

EVIDENCE INTO DECISION MAKING FOR RESILIENCE PLANNING IN TURKANA COUNTY

TURKANA COUNTY RESILIENCE DIAGNOSTIC AND DECISION SUPPORT TOOL







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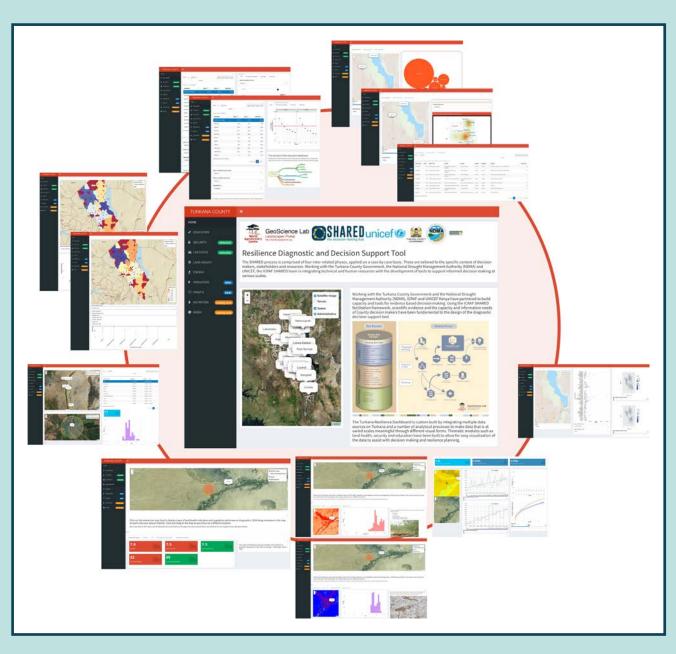


- 1 Landing Page
- 2 Education
- 3 Security
- 4 Livestock
- 5 Land Health
- **6** Energy
- **7** Irrigation
- 8 Health
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- 10 Nutrition
- **11** Moving forward with the tool



RESILIENCE DIAGNOSTIC AND DECISION SUPPORT TOOL MANUAL

RESILIENCE DIAGNOSTIC & DECISION SUPPORT TOOL

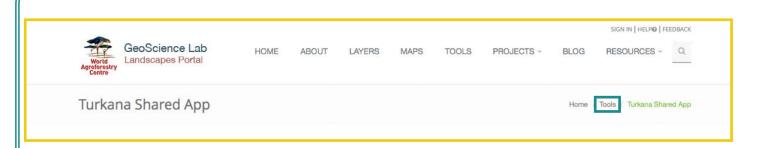


RESILIENCE DIAGNOSTIC AND DECISION SUPPORT TOOL MANUAL

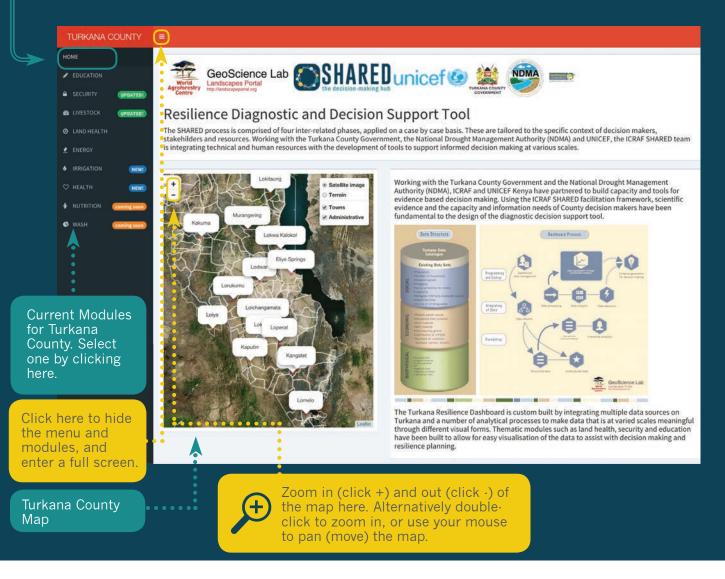


LANDING PAGE

1



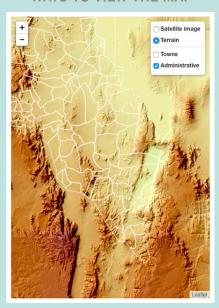
http://landscapeportal.org/turkanaSHARED/





WAYS TO VIEW THE MAP







TURKANA RESILIENCE DIAGNOSTIC AND DECISION SUPPORT TOOL

Working with the Turkana County Government and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) ICRAF and UNICEF Kenya have partnered to build capacity and tools for evidence based decision-making. Using the ICRAF SHARED facilitation framework, scientific evidence and the capacity and information needs of Turkana County decision makers have been fundamental to the design of the diagnostic decision support tool.

The Turkana Resilience Dashboard is custom built by integrating multiple data sources on Turkana and a number of analytical processes to make data that is at varied scales meaningful through different visual forms. Thematic modules such as land health, security and education have been built to allow for easy visualization of the data to assist with decision making and resilience planning.

The diagnostic dashboard allows for robust management of data for Turkana County with all the data storied in a safe central server. The powerful analytical 'engine' behind the dashboard allows the for the decision maker to select the desired visualizations of the data and carry out various queries and subsequent capacity to download the required information.

Turkana County Government officials were guided through an interactive demonstration session to navigate through each of the modules of the tool. A team of GIS experts and lead by the ICRAF GeoScience Head Dr Tor Vagen who

has developed the dashboard facilitated this demonstration session. The demonstration workshop allowed for detailed interrogation and trialing of the dashboard amongst all the workshop participants.

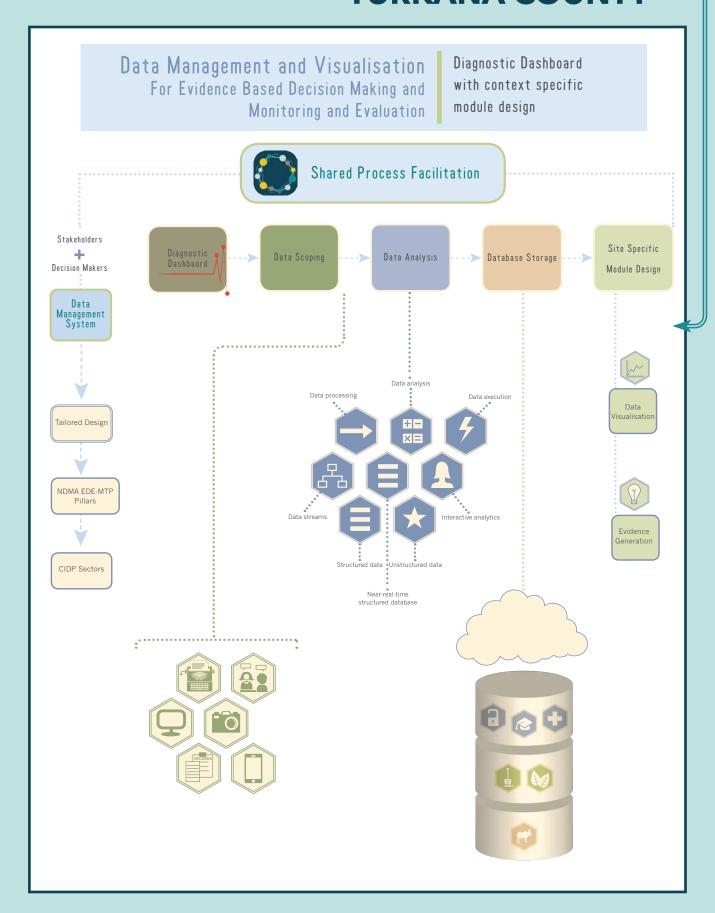






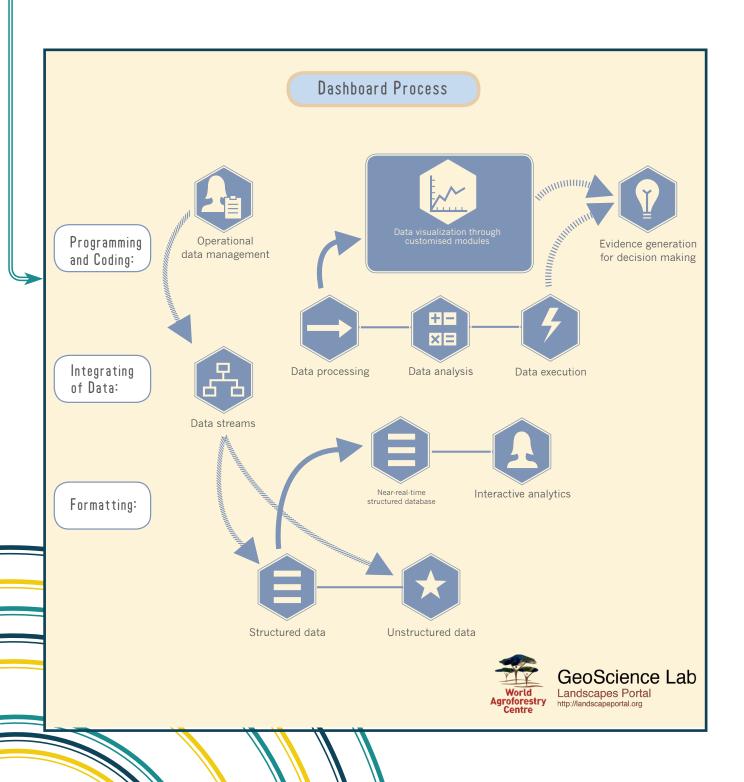
Demonstration of Dashboard to Turkana County Government during Capacity Building Workshop hosted in Nairobi August 18 - 20 2015

DATA MANAGEMENT FOR TURKANA COUNTY

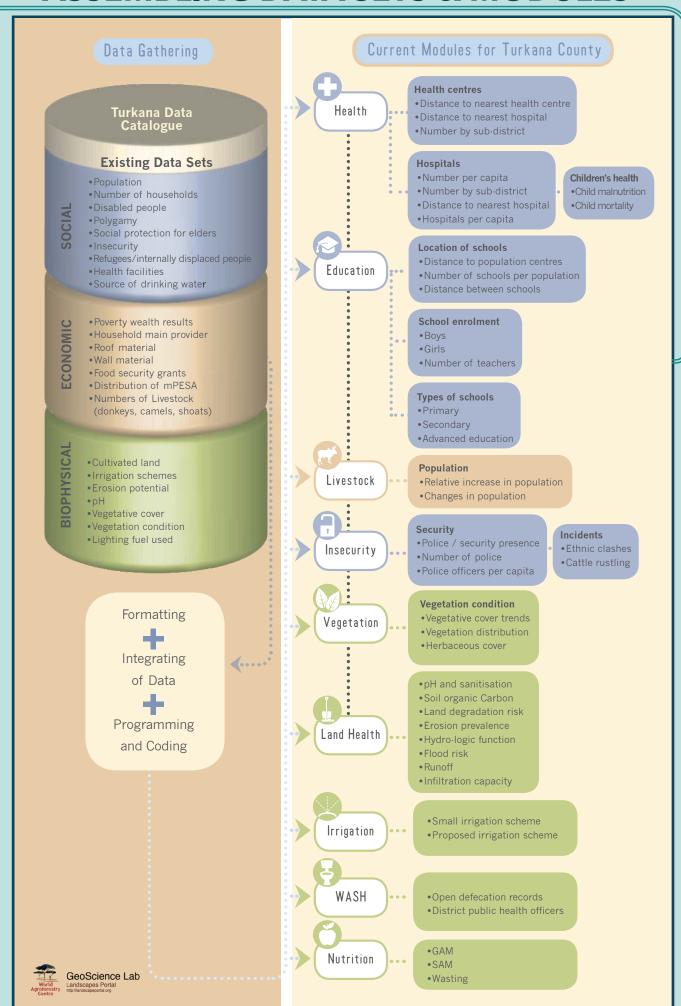




BUILDING THE DIAGNOSTIC AND DECISION SUPPORT DASHBOARD



ASSEMBLING DATA SETS & MODULES

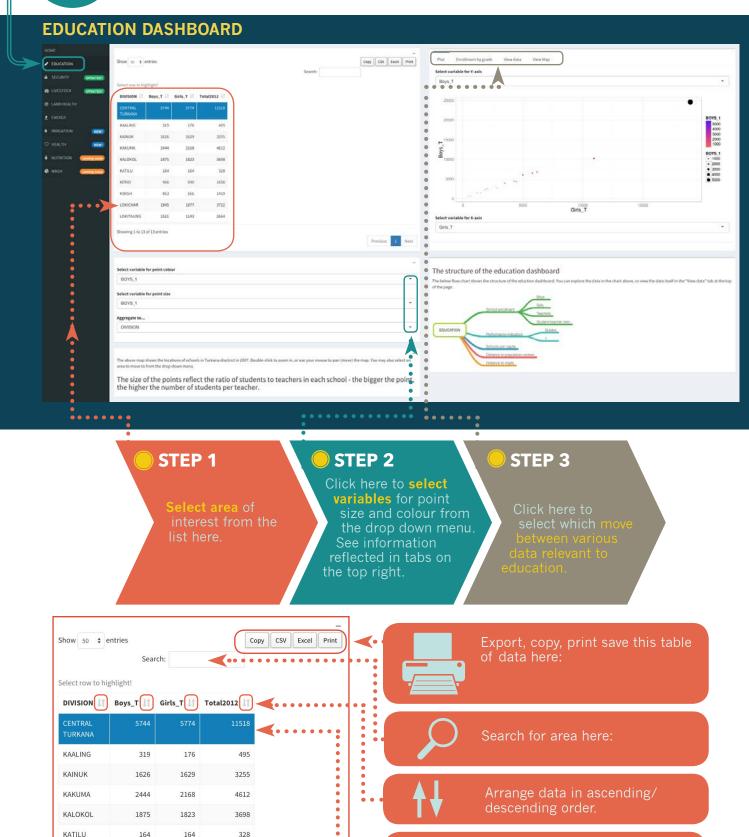


TURKANA COUNTY DATA CATALOGUE

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ТҮРЕ
EDUCATION		
Location of schools	Location of schools in Turkana County - 2007	Spatial points
Enrollment 2012 Enrollment 2014	Enrollment in schools in Turkana County · 2012 Enrollment in schools in Turkana County · 2014	Spatial points Spatial points
SECURITY		
Turkana insecurity	Georeferenced points with security incidents based mostly on media reports. Source: ACLED	Spatial points
LIVESTOCK		
Number of shoats per HH	Based on HSNP HH surveys – aggregated to village level	Spatial points / areas
Number of camels per HH	Based on HSNP HH surveys – aggregated to village level	Spatial points / areas
LAND HEALTH		
Soil erosion prevalence	Soil erosion prevalence for Turkana County at 500m resolution. Source: Vagen, TG., World Agroforestry Centre	Raster image
Soil organic carbon (SOC)	Soil organic carbon for Turkana County at 500m resolution. Source: Vagen, TG., World Agroforestry Centre	Raster image
Soil pH	Soil pH for Turkana County at 500m resolution. Source: Vagen, TG., World Agroforestry Centre	Raster images
Vegetation cover	Vegetation cover maps for Turkana County at 250m resolution – taken every 16 days from 2000 to current	Raster images
ENERGY		
Cooking fuel	Cooking energy sources by household, based on the HSNP HH survey for Turkana County.	Spatial points
Lighting fuel	Lighting energy sources by household, based on the HSNP HH survey for Turkana County.	Spatial points
Hydrology / water		
Rivers	Major rivers in Turkana	Spatial lines
Lakes	Major lakes in Turkana	Spatial polygons
Water Points	Water points (e.g. wells, small dams and watering holes in Turkana County)	Spatial points
Irrigation Schemes	Irrigation schemes (existing and planned) for Turkana County	Spatial points

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	ТҮРЕ		
HEALTH				
Health centers	Location of health centers in Turkana County	Spatial points		
HIV prevalence	HIV data by constituency – children and adults			
Treatment facilities for HIV	Treatment facilities for HIV patient by constituency in Turkana County			
NUTRITION				
Wasting	Wasting data by constituency in Turkana County. Source: UNICEF	Table		
Stunting	Stunting data by constituency in Turkana County. Source: UNICEF	Table		
WASH				
WASH indicators	WASH indicators by constituency in Turkana County. Source: UNICEF	Table		
SOCIO-ECONOMIC				
Poverty / wealth status	Poverty / wealth status by household, based on the HSNP HH survey for Turkana County	Spatial points		
Roofing material	Roofing material by household, based on the HSNP HH survey for Turkana County	Spatial points		
Wall material	Wall material by household, based on the HSNP HH survey for Turkana County	Spatial points		
Social protection	Social protection for older people	Spatial polygons		
Refugees and IDPS	Location of refugee camps and IDPs, and their population	Spatial points		
Tourist attractions	Tourist attraction areas in Turkana	Spatial points		
1999 population	population in 1999	Spatial polygons		
ADDITIONAL (BACKGROUND DATA USED AS SUPPORTING INFORMATION IN THE ABOVE):				
Communications and economy				
MPESA locations	Distribution and location of MPESA points in Turkana	Spatial points		
1999 poverty data	Poverty data in 1999	polygon		
Administrative boundaries	Administrative boundaries for 1989 / 1999 / 2009	Spatial polygons		
Population census data	Population censuses 1989 / 1999 / 2009	Spatial points and polygons		
Infrastructure	Roads and other general infrastructure	Spatial lines		

EDUCATION MODULE 2



and VIEW DATA.

KERIO

KIBISH

LOKICHAR

Showing 1 to 13 of 13 entries

966

853

1845

690

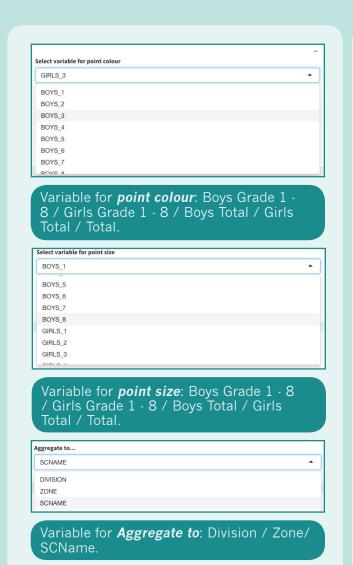
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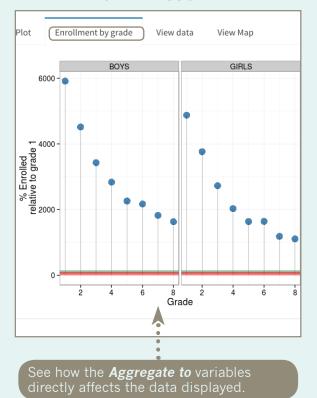
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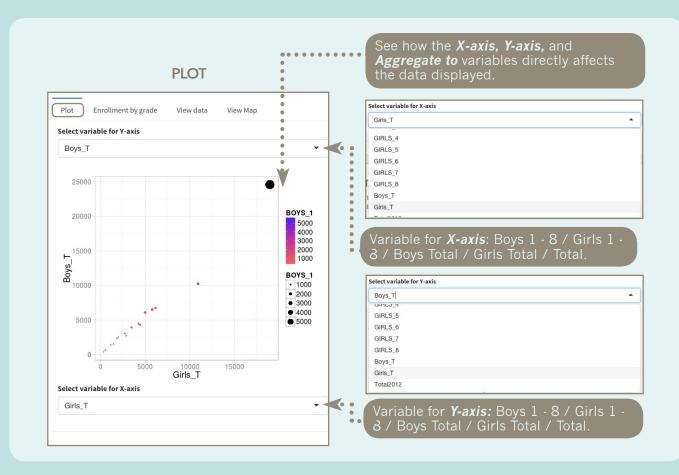
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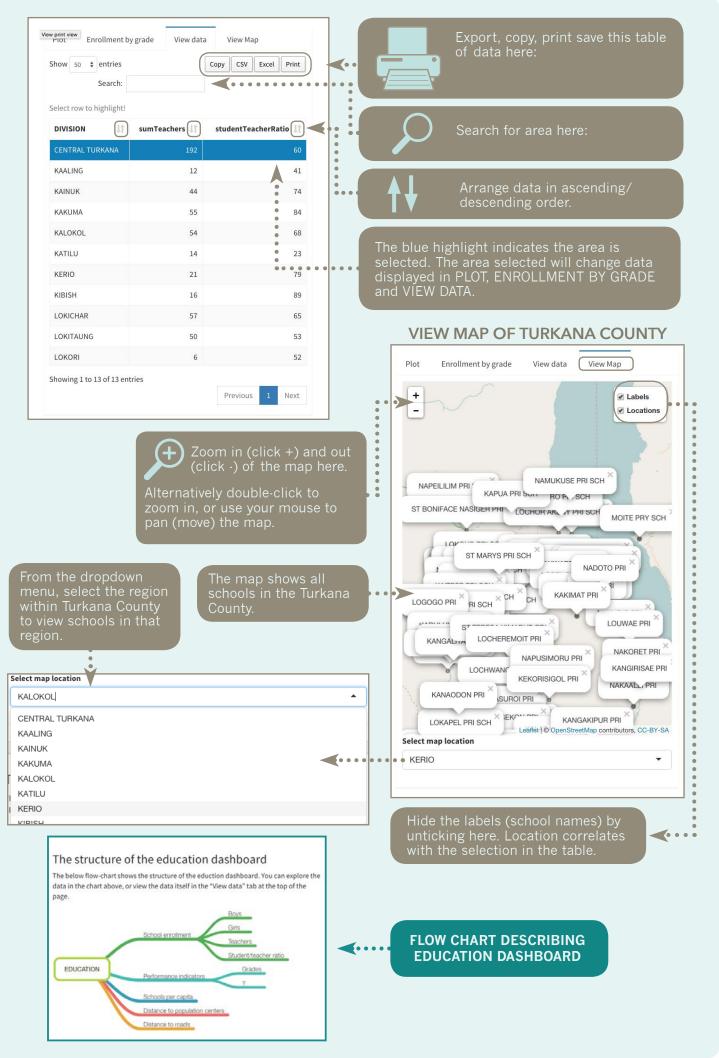
Previous 1 Next



ENROLLMENT BY GRADE IN TURKANA COUNTY









A key challenge for the Ministry is capturing data for ECD centres and progression to primary and secondary schools. A consultant is under procurement to get this data.

We also need to capture data on special needs children and children with disabilities. The tool would be really useful to allow us to capture enrollment rates of ECD centres, and staffing of schools and where the gaps are and show this visually. The tool can also help show us the number of school age children not going to school.

The tool could help us with bursary allocation and be able to monitor how many and where bursaries have been given out.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

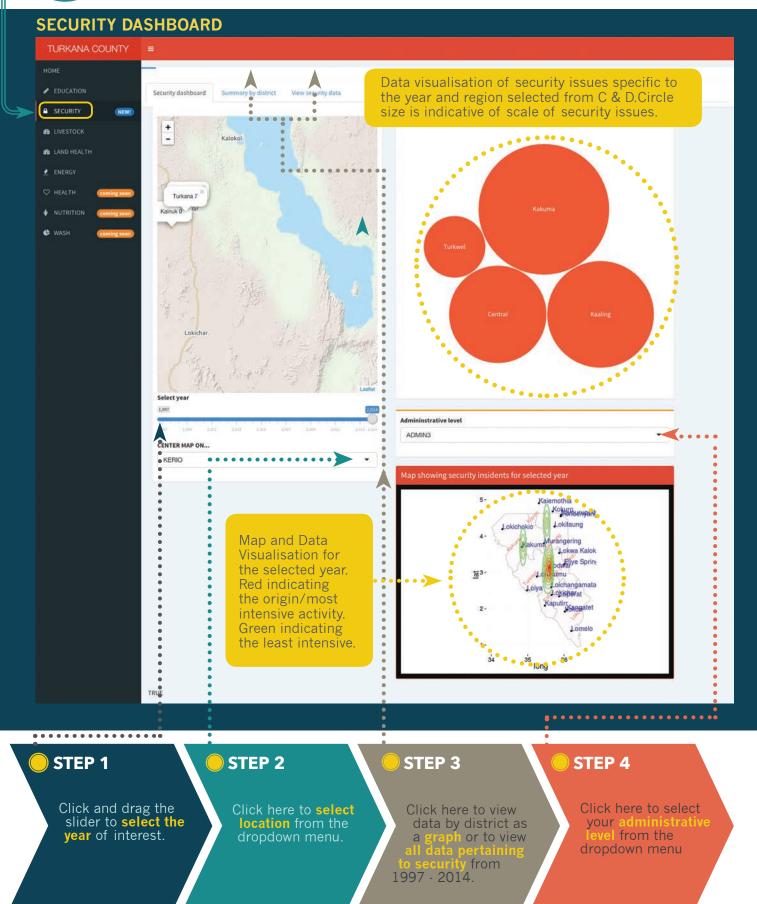


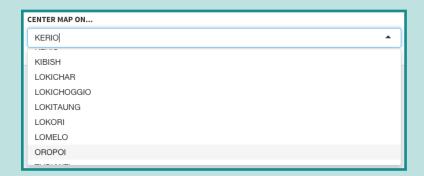


Education is a basic human right. Like all human rights, it is universal and inalienable—everyone, regardless of gender, religion, ethnicity or economic status, is entitled to it (http://www.unicef.org/education/index_44870.html) The benefits of education—for national development, individual prosperity, health and social stability—are well known, but for these benefits to accrue children in school have to be learning. Despite commitments and progress in improving access to education at the global level, including Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 on universal primary education and the Education for All (EFA) Goals, levels of learning are still too low (LMTF, 2014). In Kenya, nationally there has been an overall increase in the number of children and

youth accessing education – as per EMIS 2014 the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) has increased from 80.3% in 2003, to 85.2% NER in 2014. However regional disparities remain, especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas (ASALs) and in refugee camps. Children and adolescents from these areas have the lowest enrolment numbers, particularly for girls, high dropout rates and poor infrastructural development, high pupil teacher ratio, high pupil textbook ratio. Children, adolescents and youth are leaving school without the minimum competencies and the necessary skills and knowledge. In Turkana, the NER stands at 59% with 119,494 (57% girls) school-aged children out of school. These statistics do not take into account disparities between urban and rural areas.

SECURITY MODULE 3

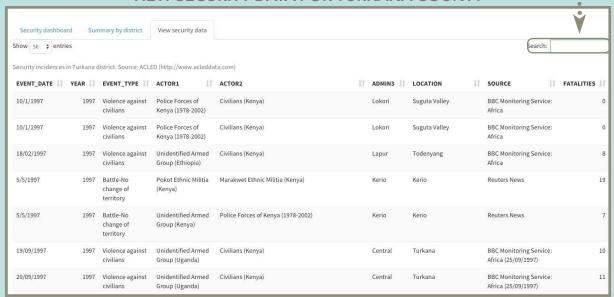




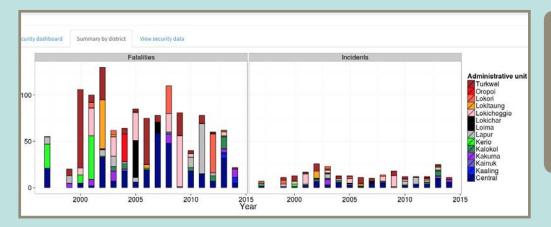
Variable for *area* where you would like the map to center on

Refine data by entering key words in here

VIEW SECURITY DATA FOR TURKANA COUNTY



SUMMARY BY TURKANA COUNTY DISTRICT (ALL DATA)

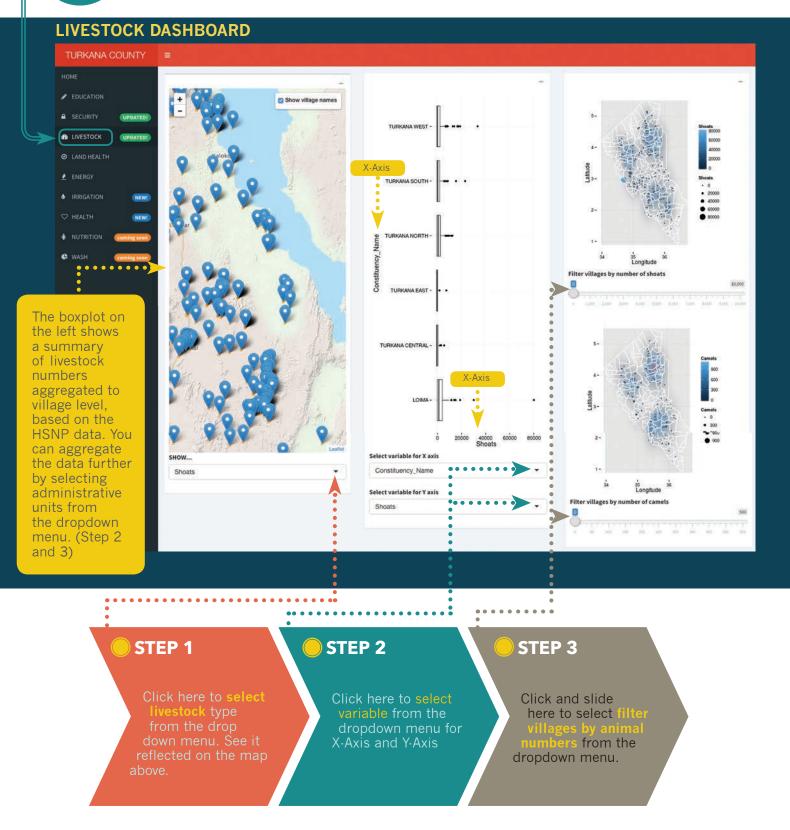


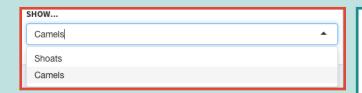
The tool is based from an online source, therefore allowing for real-time updates of the data. The tool is programmed to automatically update itself.

Admininstrative level	
ADMIN3	
ADMIN3	
LOCATION	

Variable for **Administrative Ievel**: ADMIN2/LOCATION.

LIVESTOCK MODULE





Variable for Map: Shoats / Camels.

Select variable for X axis	
Constituency_Name	•
Constituency_Name	
Division_Name	
Location_Name	

Variable for *X-Axis*: Constituency Name / Division Name / Location Name.



Variable for Y-Axis: Camels / Shoats

YAPAKUNO -

YAPAKUNO -SONGOT -RIOKOMORI -PELEKECH -NGISSINGER -NATAPAL -NANAM -NANAM -NANAM -NAMUKUSE -NAKALALE -NATA -

NAITA = NAITA = NADOME = NADAPAL = MOGILA = MEYAN =

MEYANLOTETELEITIT LORUTH LORUGUM LORENGIPPILORENGELUP LORENG LORAU LOMEYAN LOMELO LOKORI -

LOKORI -LOKITAUNG -LOKIRIAMA -

LOKIRIAMA LOKICHOGGIO LOKICHARILOMB LODWAR TOWNLOCHWANGAMATAK LOCHWANGAMATAK LETEA KOTARUK KOKURO KOCHODIN KIBISH -

KAUMUK
KAINUK
KERIO KERIO KATILUA KATILUA KATABOI KAREBUR KAPEDO KANGRISAE KANGATOTHA KANGRISAE KANGATOTHA KANGE KALOKOL KALOBEYEI KALOKOL KALOROL KARUM KARUM KARUM KARUM KARUS -

Location

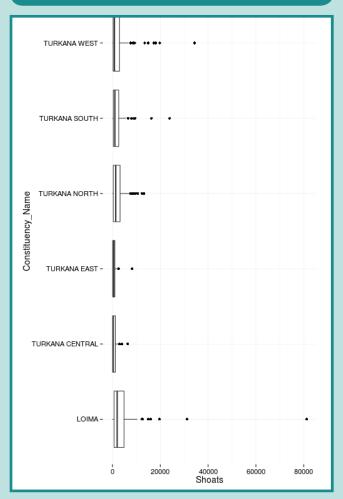
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TURKWEL -OROPOI-LOMELO -LOKORI-LOKITAUNG LOKICHOGGIO -LOKICHAR-LOIMA LAPUR-KIBISH-KERIO KATILU-KALOKOL KAKUMA -KAINUK -KAALING -

Data Visualisation for Location Name

1e+05

2e+05 3e+05 Shoats

4e+05

5e+05

Data Visualisation for Constituency Name

Data Visualisation for Division Name

2e+05

3e+05

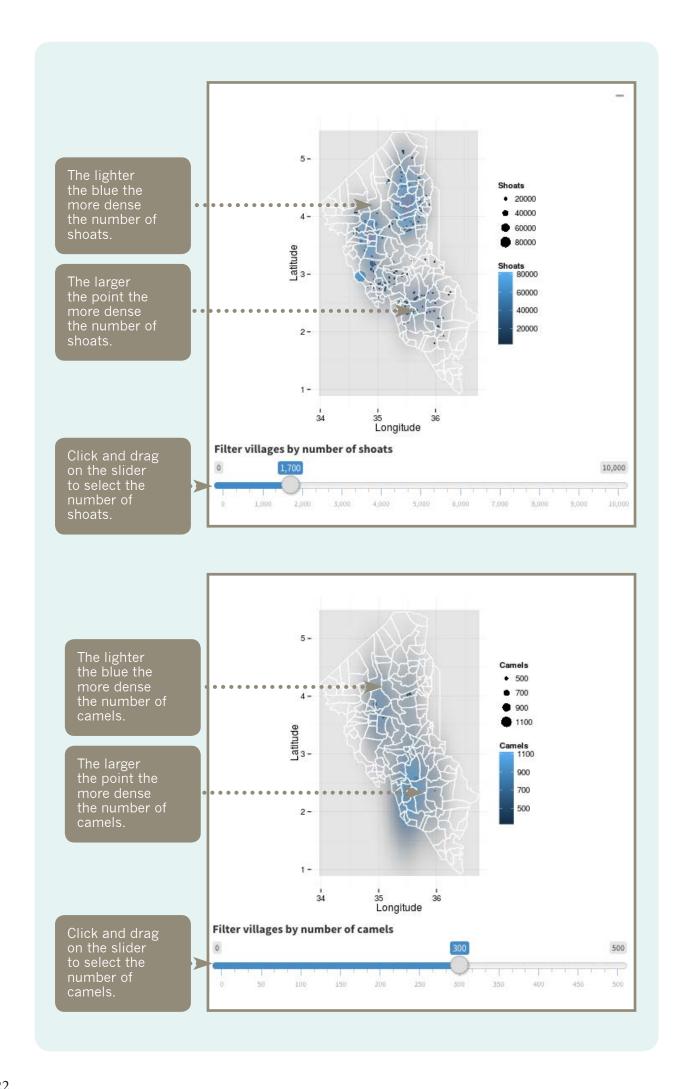
4e+05

5e+05

1e+05

CENTRAL -

0e+00



PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

72% of Turkana
is dependent on livestock
— this needs to be factored
into the livestock module. Data
needs to be sourced and
integrated into module.

The concept of
the tool is impressive it
can be very good for planning
and deciding the feasibility of
an action to be implemented
that will reduce vulnerability
to drought and climate
change.

MINISTRY OF PASTORAL ECONOMIES
AND FISHERIES

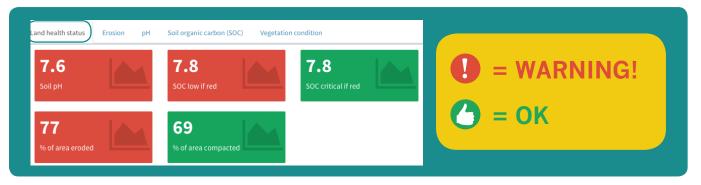




LAND HEALTH MODULE 5



LAND HEALTH STATUS

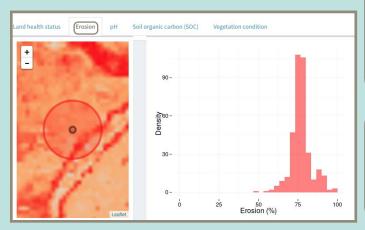


EROSION - GRAPH AND VISUALISATION OF DATA SPECIFIC TO SELECTED AREA

Soil erosion is an important indicator of land health. It can be the result of a number of processes, including:

- cultivation
- over-grazing
- invasive species
- inherent soil properties (e.g. high pH)
- poor drainage or infiltration capacity

When erosion is severe, it leads to the loss of productive topsoil and also the loss of seed stocks in the soil, especially for grasses. The result is that the grasses do not grow back even when there are good rains.







THE MAP

Shows predictions of erosion for an area around the point you clicked on in the map (TOP). Red indicates erosion >75%, which is very high. Black indicates no/low erosion.

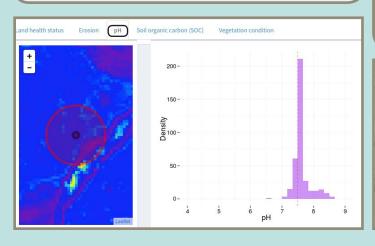
ıl.

THE GRAPH

Shows the distribution of erosion values within the circle on the erosion map.

PH - GRAPH AND VISUALISATION OF DATA SPECIFIC TO SELECTED AREA

Soil pH is an important indicator of soil health. In the case of Turkana, soils have inherently high pH values. When pH values are higher than 7.5, the soil is generally considered alkaline. At values higher than 8 there is considerable risk of salinisation.





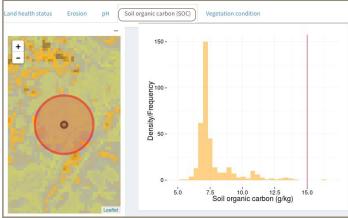
THE MAP

Shows predictions of pH for an area around the point you clicked on in the map (TOP). Red indicates low erosion (<5); greenblue between 5 and 7.5; purple higher than 7.5.



SOIL ORGANIC CARBON - GRAPH AND VISUALISATION OF DATA SPECIFIC TO SELECTED AREA

Soil organic carbon (SOC) is an important indicator of soil health, but also regulates a number of other ecosystem functions. These include hydrology (e.g. infiltration capacity). When SOC values are lower than 15 g/kg, this is generally considered low SOC, however it is when values drop below 5 g/kg that we have critically low SOC in the soil.





THE MAP

Shows predictions of SOC for an area around the point you clicked on in the map (TOP). Yellow indicates low SOC (<5) while brown shows higher SOC.



THE GRAPH

Shows the distribution of SOC values within the circle on the SOC map. The vertical red line shows the 15 g/kg threshold.



The Ministry has
the responsibility to ensure
Turkana is water and food
secure, the tool has showed how
important a knowledge of soils
and water is in the region

The main concern is management, as GIS projects in the past (e.g. FAO, OXFAM) have failed to capitalize on a huge investment. Need to be clear from the outset who is the custodian of the database and training and access on who has the right to enter into the system and upload information.

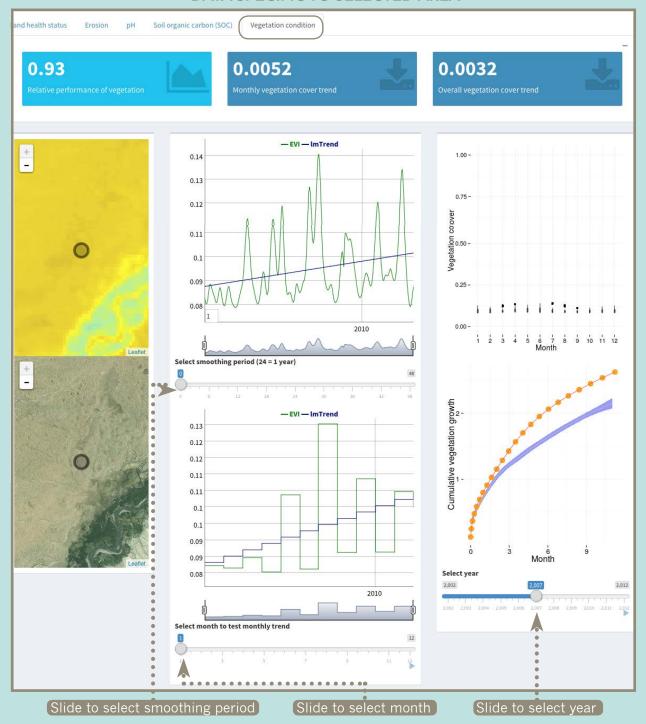
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

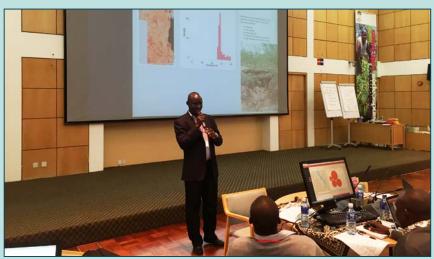


The tool is valuable
to give evidence when trying
to co-ordinate as this is such a big
factor. One hundred plus NGOs operate
in Turkana with low sustainability of
projects as things such as water points are
placed in locations not advised by evidence.
The tool could help co-ordinate where
there are missing water pints and
be able to help co-ordinate the
water sector.

MINISTRY OF WATER, IRRIGATION
AND AGRICULTURE

VEGETATION CONDITION - GRAPH AND VISUALISATION OF DATA SPECIFIC TO SELECTED AREA

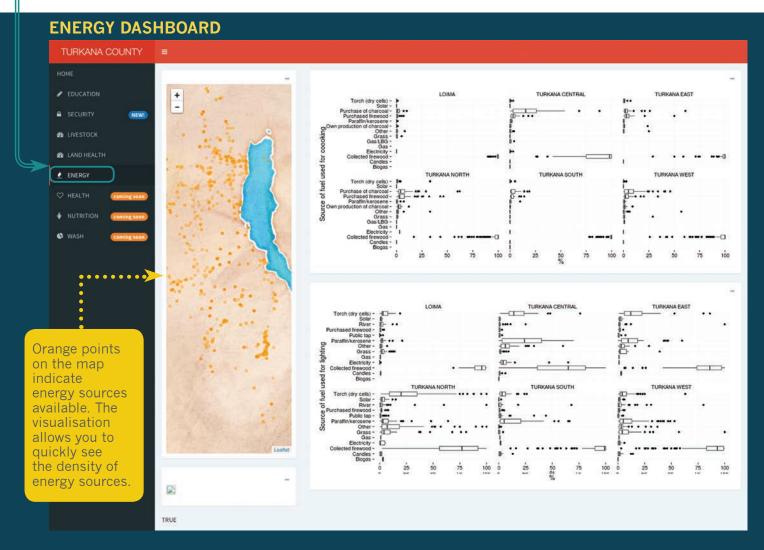




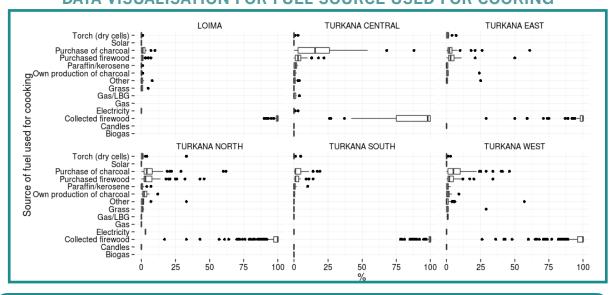
Turkana Government Sector feedback on Diagnostic Dashboard Facilitated by Philip Aemun UNICEF

ENERGY MODULE 6



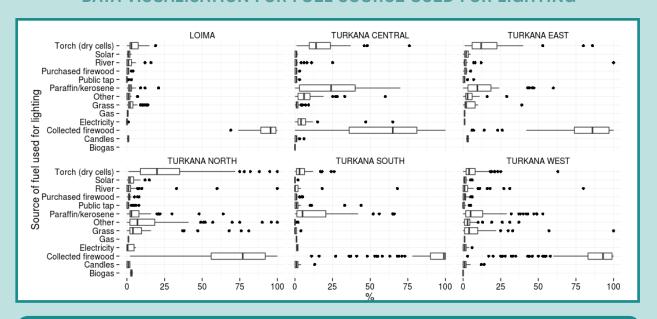


DATA VISUALISATION FOR FUEL SOURCE USED FOR COOKING



View the breakdown of various energy sources in various Turkana districts for COOKING PURPOSES. This graph will help identify the energy sources that is most prevelant to a specific area within Turkana County, and compare energy sources to other areas.

DATA VISUALISATION FOR FUEL SOURCE USED FOR LIGHTING



View the breakdown of various energy sources in various Turkana districts for LIGHTing PURPOSES. This graph will help identify the energy sources that is most prevelant to a specific area within Turkana County, and compare energy sources to other areas.



It would also
allow us to map
where access to energy is
inadequate, and levels and
locations of access to
green energy and
electricity

An issue is prosopis and how to use it to produce more sustainable energy, it would be very useful to map tree cover and location of prosopis

'Sexy'
way to show
our data – we as
the people of the
Ministry have had
our interest
cultivated

The tool has
great potential to
reduce conflict between
each Ministry and grow a
spirit of solidarity and
integration

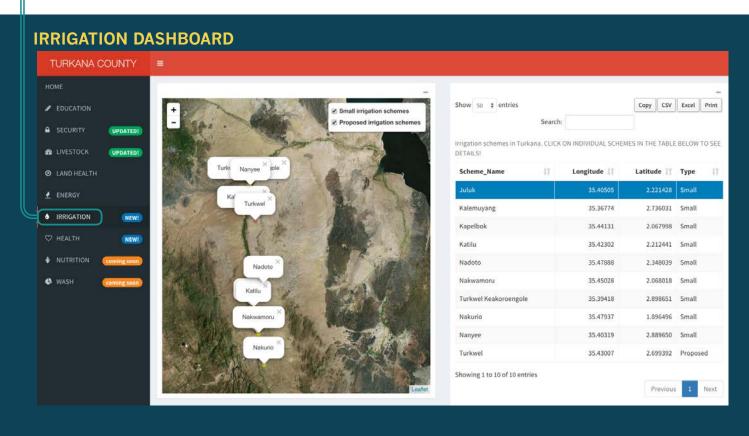
The ratio of girls and boys able to access education through lighting systems maybe one correlation we could perform with the tool

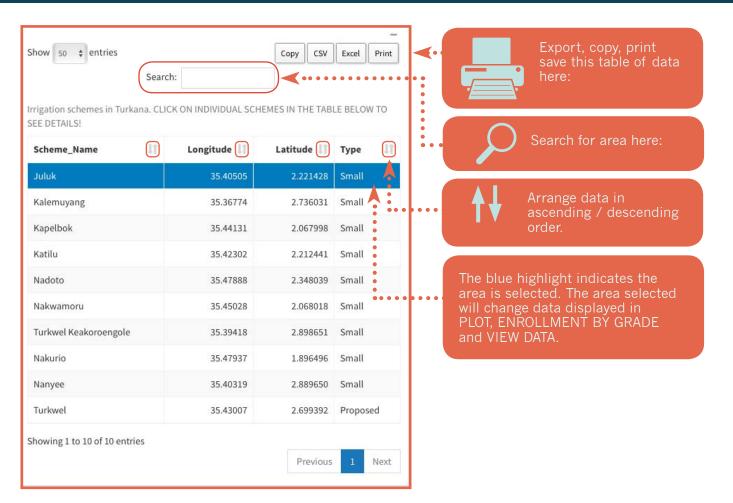
Turkana
has an active
extractive industry with the
discovery of crude oil. If we as
the government could know how
many wells have been drilled and our
potential for crude oil production
we could plan ahead of time.
We have no mapping of
minerals.

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

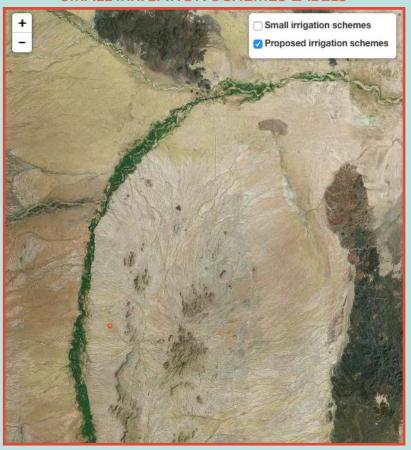


IRRIGATION MODULE

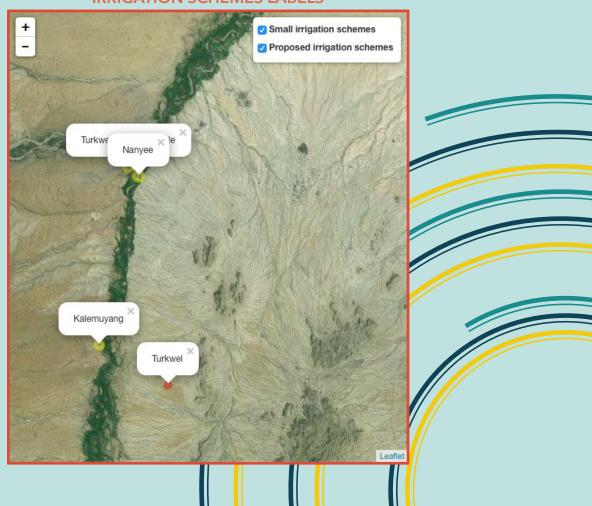




VIEW THE TURKANA COUNTY MAP WITHOUT THE SMALL IRRIGATION SCHEMES LABELS

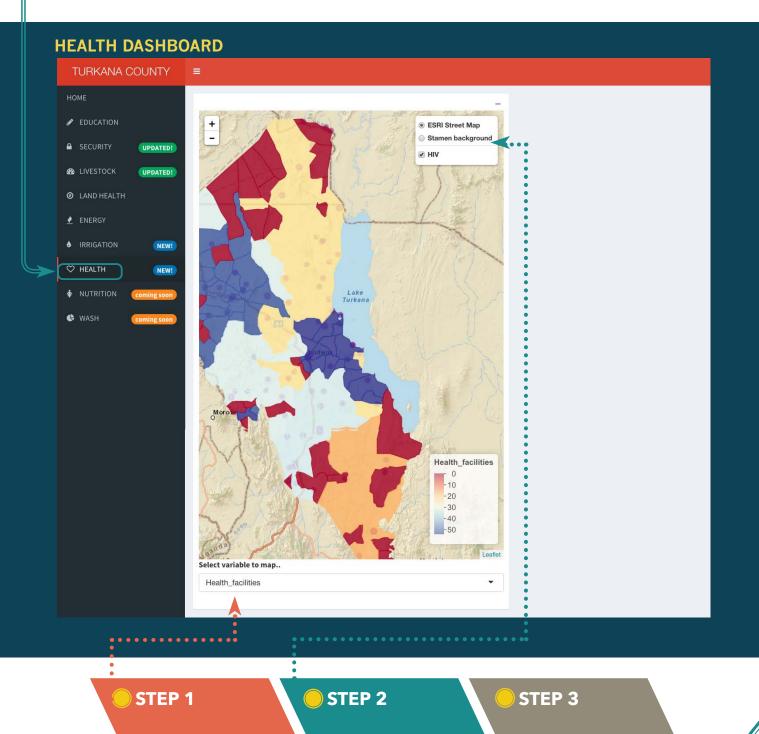


VIEW THE TURKANA COUNTY MAP WITH THE SMALL IRRIGATION SCHEMES LABELS





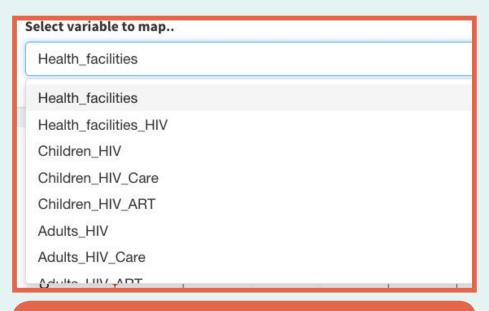
HEALTH MODULE 8



Select your **prefered view** of the Turkana County Health Map

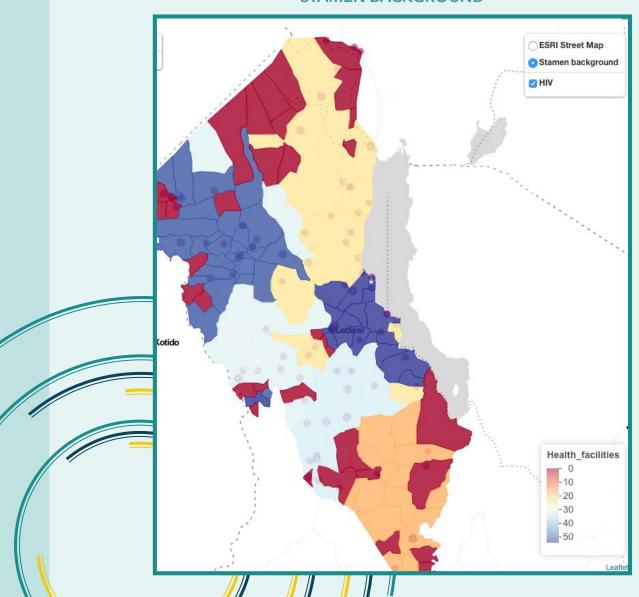
View graphs and tables to view health data relating to your selected variable

(see overleaf).



Variable for *Map*: Health facilities / Health facilities HIV / Children HIV / Children HIV Care / Children HIV ART / Adults HIV / Adults HIV Care / Adults HIV ART.

VIEW THE TURKANA COUNTY HEALTH MAP WITH STAMEN BACKGROUND



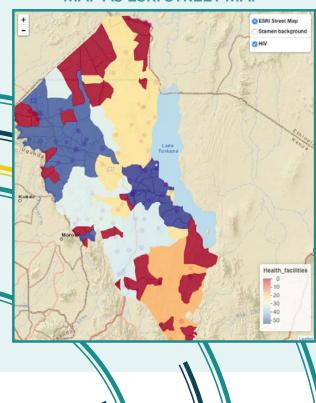




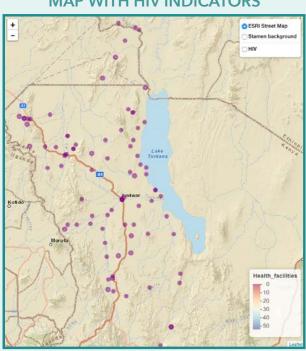
The risk of becoming infected is disproportionately higher for girls and young women. In Kenya, HIV prevalence among young women aged 20 to 24 years is 4.6 percent, which is more than three times higher than among men of the same age (1.3%). Adequate information can change attitudes and behaviours related to HIV markedly. Evidence shows that adolescents and young people are less likely to be vulnerable to HIV when they are offered relevant gender-sensitive prevention information, skills and services in an enabling and protective environment. The lower HIV prevalence in girls 15-19 years

(1.1% girls and 0.9% for boys) is a promising sign for prevention efforts. This age group provides a 'window of opportunity' for halting the spread of HIV infection if younger girls are empowered with life skills, HIV and other health services and provided with a protective family and community environment. The proportion of young people aged 15 to 19 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention, however, is still low and stands according to the 2014 KDHS at 57.7 percent for young men and 49 percent for young women 15-19 years Drawn from text at http://www.unicef.org/esaro/5482_HIV_prevention.html; KDHS 2014

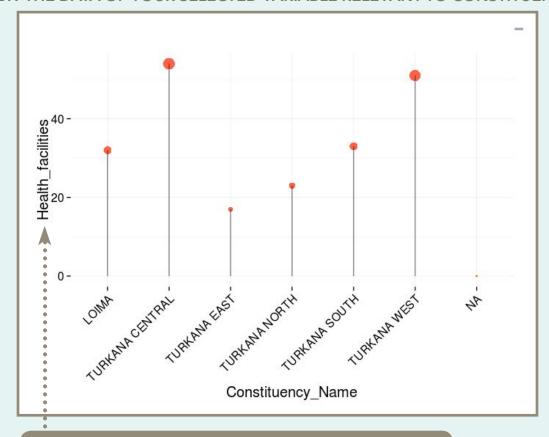
VIEW THE TURKANA COUNTY HEALTH MAP AS ESRI STREET MAP



VIEW THE TURKANA COUNTY HEALTH MAP WITH HIV INDICATORS



VIEW THE DATA OF YOUR SELECTED VARIABLE RELEVANT TO CONSTITUENCY.



Your variable selected from the drop down list will appear here.

VIEW DATA OF ALL VARIABLES IN TABLE FORMAT.

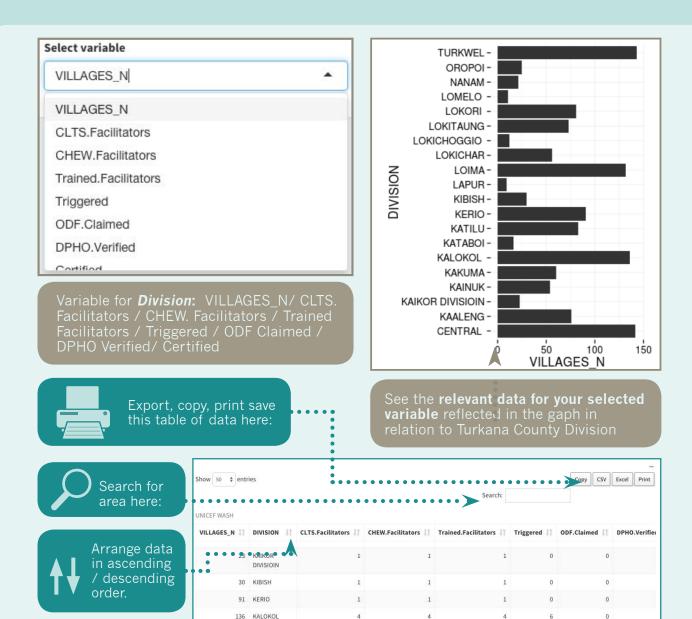




WATER SANITATION AND **HYGIENE MODULE**











WASH

142 CENTRAL

81 LOKORI

11 LOMELO

83 KATILU

54 KAINUK

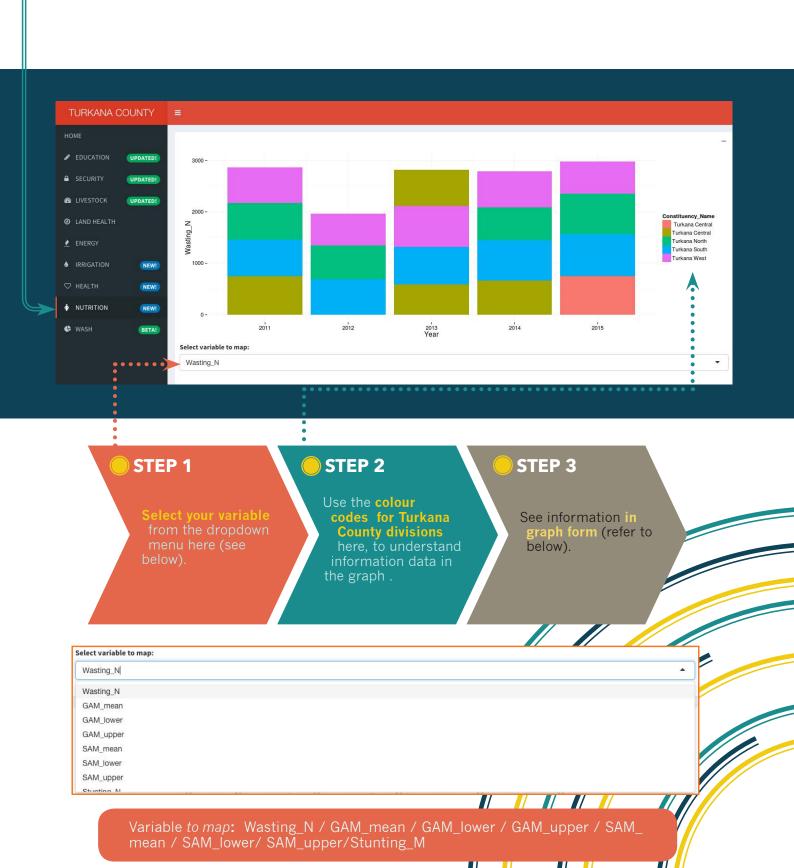
56 LOKICHAR

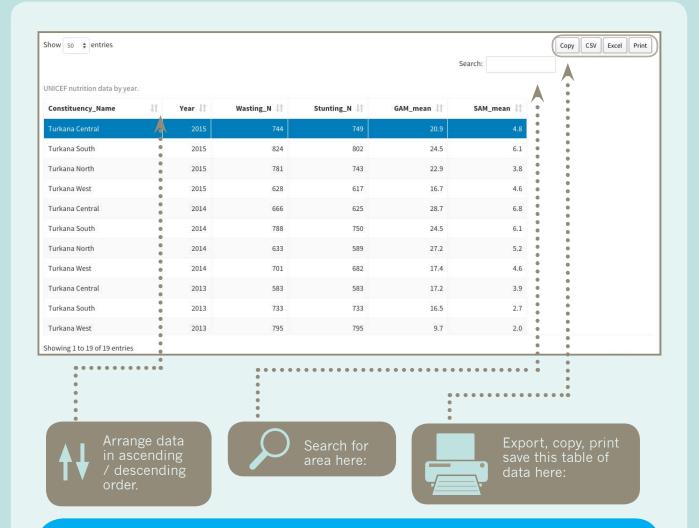
Inadequate and unsafe water, poor sanitation, and unsafe hygiene practices are the main causes of diarrhoea, and lead to 361,000 under-5 child deaths annually. Poor sanitation, water and hygiene have many other serious repercussions. Children – and particularly girls – are denied their right to education because their schools lack private and decent sanitation facilities. Women are forced to spend large parts of their day fetching water. In Kenya access to improved drinking water in 2015 is 63% but with marked disparities between rural and urban populations; many counties in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas having significantly lower access than the national average. The sanitation situation is considerably worse with just 30% of the population having access to improved sanitation, and with limited progress made during the MDG era[i]. However, following the introduction of the new

constitution has established the right of all citizens to sanitation and safe water and set a target of universal access by 2030. The process of devolution provides an exciting opportunity to address many of the sector challenges by bringing decision-making closer to the users. UNICEF has played a key role in supporting counties through the development of micro plans for Community Led Total Sanitation, which facilitate the incorporation of equity analysis into planning and realization of targets. UNICEF has also been working closely with county governments to develop models for sustainable rural drinking water supply services, and making the case for increased budget allocation towards operation and maintenance costs. (http://www.unicef.org/wash/)

[1] WHO/UNICEF Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water – 2015 Update and MDG Assessment

NUTRITION MODULE 10









NUTRITION

Proper nutrition is every child's right: wella greater chance of fulfilling their potential. The nutrition sector in Kenya has realised key achievements especially in terms of improved nutrition indicators in recent years with data from the most recent Kenya Demographic of children in Kenya over the last 5 years[1]. Between 2008 and 2014, stunting has decreased from 35% to 26%, wasting from 7% to 4%, and the proportion of underweight in the graph below. Kenya has also attained the Millennium Development Goal, 2015 target for proportion of underweight children which stands at 11%. The 2014 KDHS has shown a significant increase in exclusive breastfeeding rates for children up to 6 months from 32% in 2008 to 61% in 2014. According to the latest Global Nutrition Report 2015, out of the 74 countries for which data exist, Kenya is the only country that is on course to meet all five of

the World Health Assembly maternal and child nutrition targets. This is based on the improved rates of exclusive breastfeeding, declining rates of stunting, wasting, underweight, and overweight and anemia in women 15-49 years. This breadth of performance is good as the national levels figures mask the large the national average. Efforts are ongoing at national and county levels led by the MoH and supported by the UN, Development Partner and CSO, which focus on creating an enabling policy environment for good nutrition; scaling up evidence based nutrition specific interventions at community and facility level; strengthening coordination within and outside the nutrition sector; increasing collaboration with Agriculture, Health, Livestock, Education WASH and Trade; increasing responsiveness to crisis, supporting enhanced supply chain management and monitoring of the nutrition situation and subsequent programme response



MOVING FORWARD WITH THE TOOL

RESILIENCE DIAGNOSTIC & DECISION SUPPORT TOOL

DATA SOURCES IDENTIFIED TO INPUT INTO THE TOOL AT THE WORKSHOP

SOURCE		DESCRIPTION
ОСНА	•••••	Investment mapping tool for ASALs
DEVELOPMENT PARTNER MAPPING	•••••	ASAL Stakeholder forum
POPULATION DATA	•••••	Sex, age, cohorts
ОХҒАМ	•••••	Water points data
IEBC	•••••	County & sub-counties admin and political
MOBILE DATA EMS	•••••	Head teachers update on enrollment and dropouts and transition
NDMA	•••••	Long and short rains assessment
TURKANA COUNTY INCIDENCE DATA	•••••	Security Directorate

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

As planners
population data needs
to be a baseline. Our work
is based on demography so we
want to see age cohorts etc. so
when we do an intervention we
know who we are reaching
and where

The tool has very good visual demonstration.

A big concern
in the County is the
need to establish baselines
to measure the impact of
large economic activities – if we
can do the baseline before oil
exploration, quarries and sand
harvesting begins we have a
spatial baseline to track
and quantify these
activities.

A lot of training
and technical support
is needed for the Planning
unit so we can assist the other
departments. We need to have the
confidence in dealing with the tool
— we have to be able to answer
questions to help the roll out
and data analysis.

Data
management
and security are a key
issue, the levels of access
and how to manage storage
and analysis are also key
areas for training and
capacity.

For the roll out
we can pilot one or two
departments and how to
feed data to them, and
gather data as well as
identify gaps.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING
- DATA MANAGEMENT UNIT

SUGGESTIONS FOR ADDITIONAL MODULES





PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

The concept
behind the tool is very
sound, its useful for us at
home. The data is very useful
for planning aspects and allow
us as a government across the
sectors to be able to use
data and plan more
effectively.

Module on roads is currently missing



Data integrity
and accuracy is
critical, to allow betterinformed decisions and
to roll out something
beneficial in the long
term.

tool allows
us to enjoy the
synergies that are
supposed to be there in
a government between
departments.

MINISTRY OF ROADS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

DATA GAPS FOR THE DASHBOARD



Incidence of cattle rustling



Pastoralist migratory patterns; where are the kraals and where do they settle per season



Sanitation coverage and rates of ODF



Number of latrines available



Precipitation predictions



Public institutions e.g. schools able to access solar and green energy



In the education module – enrollment and retention – this would be very powerful to show a governor there is a drop in enrollment and tie it to a shock like a drought by tying it back to the Land Health Module



Seasonal rainfall and malnutritio



Children with disabilities



School bursaries



Livestock



Economic extraction activities (quarry, sand harvesting, oil exploration)



Number of ECDs and location



Access to green energy



Migratory patterns of pastoralists

The dream is
to have Turkana as one
of the model counties. We
are moving to that direction,
as a County government we are
engaging with many partners, for
example a UN partnership on
performance management
and revenue collection
gaps.

If a trade module could be added to the tool it would be very useful, so we can visualize trade volume, livestock sales, milk production etc., and have access to a monthly figure.



The tool is so informative and its just the beginning, we can put data, we can correct data and various areas, Turkana has a map that the national government has, doesn't show the extreme end of Turkana.

We
will share with
the Governor and show
him how to move with the
map which is very interactive
'be assured you have an
agent here'

There is a
12% dependence on
fisheries by Turkana, a
module on this to allow us
to plan ahead for 100 years
and ensure sustainability
of the lake would be
great.

ECONOMIC ADVISOR TO THE GOVERNOR

REFLECTIONS FROM STAKEHOLDERS FROM EVIDENCE INTO DECIONS MAKING WORKSHOP AUGUST 18 - 20 2015, ICRAF, NAIROBI

NDMA's role
is to co-ordinate
stakeholders with drought
information. Many people
come asking for background
information to direct investments,
which can be timeous on
staff. We now have a tool
to direct people to get a
background on the
area.

The tool can assist
with the Hunger Safety Net
establishment. We now have good
information to upscale (vegetation cover index)
and a Kenya resource to make our decisions.
During a recent drought we were challenged by
the community – why pick Kibish to assist – we
now would have a way to get evidence as a
justification to show the map what the
situation is like, so we are not
challenged.

We need to innovate on the way we collect data for example the monthly report bulletins currently done on paper.

Future development
of the tool to look at
interventions, to understand what
investments are happening and what
are the results e.g. food security
assessment, what has happened
since the intervention and
progress overtime.

The beauty of the tool is factual information and recent real time data for future planning especially for drought e.g. soil pH and soil erosion.

Security is one
of key disasters in the
county. The tool shows the type
of aggression and the trends and is
a very strong source of information for
advocacy with national government
to put investments in specific
areas

This tool will
replace so many paper
notebooks and diaries we carry
– e.g. a notebook on health and
education that is kept on the shelves
making it difficult to share and store
information. We now have one notebook
for Turkana county and its up to us
to make a good use it and to
update information.

The use of information
is what is important to better our
situation in the county. We propose we
need a focal point person to demand information
from all the stakeholders to update 'the diary' and
they can lead in looking at trends and plan ahead of
times. Part of their ToR would be leading planning
sectors with different sectors and pushing us
to implement – this person will be given
due respect.

UTURE IDEAS FOR THE DASHBOARD AND ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK

Technical ward – water and agriculture for mobile information (could be other themes / sectors)

Farm census

- Issue of synergy of planning and seeing the effects of that significant different dimension to the tool to develop in a second phase. To help understand and explore the expected results of the investment and importantly integration and inter-departmental investments and their impact on the landscape
 - Being able to print and export a summary of working session
 - Change the data displays as some of the scatter plots are too complicated to interpret and other options such as a histogram would be easier
 - Integrate with the NDMA Management Information System for comprehensive and accurate for data collection



His Excellency Honarable Josphat Nanok, Governor of Turkana County reviews the SHARED materials

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK

The support
we are already
witnessing, thank you to
the team for the energy and
knowledge and the kind of
organization that has been
put into the too.
Yes this will be our baby
- so be it!

The
Health Ministry
needs to think of
the linkages with the
Health MIS, to understand
where future investments
are needed and where
surveillance is
required.

The budget circular is start of the budget cycle and preparation for the Annual Development Plan (ADP) needs to be informed by the tool. We will organize and fund a two-week workshop for users in making those decisions. Then further the tool can assist with the County budget and outlook paper.

We need to prepare ourselves and engage in evidence-based information.
During the last Budget estimate review it took a lot of time to convince the committee on allocations as we did not have facts or data and we just based argument on supply. If we had data it would have been the correct way to make the decision.



The Ministry
has funds and
resources to put into
the tool and capacity
development.



MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICPLANNING

The Ministry has
been grappling with budget
ceilings. If these can be factual
by using evidence based arguments
to the budget and appropriation
committee this is a good way to make
this presentation to put out argument
across and the key priorities we
need to achieve. This is our
tool!

A key issue is integration for example between health, pastoral economies and education, instead of criticizing why there is less investment into pastoral economies in comparison to the education and health sectors the evidence needs to show us how they are integrated. This is the type of discussion we need to have.



