalizing County Budget Estimates for the financial year. Counties are allowed to revise their fiscal framework in case of a significant or an unexpected change in the County economic growth for instance and/or due to induced policy changes emanating from change of government.

5.0 Kericho County Integrated Development Plan programmes on Sanitation

The planning process is an integral part of the development process. It is the first critical stage of the budget process (PFM 35 and PFM 126). The PFM 126 provides that every county shall prepare a development plan in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution of Kenya for approval by the county assembly. The county executive committee member responsible for planning shall submit the development plan before the county assembly by 1st September. The development plan will inform the budget priorities for the coming year.

The CIDP reflect the strategic midterm priorities of the County Governments. The CIDP contain specific goals and objectives, a coasted implementation plan, provisions for monitoring and evaluation and clear reporting mechanisms. It contains information on investments, projects, development initiatives, maps, statistics, and a resource mobilization framework. The County Governments Act, 2012 (CGA), 104 obligates a county to develop an integrated plan, designate planning units' at all county administrative levels and promote public participation and engagement by non-state actors in the planning process. The county plans shall consist of the following;

- The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is a 5 year plan that shall inform the county's annual budget;

- County Sectoral Plan (10 year plan);
- County Spatial Plan is a 10 year plan using the Geographic Information System (GIS) based system and will be reviewed every 5 years;
- City and municipal plans

Kericho County CIDP recognizes that Waste water disposal is still a major challenge within the county. Approximately 2.5km² of the former Kericho municipality is served by water borne sewerage system comprising of sewer lines and a combined treatment plant. The sewerage system covers only the CBD and a few residential estates. Some health facilities, tea factories and multinational companies are also served with sewer lines and septic tanks whereas majority of the populace uses pit latrines. The urban centres within the county use pit latrines which pose a major hazard in the near future. Both Kericho Water and Sanitation Company (KEWASCO) and Tililbei Water and Sanitation Company (TILILWASCO) offer exhauster services to customers who have on site sewerage facilities.

Some of the Sanitation programmes included in the second generation Kericho county CIDP 2018-2022 include the following;

Department of Health Services

Under sub programme on Disease Prevention there is a key output of 23% increase in households with sanitation facilities with an allocation of Kshs. 5 million during the CIDP period.

Department of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources

- In the Environment, Water and Sewerage Management sub-programme - development of one 1 integrated Master Plan on Water and Sanitation Developed and implemented With an allocation of Kshs. 8 million
- In the Environment, Water and Sewerage Management sub programme - one integrated Urban waste management master plan developed

⁴Section 28 Ibid



- with an allocation of Kshs. 6 million
- Construction of water supply line and sewerage facilities with 2 sewerage systems constructed and operationalized at a cost of Kshs. 70 millions
- Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development programme on a project at Kusumek Water and Sewerage at a cost of Kshs. 1 billion during the CIDP period.

Department of Trade, Industrialization Cooperative Management, Tourism and Wildlife

- Developed tourism facilities in two tourist sites which include; chain link fencing of Forternan museum in Chilchila ward and development of tourism facilities at Chebulu Conservancy (entrance, restaurant and toilets) in Kaplelart ward.
- Distribution of market sheds chain-link fence and toilets blocks in the county and in particular construction of toilet blocks in the Chebirirbei, Sosiot, Kapsorok, Iraa, Sondu, Forternan, Chepseon, Illoti and Kapkatet Market.

6.0 Does the budget reflect focus in sanitation as reflected in the CIDP?

Kericho County is one of the counties that need more focused attention to improve sanitation outcomes and indeed ensuring resources allocated toward sanitation are expended as envisaged. In fact and from the analysis of the CIDP, the county recognizes sanitation issues as an upfront priority by ensuring that programmes are in place that will ensure that the

county eradicates diseases which are associated with lack of proper sanitation. This can only be enhanced through budget allocation toward the sanitation sector and address issues of absorption capacity in the public Health sector of the county.

Indeed, the CIDP in the Integration of the international Obligations (SDG and agenda 2063) goal 6 on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, states that provision of safe and clean drinking water is a strategic intervention that the county promises to execute especially in water scarcity areas of Soin/Sigowet, Lower areas of Ainamoi, Kipkelion East and West Sub counties. The county is committed to ensuring access to clean water and sanitation through effective local governance, natural resource management, and local planning. Integrated water resource management will be enhanced through cooperation in planning and environmental policy between the County and National Government.

7.0 Kericho County sanitation budgetary allocations trends

Kericho County budget for the period 2014/15 to 2016/17 was on an upward trend but declined marginally from Ksh 6.3 billion in 2016/17 to Ksh 6.28 billion in 2017/18. On average the budget grew by 9.5% for the period 2014/15-2017/18. In relative terms, Kericho's budget as a share of budget for the 47 Counties' went up marginally from 1.5% in 2014/15 to 1.7% in 2017/18.

Table 5: Trends in Kericho County Sanitation Sensitive Budgets (Ksh Million)

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Health Services	1,468.4	1,689.6	1,713.3	2,266.8
Envi. Water, Energy and Natural Resources	194.9	287.3	299.0	414.2
Total Sanitation sensitive ministries	1,663.3	1,976.9	2,012.3	2,681.0
Kericho County Budget	4,814.7	5,570.2	6,299.0	6,280.3
Total Counties' Budget	32,6286.3	36,7439.3	39,9243.6	37,4685.0
Department budget as a % of Kericho Budget				
Health Services Budget share	30.5	30.3	27.2	36.1
Envir. Water, Energy and Natural Resources Budget share	4.0	5.2	4.7	6.6



Sanitation sensitive ministries budget share	34.5	35.5	31.9	42.7
Kericho County Budget as % of Total Counties' Budget				
Kericho County Budget share	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7

Source: Various issues of OCoB report

Budgetary allocation to sanitation sensitive Ministry of Health and the one for Environment, Water, Energy and Natural Resources were on an upward trend in absolute terms for the period 2014/15 to 2017/18. However, this was not the case in relative terms when compared to total county budget. Health services accounts for about 30% of Kericho County budget but its trends was mixed. Equally, Environment, Water, Energy and Natural Resources takes up over 4% of the County budget was on upward trend with the exception of a drop in 2016/17.

More disaggregated data from the county is required to get the true picture on the sanitation funded programmes. Lack of this disaggregated data made it difficult to isolate and estimate specific allocation and prioritization to delivery of sanitation services.

8.0 Unavailability of County Budget Estimates to the public will hamper effective public participation

The County Budget Estimates for Kericho County are now available online in the County website The Constitution of Kenya and the Public Finance

Management Act (2012) requires each of the 47 counties to publish and publicize budget information throughout the budget cycle.

It therefore means that the residents of Kericho can participate in the public hearings with relevant information on budget estimates for the different sectors including sanitation. This means that the residents of Kericho can now effectively influence or shape proposals in sanitation or for any other sector from an informed point of view due to availability of information

This memo therefore raises the issue of ensuring that the county government shares with the members of the public budget estimates and any other budget documents so that the citizen can meaningfully contribute and their views taken into consideration for the welfare of the community and development of the county.

Situation Analysis

The Budgetary allocations for the Sanitation sector in Kericho County remain low despite statistics showing the need to invest in the sector to achieve ODF status as depicted in the CIDP and the National ODF Kenya 2020 campaign framework 2016/17- 2019/2020.

The overall ODF campaign objective is to eradicate Open Defecation in Kericho County by the end of the year 2020. Specific objectives under Ministry of Health National ODF Kenya 2020 campaign framework 2016/17- 2019/2020 includes; Social mobilization and participation, education and media campaign, CLTS Implementation Stakeholders and intergovernmental forums and Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting. Each of the specific objectives has a possible funding either from the National Government, the county government or even development partners. It is therefore important for both levels of government to allocate resources to the sanitation sector for the realization of these objectives.



Kericho County Budget proposal from CSOs for the Financial Year 2020/2021

The Kericho Based CSOs held a half day pre budget forum on Wednesday, 21st August 2019 at the Kericho Sunshine Hotel collating views on sanitation submission that need to be included in the financial year 2020/2021. The aim was to advocate for inclusive planning and budgetary prioritization in sanitation by the County Government, Increased CSOs influence in agenda setting with the county ministries as well as improved collaboration between CSOs and County Government officials.

The following proposals were shared out during the pre-budget hearings and they are key in ensuring that resources toward water and environment together with the health sector has sanitation components and programs that will ensure resources are mobilized and increased.

Proposed Kericho county budget submissions for the Financial Year 2020/2021

Bureti Sub-County

No	Proposal	Justification
1.	Initiation of a serious public sensitization campaign on the importance of personal and communal Hygiene in the Sub-County. This should be collaboration among the CSOs, the County Government, private sector players and development partners.	Research undertaken by various agencies including the one Commissioned by SNV Netherlands Organization and carried out by Centre for Population, Health and Research Management (CPHRM) points out that residents do not adhere to the recommended hygienic standards either they practice Open Defecation, failing to wash their hands at the critical times of eating and after visiting latrines and poor feeding of Children under five years age of 5. In order to address these concerns. There is a serious need for public education on hygiene and other health related issues geared towards eliminating the prevalence of Diarrhoea in the Sub-County.
2.	The departments of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources and the Litein Municipal Board to put in place mechanisms to ensure adequate water supply to Kapkatet, Roret and Litein town.	The latrines/toilets in Roret, Kapkatet and litein public markets are not in use due to lack of water supply. The action will lead to improved sanitation situation in these populated locations.
3.	The County Government to form a committee to undertake a social audit on the level of social inclusion in the existing and the sanitation in all schools, health facilities and public places.	Better coordination of the sanitation sector and better service delivery and intensified community engagement. Stronger community engagement and participation to address inequity, social exclusion and action on sanitation determinants.
4.	Policy development by Sub-County Administrator geared toward proper management of all public toilets across the sub-county by the departments of Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism and Wildlife	Proper management of the public latrines.

No	Proposal	Justification
4.	The department of trade and that of lands, Housing and Physical Planning to work together and identify a suitable space and put up a public latrine in Ngoina Road Market.	There is no public toilet/latrine in this market place despite the fact that there are well over 100 traders, mostly women selling pineapples off the road on a daily basis. Our observation which we undertook for two days at the market revealed that most of the women use a nearby wood lot to relieve themselves and therefore this is a clear source of contamination of water sources.
5.	The departments of Education, Culture and Social Services to provide for funding allocations as a priority for Monoru, Reresik, Kabartegan, Kapkusum, ECDE centres.	Our spot check on all the ECDE centres indicates that the existing toilets are far much below the recommended numbers and in some cases, the ECDE centres do not have their own latrine forcing the young pupils to use the primary ones.

Sigowet/Soin Sub-County

No	Proposal	Justification
1.	The departments of trade and that of lands, Housing and Physical Planning to work together and identify a suitable space and put up a public latrine at Kipsitet trading centre.	While the department took up the proposal and put up a public latrine at the market, it was put up (On going) at the Oxen market which is well over half a kilometer from the busy part of the market and therefore there is going to be a problem of Open Defecation.
2.	The departments of Education, Culture and Social Services to provide for funding allocations as a priority for Chebirir ECDE centre	The ECDE centre has one poorly constructed latrine and this was constructed by the committee members of the mother school which is Kaptalamwa primary school as a stop gap measure.
3.	The departments of Medical services, Promotive and Preventive Health to put up an additional latrine at Kipsitet Health centre,	Our social audit findings revealed that the facility has only one latrine which is being used by all the patients without consideration of gender.

Belgut Sub-County

No	Proposal	Justification
1.	Construction of additional 8 latrines in Sosiot market. Inclusive of this is two for PWDs.	There are only two latrines serving the entire market of approximately 2,000 people in the market place. The latrines are not sufficient for the population. Hence some people go to the bushes and behind residential areas for Open Defecation of which during raining season, it is drained into the rivers near the market areas.
2.	Management policies for public latrines to be established. The CSOs from the sub-county look forward to working with the county government of Kericho (Executive and the County Assembly and other stakeholders) to include the framework for management of the public latrines in the Kericho county Environment health Bill 2017.	Ensuring that public latrines in the market areas are clean at all times and accessible to all hence cases of open defecation will be reduced hence reduction of water-borne diseases.



No	Proposal	Justification
3.	An additional latrine be put up at Sosiot Health Centre. During a community social Audit exercise in July 2019, it was found that the facility has one latrine for use by patients of both genders since the other one has been allocated for use by the staff.	The standards for health facilities should at least two sets of latrines for patients separated and properly labelled for Male and Female patients.

Kipkelion West Sub-County

No	Proposal	Justification
1.	The departments of Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural resources to enhance the collection of waste at Fort-tenant trading centre.	Presence of waste including; food stuffs, plastics wine and spirit bottles strewn all over the place. The County Government should enhance the supervision of waste collection in the centre and more resources be allocated to have collection Bins placed in strategic locations within the trading centre.
2.	The departments of Medical Services, Promotive and Preventive Health to put up a complete set of latrines for the staff (both gender). Chemogoch dispensary need an additional latrine for patients installed with adequate water supply.	Chemogoch dispensary do not have any water supply, relying on water from a nearby stream which is possibly contaminated and only one latrine for the patients and none for the staff.
3.	The Sub-County programmes officer for the department of Education, Culture and Social Services to undertake a social audit of all the latrines put up for the ECDE centres. The County Director of Education to undertake an assessment of the sufficiency of latrines in all public primary schools in the County and make proposals to the relevant authorities to put up more latrines where applicable and eliminate the interference of ECDE pupils.	Social audit exercise conducted in May 2019 revealed that for Chepkendi ECDE centre, despite the County Government of Kericho through the department of Education, Culture and Social Services provision of standard ECDE ablution blocks for the pupils, the primary pupils do not have enough latrines and the school management have made arrangements for use of the same latrines belonging to the ECDE. A spot check of the sufficiency of the latrines in most primary schools leave a lot to be desired.

Ainamoi Sub-County

No	Proposal	Justification
1.	The department of Education, Culture and Social services to allocate additional funds for the construction of a latrine for Kipsotet ECDE and the NG-CDF Ainamoi to put latrines for the primary section of the school to avoid the congestion which has led to the use of the ECDE latrines by the primary school pupils.	The social audit findings one in July 2019 revealed that the latrines are not enough for use by the pupils and the newly completed one needs to be redone on some parts to allow for free flow of urinal contents.
2.	The department of medical services, Promotive and preventive health to put up an additional latrine at Ainamoi Health centre.	Provision of an additional latrines facility to cater for Male and Female. This will help to reduce the cases of OD.

No	Proposal	Justification
3.	The departments of Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism and Wildlife should allocate funds for the construction of two public toilets at Kericho open air market, one along the Kericho-Nyagacho Road near the Chief's camp and additional one at Uhuru Gardens at the centre of Kericho town.	The numbers of toilets in town at the market are below the required number as it users are many.
4.	The departments of Medical Services, Promotive and preventive health to initiate an administrative changes to have the CBD as an independent unit for the purposes of enhancing supervision of sanitation and hygiene issues by having an officer specifically assigned to be in-charge unlike the current situation in which the officer handling the town issues covers the whole ward of Kapkugerwet.	The level of supervision of sanitation and hygiene in Kericho town is so low that some sections of town are almost becoming inhabitable.
5.	The departments of Trade, Industrialization, Co-operative Management, Tourism and Wildlife and the Sub-County Administrator to develop a policy geared towards the proper management of all Public toilets across the Sub-County	The public toilets lacks a cohesive management committees and the only existing public toilet in the market has been leased to a private entrepreneur who charges highly and make the majority of traders especially those who come once in a while opt for OD. This is a major contributory factor for the presence of <i>E. Coli</i> in the nearby river.

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Annexes

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Annex 2: Pictorials



Participants during the Kericho County pre-budget hearing group discussion



IEA Staff guiding CSOs on pre-budget hearing group discussions



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The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA-Kenya) is a civic forum which seeks to promote pluralism of ideas through open, active and informed debate on public policy issues. It is independent of political parties, pressure groups and lobbies, or any other partisan interests.

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Developed as part of the V4CP Programme

