

## BARINGO COUNTY BASELINE ANALYSIS - KIRA

### Introduction

This document is a baseline for humanitarian needs assessment in Baringo with an aim to provide information that would aid in decision making. The information presented has been gathered through a review of pre-crisis secondary data and lessons learnt reports. Available indicator information is by Sub County, county and national (where there is no available district/county information). This desk review is to help in the process of inter-agency assessment planning for the ongoing event.

### Purpose of the Desk review

This desk review is not a comprehensive survey on food security, livelihoods, WASH, protection e.t.c nor is it an inter-agency needs assessment. It is a process in which a secondary literature and data has been used to uncover any relevant information of use and guidance for the preparation of the in-crisis primary data collection

### Demography of Population

- The **population** of Baringo County is 1.4% of the Kenyan populations with 50.2% **male** and 49.8% **female** [Table 1](#)
- Kabarnet Town is the largest **urban population** center with a population of 5%, Eldama Ravine 3%, Marigat 1%, Maji Mazuri 1%, Mogotio 1% and Timboroa 1% of Baringo population [CRA 2012](#)
- The county has 6 **constituencies** namely Tiaty (East Pokot), Baringo South (Marigat), Mogotio, Eldama Ravine (Koibatek), Baringo Central and Baringo North
- It has a **population density** of 282 which is 30% higher than the national population density of 401.1 per square kilometer see [Table 1](#) with a population of 50 people per square KM
- The average **household size** is 5.02, which is 14% larger than the national average household size of 4.4. [Table 1](#).

- It is estimated that the county's **deprived child population** is 55.23%<sup>1</sup>.
- The county has a **child rich** population structure where 0-14 year old constitute 49%, 48.2% are between 15-64 years while .3% are above 65 years of age<sup>2</sup>  
Population of **children under 5 years** is 16.55% which is higher than national under 5 years of 15.47.<sup>3</sup>
- The **human development index** of the county is 0.5656 slightly above the national HDI of 0.5506<sup>4</sup>
- Kenya has a **Gender Index** of 0.25% for 2012, and a Human Development Index score of 0.509 for 2011, placing it at 143 out of 187 countries. ([SIGI, 2012](#))

County	# Households	Area in Sq.Km	Population Density	Male	Female	Total Population
Baringo County	110,649	1,970.00	282	279,081	276,480	555,561
Kenya	8,767,104	96,252.0	401.1	19,192,458	19,417,639	38,610,097

Table 1: Population statistics Baringo (Source: KNBS 2012<sup>5</sup> Source 2009 Census<sup>6</sup>)

### Area Profile

#### Geography, climate and economy

- Baringo county is partially an **Arid** and **Semi-arid** county situated in former Rift valley province. The county borders Turkana and Samburu to North, Nakuru to South, Laikipia to East, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet, Nandi, Kericho and Uasin Gishu to the West ([CRECO 2012](#))

<sup>1</sup> SPME CDI by county

<sup>2</sup> Exploring Kenya's Inequality (Baringo County), KNBS

<sup>3</sup> Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005

<sup>4</sup> Human Development Index report 2009

<sup>5</sup> <http://knbs.or.ke/countydata.php>

<sup>6</sup> 2009 Census Volume 1 Population HHs by sub location

- The primary **economic** activity is livestock keeping, there is also considerable level of bee keeping and honey harvesting [CRECO 2012](#).
- The county has a low **economic development** rate less than 10% of the population on the electricity national grid [CRECO 2012](#).
- The amount of **rainfall** per annum varies from 1,000mm-1500mm in the highlands to 600mm in the lowland [Annual Dev plan, Baringo](#)
- The southern part temperature ranges between 25C during cold months (June and July) and 30C during hot months (January and February). The northern part temperature ranges between 20C to 50C.
- The dry seasons are in the months of January, February and March, Long rains in April, May, June and July and the short rain seasons are in August, September, October and November. (*County seasonal calendar*)
- The county has inter-censal growth rate of 3.3% per annum which is slightly above the national average rate of 3% [Annual Dev plan, Baringo](#)
- The **gross national income** per capita was \$820 in 2010. ([World Bank, 2013](#))
- Kenya's **inflation rate** stood at 4.45% in February 2013 [Trading Economics](#)

#### Socio-cultural characteristics

- The communities in the county are Kalenjins (Tugen & Pokot), Ilchamus, Kikuyu along Eldoret highway and in Mochongoi, Urban areas are generally cosmopolitan [CRECO 2012](#)
- Christian **religion** mainly dominates the county however there are other religions like Islam and traditional faiths.
- Kalenjin is the most spoken **language** by the locals and those unable to converse in Kalenjin use Kiswahili and English.

#### Governance and coordination

- The county is served by **magistrate's court** based in Kabarnet town, some disputes are however still solved through **traditional justice mechanisms** (by elders) [CRECO 2012](#).
- The county is served by 4 **local authorities** namely, municipal council of Kabarnet, County Council of Baringo and Koibatek and Town council of Eldama Ravine.

#### Hazards and Historic Sources of Conflict

##### Shocks and Hazards

- The county is prone to **cattle rustling** between communities within the county and also in the neighbouring counties [CRECO 2012](#).
- Rainy seasons have been noted to cause **floods** as much of the loose top soil is carried into the lakes [CRECO 2012](#).
- **Clan conflict** over natural resources (grazing area, pasture and water) [CRECO 2012](#).
- Outbreak of **Livestock diseases** [LRA 2014](#)

##### Historic triggers/Sources of tensions

- **Politics** over major and minor communities may cause divide that may make peaceable existence difficult [CRECO 2012](#).
- **Conflicts** has risen in the past as a result of scramble for pasture and water [CRECO 2012](#).
- Perception that foreigners (non-community members) are responsible for Kalenjin's loss of land has also brought conflicts in the region [CRECO 2012](#).

##### Politics

- Politics in the county is dominated by **personalities**. President Moi was the 2<sup>nd</sup> president of Kenya and patron of former ruling party KANU. Minority groups such as Chamus, Ndorobo, Ogiek have been trying

to get their own constituency to represent their political interests  
[CRECO 2012](#)

### Security Issues

- The border between Baringo, Laikipia and West Pokot is porous and and cattles rustlers believed to be in possession of small arms [CRECO 2012](#)..
- It is possible that **small arms** found their way into hands of militias and criminals around the elections time [CRECO 2012](#).
- Monitoring **conflict over pasture and water** as it may mutate and take a political form [CRECO 2012](#).
- **Cattle rustling** along the border between Baringo and West Pokot [CRECO 2012](#)..

### Livelihoods and Food Security

#### Livelihoods

- The county livelihood zones is in the following portions Pastoral 33%, Agro Pastoral 9 %, marginal mixed farming 39%, Mixed Farming 14% Irrigated Cropping 4% [SRA 2014](#)
- **Coping mechanisms** employed across all the livelihoods include consumptions of one to two meals in pastoral areas and two to three meals in agro-pastoral areas. The coping strategy on the other hand stood at 24 in may 2013 [LRA 2014](#)

#### Food Insecurity

- The county's food security situation is classified as **None or Normal (IPC Phase 1)** between October to December 2014, the situation is focused to be most likely the same between January to March 2015<sup>7</sup>
- The **price of maize** was reported to be high in Baringo ranging at KSh 57 to Ksh 65 per Kilogram [LRA 2014](#)

<sup>7</sup> Kenya Food security outlook, FEWSNET

### Factors Affecting food security in the area

- Poor rainfall distribution [LRA 2014](#)
- Crop pest and diseases [LRA 2014](#)
- Insecurity dues to cattle rustling [SRA 2014](#)
- Poor infrastructure [SRA 2014](#)
- Food and Mouth disease out-break [SRA 2014](#)
- Flooding around lake Baringo [SRA 2014](#)
- High food commodity prices [SRA 2014](#)

### Health and Nutrition

#### Health

- 88.36% of the **hospitals** in the county are public and are government owned<sup>8</sup> while the **ratio of doctor to patient** is 1:278,000 [CRA 2012](#)
- The county has 89 **health facilities** with an average of 15KM to the nearest health center [Baringo, Ministry of Health](#)
- The county immunization coverage stands at 80% while HIV/AIDS still remains a key challenge, the prevalence rate is at 4.2% against national prevalence rate of 6.2% [Annual Dev plan, Baringo](#)
- On every first outpatient visit 11.8% are found to have **malaria** while **TB infection** is 6% of every 10,000 people see Table 2
- The rate of **stunting** was at 30.9% in 2013, 4.4% lower than the national stunting rate of 35.3%<sup>9</sup>

Health coverage	Baringo	Kenya *
<b>Malaria (as % of all 1st outpatient visits)</b>	11.8 (8)	27.7
<b>TB in every 10,000 people (2009/10)</b>	6 (2)	39

<sup>8</sup> UNCEF

<sup>9</sup> Nutrition survey 2013, KDHS 2008/2009

Delivered in a health centre	32.9 (21)	37.5
Qualified medical assistant during birth	33.6 (23)	37.6

Table 2 Health coverage indicators by county, () ranked with other 46 counties (CRA, 2011) Figures shown are percentage of population, figure in brackets indicates the rank compared across all 47 counties. \* indicates Kenya county average

### Morbidity and mortality

- Common **prevalent diseases** in the county include Malaria, respiratory track disease, skin disease and pneumonia [Annual Dev plan, Baringo](#)
- **Mortality rate** in infant is estimated at 62.38% (deaths per 1000 live births) and an under-5 year is estimated at 60% (1999 census)

### Nutrition

- The 5 year average proportion of children at risk of malnutrition by MUAC less than 135MM was reported to be 17.6% [SRA 2014](#)
- The county had a global acute malnutrition of 9.6% in 2013 this was attributed by sub-optimal maternal infant and young child nutrition practices, poor health and sanitation behaviors<sup>10</sup>

## WASH

### Access to water

- Identified improved **water sources** include protected springs, well and borehole piped and rain water collection. The unimproved water sources include ponds, dams, lake, stream/river unprotected springs, well, Jabia and water vendors. [Baringo-Inequalities](#)
- 24% of the population uses **improved water sources** while the rest rely on **unimproved water sources**. [Baringo-Inequalities](#)

- 26.6% of the population have **access to safe water**, 28.5% lower than the national population (54.1%) who have access to safe water<sup>11</sup>
- The **distance to domestic water sources** was reported to be normal at 4KM [SRA 2014](#)
- **Water waiting** time is estimated to be normal at 4 minutes (3 minutes in agro-pastoral and 5 minutes in pastoral zones) [SRA 2014](#)
- The **price of water** ranges between 2-5 shillings per 20 litre jerry can with an average domestic **water consumption** of 7 – 10 litres per person per day [LRA 2014](#)

### Access to sanitation and hygiene

- 39% of the population uses improved **sanitation facilities** while the rest, 61% uses unimproved sanitation facilities [Baringo-Inequalities](#). Some of the households with no access to improved sanitation facilities relieve themselves in bushes and pit latrines [Annual Dev plan, Baringo](#)
- Reported low **latrine coverage** in pastoral areas as compared to the highlands. Poor latrine coverage and open waste disposal has led to **water contamination** leading to water borne diseases [SRA 2014](#)
- Improved **sanitation use** is higher in male headed households (40%) as compared to female headed households (38%) [Baringo-Inequalities](#)
- Community is noted not to **treat water** at household level except in the mixed farming livelihood zone where water is boiled [SRA 2014](#)

### Housing and Shelter

- The county has a population of 25% with homes from cement **floor**, 73% have earth floors while less than 1% have tiles and 2% wood floor [Baringo-Inequalities](#)

<sup>10</sup> SMART survey 2013

<sup>11</sup> 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

- The main **roofing** material is corrugated iron sheet (57.7%) followed by grass thatch and Makuti roofs (39.1%) [Baringo-Inequalities](#)
- 9% of the homes are built with bricks or stones, 57% mud/wood or mud/cement walls [Baringo-Inequalities](#)

### Education

- The county has 656 **primary schools** with remarkable improvements in enrolments on the other hand there are 125 secondary schools [Annual Dev plan, Baringo](#)
- 16% of the population have a **secondary level** of education or above, those with **primary** education take 48% while 36% of the population have **no formal education** [Baringo-Inequalities](#)
- The **ratio of teacher to pupil** is 1:27 in primary public schools and 1:27 in secondary public schools [Social Audit, Baringo](#)
- Harsh climatic conditions in some parts of the county and insecurity has played major roles in **closure of schools and drop outs** [Annual Dev plan, Baringo](#)
- 87.4% of the population attending school are between the age of 15-18 years<sup>12</sup>
- The **gender parity index** in 2008 was 0.60 which was lower than the national GPI of 0.96<sup>13</sup> ([EMIS,2009](#))

### Existing Partners

WHO	
ACTED	UNOPS
WVK	UNICEF
KRCS	
IUCN	
KOSEO	
WWF	
SNV-Netherlands	

<sup>12</sup> KDHS 2008-2009

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Education, 2009, EMIS

NECOFA	
BARECARE	
WOFAK	
FOREWO	
BADO	
WFP	

Table 3: GoK, UN, INGO, NGO and Partners working in Baringo, Source Baringo annual development plan report. [Annual Dev plan, Baringo](#)

**Take note: This may not be a complete list (Full information will be provided)**

### Useful Links and Maps

- *Social Audit Report for Baringo County, Center for Enhancing Democracy and Good Governance*
- *Annual Development plan 2015/2016, Baringo County Government.*
- *A VALIDATED REPORT of the National Conflict Mapping and Analysis with Recommendations for Actors, Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security*
- *Commission of Revenue Allocation 2012, Kenya*
- *Baringo County Health at a glance, Ministry of Health*
- *County Facts and Details, my aspirant my leader*
- *Long rains Assessment Report 2014*
- *Short Rains Assessment Report 2014*

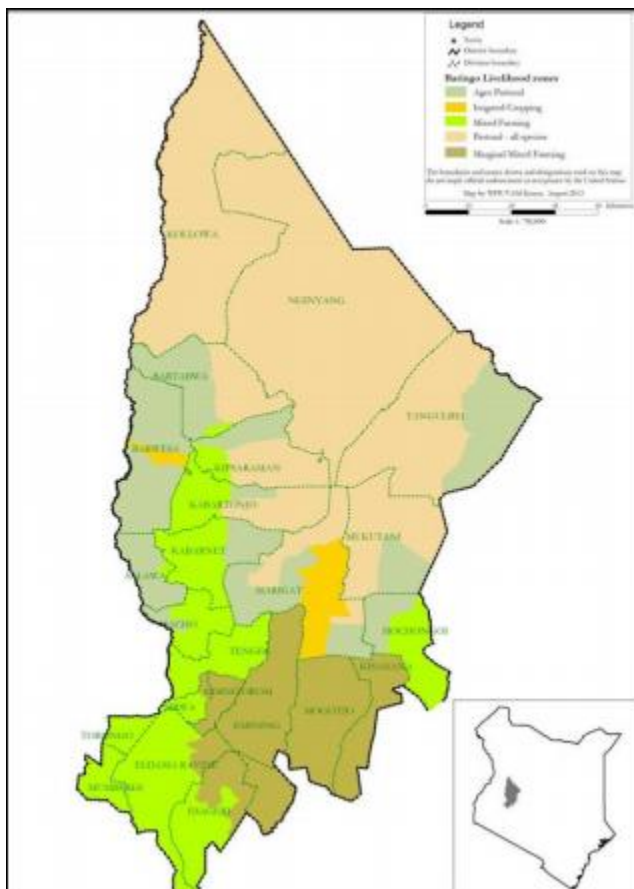


Figure 1: Livelihood map, source NDMA drought bulletin

**Methodology** – This desk review presents estimations of scale and severity. It aims to inform decision making for preparedness and emergency response and intends to complement and integrate assessment-related data from other agencies. Feedback to improve the SDR is welcome (ondiek@un.org)

**Disclaimer** – Information provided is provisional as it has not been possible to independently verify field reports. As this report covers highly dynamic subject, utility of the information may decrease with time.