

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



PUBLIC EXPENDITURE TRACKING SURVEY

(PETS) 2004

**Preliminary
Report**

Ministry of Planning and National Development
Nairobi, Kenya

Ministry of Finance
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Ministry of Health
Nairobi, Kenya

Ministry of Education Science and Technology
Nairobi, Kenya

FORWARD

The Government of Kenya through various Ministries has been making efforts to improve the social welfare of Kenyans. As a result the government has in particular been increasing allocation of resources to Ministries of Health and Education for this purpose.

The Ministry of health continues to make efforts to improve the country's health status despite various factors that have constrained its ability to deliver sustainable quality health care that is affordable and accessible to all citizens. According to Public Expenditure Review (2004) despite increased spending in health care there has been no significant improvement in the health outcomes. This has been associated with ineffective transfer of funds and inputs through the health systems leakages, wastage, delays and corruption.

Likewise the government through the Ministry of Education has in the recent past allocated funds to key priorities such the provision of bursary funds to secondary schools so as to ensure that students from poor families are able to attend secondary without any interruption. However expenditure reviews have shown that despite this provision children from poor families have continued to drop out of school due to lack of school fees and this has been assumed to be due to poor targeting, as well as delays and leakages.

So far there has been little or no attempt to scrutinize the process of movement of funds from the source through the intermediary institutions to the service providers. Hence, the Public Expenditure Tracking Survey 2004, which is a joint effort of the Ministries of Planning and National Development, Finance, Health and Education Science and Technology, has tried to fill this gap.

The overall objective of the survey was to provide information useful for improving the effectiveness of public expenditure on Bursary programme in the Ministry of Education, primary health care service delivery in the Ministry of Health. The survey focused on (i) allocation bursaries right from Ministry Headquarter to the school/ constituency and the student, (ii) medical supplies - drugs (kits), vaccines, contraceptives, non-pharmaceuticals (iii) user fees (cost sharing) (iv) community development funds (v) non-medical supplies, and (vi) government allocations for health centers and dispensaries.

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List of Acronyms

AEO	Assistant Education Officer
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
BoG	Board of Governors
BOG	Board of Governors
CBSC	Constituency Based Selection Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
DEB	District Education Board
DEO	District Education Officer
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supply Agency
LPO	Local Purchase Order
MTEF	Medium Expenditure Framework
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PIC	Public Investment Committee
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE TRACKING SURVEY (PETS) FOR SELECTED CORE POVERTY PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is Public Expenditure Tracking Survey?

Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) are quantitative and qualitative tools that are undertaken to highlight the leakage and misuse of public resources. PETS are diagnostic or monitoring tools that focus on the flow of public resources, both financial and non-financial, through the budget execution process in order to determine how much of the originally allocated resources reach each level.

In their paper *Survey Techniques to Measure and Explain Corruption*, (Reinikka and Svensson) point out those government resources allocated for particular uses flow within a legally defined institutional framework. Funds often pass through several layers of government bureaucracy on the way to service facilities, which are charged with the responsibility of exercising the spending. Policymakers in developing countries seldom have information on *actual* public spending at the provider or facility level or by activity.

The PETS explicitly recognizes that an agent may have a strong incentive to misreport. These incentives derive from the fact that information provided, for example, by a school or a health facility partly determines its entitlement to public support. In cases where resources, including staff time are used for corruption or shirking, the agent involved in the activity will most likely not report it truthfully. Likewise official charges may only partly capture what the survey intends to measure (such as the user's cost of service). PETS deals with these data issues by (i) using a multiangular data collection strategy (a combination of information from different sources); and (ii) carefully considering which sources and respondents have incentives to misreport, and identifying data sources that are the least contaminated by such incentives. This data collection strategy serves to cross-validate the information obtained separately from each source.

Reinikka and Svensson conclude that PETS allows us to observe the outputs and actions of service providers, and thereby provide new information to policymakers and beneficiaries on the complex transformation of public budgets to services. When tailored to the specific circumstances, these tools can help identify incentives and shed light on the interactions which these incentives give rise to, such as collusion and bribery. They can also illuminate the political economy, such as the effect of interest groups on spending outcomes. PETS is a fairly new approach but its novelty lies not so much in the development of new methods of analysis *per se* but, in the application of proven methods (micro surveys) to service providers and governments.

PETS identify bureaucratic channels through which funds flows; delays in financial resource disbursements to front line service providers; predictability of resource flow; leakages/shortfalls (or diversion of fund); and discretion in allocation of resources. Data is normally collected from various institutional structures through which funds flow from resource allocation, through Exchequer releases to the final spending units. Data collection is done through administrative record reviews and interviews.

Where institutional systems are weak to effectively manage information flow, PETS can provide vital information to decision makers on the status of demand and supply of public service that would provoke the creation of cost effective mechanism of public accountability through information dissemination on public resource allocation and use. The Kenyan PETS was therefore necessary to try and rectify the above situation.

1.2 Development of Kenya's PETS

The recent reviews of public sector financial management have increasingly identified weaknesses in manner in which public resources are allocated and utilized. The Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) conducted by government together with the World Bank in 2000 concluded that despite various reforms having been undertaken there was still a high fiduciary risk in the public sector. The Public Expenditure Management Assessment conducted by the Key development partners with the government in 2003 identified weak public expenditure systems that lack mechanisms for monitoring and tracking expenditures. Indeed the government scored three out of fifteen benchmarks. The second assessment done in 2004 indicated a score of four out of sixteen benchmarks, with the same conclusion that public sector resource management remains weak.

Although a system exists whereby the relevant Ministries submit expenditure returns and progress reports on individual programme, there exist no further details on what achievements have been made. Public expenditure tracking surveys thus would be a good tool that could be used to track the flows of funds to expenditure programmes, and assessing their use by the intended recipients. The surveys would also be useful to policy makers in undertaking decisions for removing bottlenecks, which constrain the predictable and timely transmission and use of resources for the intended purposes. PETS can be justified across a wide range of government expenditures. A high priority is the commissioning of expenditure tracking surveys to enrich the work already being done on monitoring of programmes in various departments.

The Government of Kenya has been implementing various reforms particularly aimed at improving the process of allocating and utilizing resources. However whereas a lot of changes have been made in the area of processes used to allocate public resources such as the introduction of Medium term Expenditure Framework (**MTEF**) whose major objective has been to link policy to planning and budgeting, the area of monitoring of the utilization of resources has remained weak.

The recent Public Expenditure Reviews (republic of Kenya 2003 and 2004) all point out the inherent weaknesses in the process of monitoring the efficiency in resources allocation. Indeed it has been stated that although parliament approves expenditures and Treasury issues the required resources, in most cases the public services and goods are not delivered as expected. The process of consultation for Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the Economic Recovery Strategy Paper for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSEWC) all pointed out that the manner, in which resources are allocated and utilized, may not be able to lead to targeted delivery of services. Hence the need to have a mechanism that does not only monitor the expenditures but also traces the flow from the point of issue to ultimate point of utilization.

Empirical evidence shows limited impact of public spending on growth and human development due to inappropriate allocation of resources; poor quality service delivery; resources not reaching the service delivery point; and services not used by the intended beneficiaries.

1.3 Objectives of PETS 2003- 2004

The overall objective of the survey was to provide information useful for improving the effectiveness of public expenditure on health centers, dispensaries and bursary scheme. Specific objectives of the survey were: -

- a) to trace flow of funds and inputs to health centers, dispensaries and to needy students from Treasury through Ministry Health and Education and their agents;
- b) to determine whether there are deficiencies/delays in flow of funds/inputs to health centers, dispensaries and schools, and constituencies ;
- c) to determine whether there are guidelines or criteria used to determine the amount of resources needed for the bursary scheme and the criteria used when allocating funds to students;
- d) to ascertain leakages in flow of funds/inputs to health centers and dispensaries at various levels;
- e) to identify any barriers in the flow of funds/inputs to schools and students and also to assess the extent to which the management of funds is in compliance with government guidelines and procedures;
- f) to assess the impact of the bursary scheme in terms of its contribution towards improving access, retention and completion levels for the students.
- g) to determine the amount and criteria used in allocation of funds/inputs for health centers and dispensaries and assess the quality of services provided to the clients/patients .

1.4 Scope of PETS 2004

PETS 2004 tracked expenditure for, two-core poverty programmes, which improve quality of life and human capital. The specific programmes are:

- (a) Provision of primary health care services through health centres and dispensaries;
and
- (b) Provision of bursary in education for secondary school.

The two programmes were chosen due to time constraint, availability of both financial and human resources. The Survey captured part of the national health system - health centers, dispensaries and public secondary schools in selected districts of the country, which permitted a larger sample and in-depth analysis.

1.5 Report Organization

This report represents the findings of the first PETS for the fiscal year 2003-2004. Chapter 2 of the report provides background information on health centers, dispensaries and bursary scheme in Kenya.

Chapter 3 presents a brief on the survey methodology and data sources used to generate the PETS data from different sources. Chapter 4 presents key findings which include

leakages, delays, inefficiency, resource allocation criteria. This section also indicates flow of funds and inputs to beneficiaries. Chapter 5 discusses field experiences while collecting data while chapter 6 provides conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND

2.1 Health Sector Overview

Public health services are delivered through a network of about 4,500-health facilities in the country. There are 2,158 government operated health facilities (excluding 38 administrative divisions). Dispensaries constituted 71% of the total, health centres 20% and hospital 6%. The dispensaries and health centres are expected to provide curative, preventive and promotive services to address common diseases. Table 1 below indicates the distribution of health centres and dispensaries per province in the country in 2004.

Table 1: Distribution of Health centres and dispensaries by Province

Facility Type	Central	Coast	Eastern	Nairobi	N. Eastern	Nyanza	R. Valley	Western
Dispensaries	205	144	325	18	43	180	540	81
Health Centers	57	33	58	8	6	80	136	62
Total	262	177	383	26	49	260	676	143

Health outcomes and access indicators in Kenya have been worsening in the last two decades as shown by the rise of infant Mortality Rate from 65 to 74 per 1,000 births, Under-five Mortality from 100 to 114 per 1,000 births and Maternal Mortality Rate from 480 to 590 per 100,000 births and fall in life expectancy. Malaria and upper respiratory tract infections account for about 50% of outpatient morbidity and 25% of reported deaths.

The deterioration of the health indicators has been associated with increased poverty, inadequate resources, drugs and equipment, low staff morale, continued population expansion and environmental factors that promote increased disease burden particularly HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. On the other hand the Ministry's health expenditures do not necessarily result to the desired health outcomes because services and input often fail to reach targeted people due to diversion of resources, weak incentives for health care delivery, poor accountability mechanisms and deficiency in demand of services by the poor due to low incomes.

2.1.1 Budget Allocation and Expenditure for the Health Sector

A focus on the pattern of actual expenditure from 2000/01 to 2003/04 shows an absolute increase in Ministry of Health expenditure, particularly on the Recurrent Account. Originally, the Ministry allocated resources to the districts on the basis of existing facilities, which neither reflected actual resources requirements nor allocative efficiency. In line with policy objectives of poverty reduction and equity the Ministry has developed objective criteria for allocating resources to the districts based on the population, poverty status of the district, the burden of disease where HIV/AIDS has been prioritized and the existing infrastructure. The criterion has been used to allocate Ministry operational and maintenance resources to the districts from financial year 2001/02 to date.

Budgetary allocations to the Ministry over the last five financial years have increased steadily, rising from actual expenditure (gross) total of KShs.12 billion in 2000/01 to

about KShs.23 billion gross (printed estimates) in 2004/05 financial year. This shows an absolute increase in the Ministry expenditure particularly on recurrent account. Overall public spending on health for the period 2000/01-2003/04 has ranged between 9% and 7%. The total recurrent health expenditure has increased annually at a declining rate from 15% to 7% currently. On the other hand per capita public health expenditure levels stood at KShs.395 (2000/01), Kshs 488 (2001/02), Kshs 482 (2002/03) and Kshs 506(2003/04) which represents an increase of 28%. The current 8% of total Government expenditure on health is below 15% target set by African Governments as part of the Abuja Declaration. Similarly per capita public spending of US\$9 is below US\$12 recommended by World Bank (Better Health for Africa, 1994) and below \$34 recommended by WHO (Macroeconomics for Health, 2003).

The share of the total expenditure by health centers and dispensaries has been consistently over 10 percent, which reflects the Government's emphasis on preventative and promotive health care rather than curative, which has declined from 8% in 2000/01. Allocations to health centers and dispensaries exhibits a semblance of stability but its share ranges between 15.8 % and 44.5% of the total government expenditure.

In order to address the poor health condition in the country the Government continues to make efforts to improve the country's health status by shifting budgetary allocations towards core poverty programmes such as primary health care which is mostly provided through health centres and dispensaries . While this is a good first step, it is crucial to track the expenditure on key inputs and services and ascertain where and how the allocation gets spent and whether they benefit the poor population they are intended to.

2.1.2 User Fee and Community Development Funds

The user fee and community development funds revenues have formed an important source of discretionary spending at health centres and dispensaries, bridging the gaps in funding for drugs, and operations costs. The user fee and community development funds revenues have formed an important source of discretionary spending at health centres and dispensaries, bridging the gaps in funding for drugs, and operations costs.

The government introduced user fees through cost sharing in 1989, as a way to mobilize more resources to finance health care. Despite facing a number of implementation challenges, the user fees programme has been seen as successful, with revenues generated rising over the years to about one billion Kenyan shillings being generated annually. In addition, the user fee revenues have formed an important source of discretionary spending at the facility levels, bridging the gaps in funding for drugs, and operations costs.

On the other hand, experience has shown that user fees is creating access barriers especially for the poor and vulnerable, as well as its viability seems to be limited by the widespread poverty and inability to pay among a wide cross section of Kenyans. To overcome the limitations of user fees through cost sharing, dependent largely on out-of-pocket expenditures, the Ministry is working on a design of a National Social Health Insurance Scheme, which is seen as a way to reduce financial barriers of access to health care, and provide a stable source of additional revenues for health financing.

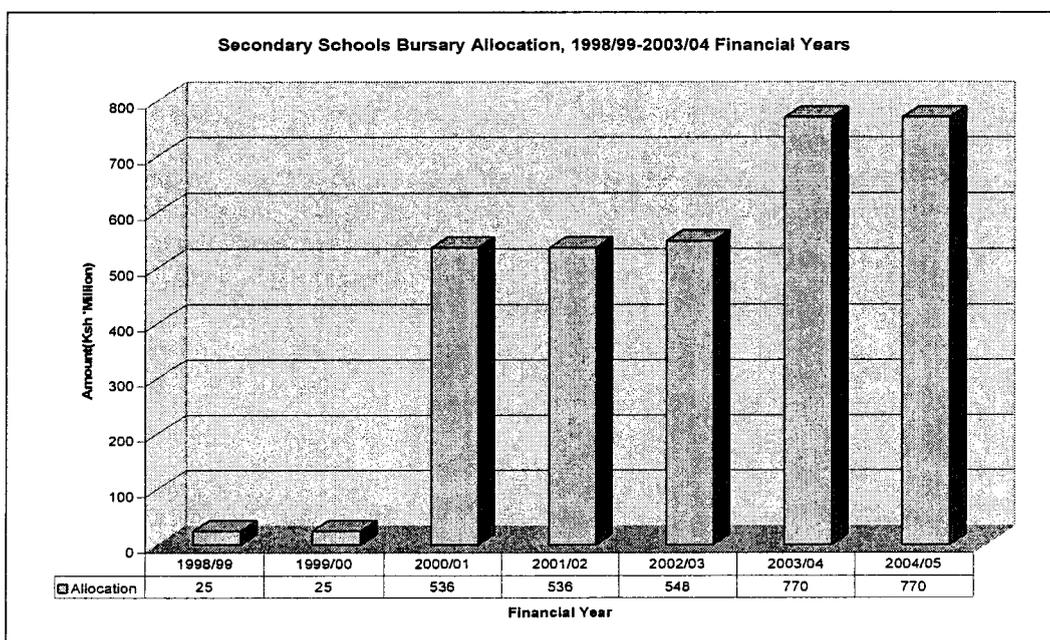
2.2 Education Sector- Overview of Bursary Scheme

Due to the high poverty levels (56%) of the households, less than half (about 47% in 2003) of the primary school graduates transit into secondary education. In 2003, a total of 3,454 public secondary schools were registered with a total enrolment of 804,000. Over the years the secondary schools GER has remained very low increasing slightly from 22.2% in 2000 to 27.7% in 2003.

The completion rate in secondary education is relatively high; however analysis shows a decline in completion levels from 95.2% in 2001 to 89.3% in 2003. There are gender disparities in the completion levels with 88.6% of girls completing as compared to 90.2% of boys in 2003.

In order to address the above problem, the Government started the Bursary allocation in 1994 with an initial allocation of Ksh 25 million. The allocation was increased in 2000/01 Financial year to Kshs 536 million and later to Kshs 548 million in 2002/03 Financial year. The budgetary allocation was further increased to Kshs 770 million in the financial years 2003/04 and 2004/05.

The disbursements of the funds were initially made from the Ministry of Education Headquarters direct to the District Education Board and later on to the schools bank accounts' based on enrolment of each school. However, with introduction of the Constituency Bursary Fund, the funds are allocated to each of the 210 Constituencies based on their school enrolment levels. The Constituency committee using a set criterion allocates the bursary to the beneficiaries and disburses the funds to the schools enrolled.



2.3 Budgetary Process in Kenya

The budgeting process in Kenya can be viewed as a cycle with three main stages namely: budget planning and formulation, budget approval, execution and monitoring or in other words the drafting stage, legislation implementation and auditing. The process is preceded with the formulation of the long-term development strategies and policies. Technical reviews of various economic aggregates such as growth rate of Gross Domestic Product, inflation trends, money supply and balance of payments, are carried out.

Kenya is currently implementing the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), which was introduced in the year 2000. This process is followed to produce the annual budget estimates with medium term projections. Its key components include the definition of a global resource envelope, determination of inter-sectoral allocations based on core functions and proposals of inter-sectoral allocations based on outcomes, activities, outputs and operational efficiency. This approach adopts a more transparent approach to budgeting through public hearings and involvement of private and civil society in the budget preparation.

In the MTEF process ministries/departments are required to focus on the expected outcomes of their expenditures and programmes. The annual budget and the 3-year rolling MTEF provide a way to evaluate the realization of the outputs and outcomes and their contribution to the overall economic growth of the economy. The first step is the establishment of national priorities which become the basis for the claim of resources, and a consistent macro-forecast of key parameters such as desired growth targets, inflation rate, exchange rate, interest rate and other macro economic parameters.

The Ministries participate through the Sector Working Groups whereby through their Ministerial Public Expenditure Reviews, they are able to review their past performance, prioritize cost and their programmes. The Ministerial reports are consolidated into a sector report that is subjected to public consultation through a process known as sector hearings. The sector reports are finalized and a criterion is developed for sharing out the resources among various Ministries. Thereafter the Ministries then consolidated their resources to form the Ministerial ceiling, which they use to prepare their itemized budget, which is then submitted to Treasury for review and finalization before submission to parliament.

In the recent past, Kenya's civil society has become increasingly involved in the budgetary process. The 2001-2004 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) consultative process that is being implemented through the MTEF budget, involved all categories of stakeholders right from the initial National Stakeholders.

2.4 Flow of Funds to Ministries

Funds in respect of Bursary scheme and health centers and dispensaries are released by Treasury to the Ministries bank account and the accounting officer(s) informed accordingly. The chief Finance officer(s) on behalf of the Accounting Officer(s) distributes funds to each item as per the rules and regulations, which govern financial management.

2.4.1 Flow of funds to Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education upon receipt of funds from the Treasury disburses the funds directly to the Constituency Bursary Fund Account. In every constituency in the republic of Kenya a committee exist which meet and manage the funds. The D.E.O is the Secretary. Students from the constituency apply directly to the committee through their head teachers or church minister. Once approval is given, funds are distributed to the respective schools the candidates are attending. The District education officer manages records of amounts disbursed to each constituency and the Minimum and maximum amount given.

2.4.2 Flow of funds in the Ministry of Health

The Ministry of health on the other hand distributes its funds to the districts in two ways. In one of the ways there is the direct issuance of cash through AIE's issued directly to the District Medical Officers of Health who in turn pass the allocations to the Health centers for use. The second way is through issuance of hospital supplies in form of drugs and dressings which are procured centrally and distributed to the Health centers through KEMSA and its regional deports situated across the country from which various District Medical Officers collect the same for health centers and dispensaries.

Due to lack of transport and other logistical problems there have been cases of supply of expired drugs to the Health centers.

CHAPTER 3: SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

The public expenditure survey relied extensively on primary and secondary data. A wide range of data and information was collated from various government publications. In addition independent surveys were conducted to complete the public expenditure tracking, which included: -

- Client survey; and
- Institutional surveys, which covered: - Health centers, dispensaries; and Secondary schools

3.1 Sampling design and frame

The nature of this survey required that information be traced from Ministry headquarters to the Districts, facilities/schools and constituency. Only public facilities (health centers, dispensaries and secondary schools) were covered in the survey. The sample design was governed by various poverty levels and ecological differences and was intended to capture regional differences.

The sampling frame for health centers and dispensaries was based on the Ministry of Health facility register of 1999. Of the 214 health facilities surveyed, 57 were health centers and 157 were dispensaries. An exit interview of 772 clients was conducted.

In order to sample the education institutions, a complete list of all the public secondary schools in the sampled districts was used. The list of the institutions was compiled from the Education Statistics Section, MoEST database. Using the systematic random sampling technique at a sample size of 10%, 330 secondary schools in the 26 sampled districts and 3 divisions in Nairobi Province were sampled.

3.2 Sample Coverage and Response Rates

The districts survey for both education and health sectors were randomly sampled from all provinces in the country to ensure national representation. The country was stratified into provinces and from each province districts were sampled using district poverty index. Two poorest and one rich district were selected from each of the provincial strata.

To select a sample of health centers and dispensaries a complete list of all rural health facilities in the sampled districts was used. The list was compiled from health information division of the ministry of health and using systematic random sampling facilities were selected. The survey covered a sample size of 11% of all health centers and dispensaries in the country. 52 health centers and 189 dispensaries in 27 sampled districts and 3 divisions in Nairobi Province were selected. Out of these 241 health centers and dispensaries responded giving a response rate of 88.7% %

Random exit interviews were conducted on clients utilizing the health centers and dispensaries on the day of the survey for non-serious cases. On average 6 clients were systematically randomly sampled from each health center and 3 from each dispensary. A total of 867 clients were sampled and 772 were successfully interviewed giving response rate of 89%.

Table 3.1: Client response for Health centers and Dispensaries

Province	District / Division	Sampled. Clients H/Centers	Sampled Clients Disp.	TOTAL sampled Clients	No. Clients Resp.	% Resp. Rate
Nairobi	Lanagta Division	6	6	12	15	125
	Makadara Division	6	3	9	12	133
	Embakasi Division	6	3	9	6	67
	Total	18	12	30	33	110
Central	Nyeri	12	57	69	46	67
	Thika	18	24	42	42	100
	Maragua	6	15	21	21	100
	Total	36	96	132	109	83
Coast	Kilifi	12	21	33	30	91
	Tana River	12	30	42	38	90
	Malindi	6	18	24	24	100
	Total	30	66	96	92	96
(North) Eastern	Isiolo	6	24	30	0	-
	Makueni	18	33	51	28	55
	Machakos	18	51	69	70	101
	Total	42	108	150	98	65
(South)Eastern	Mbeere	12	21	33	33	100
	Moyale	0	6	6	0	-
	Tharaka	6	9	15	15	100
	Total	18	45	63	63	100
North Eastern	Garissa	6	9	15	12	80
	Ijara	6	9	15	3	20
	Wajir	6	12	18	16	89
	Total	18	30	48	31	65
Nyanza	Gucha	6	9	15	16	107
	Homa Bay	12	12	24	24	100
	Kisumu	12	27	39	39	100
	Total	30	48	78	79	101
Southern R.V.	Bomet	12	21	33	34	103
	Kajiado	24	33	57	55	96
	Koibatek	6	15	21	27	129
	Total	42	69	111	116	105
Northern R. V.	Samburu	6	24	30	25	83
	Transmara	6	6	12	6	50
	Tranzoia	6	27	33	33	100
	Total	18	54	72	64	89
Western	Bungoma	24	9	33	33	100
	Busia	12	12	24	24	100
	Kakamega	18	12	30	30	100
	Total	54	33	87	87	100
Grand Total		306	561	867	772	89

3.3 Data collection

A team of officers from Ministry of planning and National Development, Finance, Education Science and Technology, CBS and Ministry of Health assisted by a number of field assistants collected data used in this survey. Data was gathered by administering relevant structured questionnaires. A total of 112 government officers and field assistants were involved in carrying out the survey. The team was distributed uniformly to cover 27 sampled districts and in all the 8 provinces in the country.

The survey required that information be traced from Ministry headquarters to the Districts, regional depots and facilities. In health only public facilities (health centers and dispensaries) were covered in the survey. Data was collected from department of

finance, reproductive health, Medical Supplies Agency, districts medical officer, facility in charge and clients. The fieldwork was carried out during September-October 2004.

3.4 Data Processing

The data collected was first edited and then processed by Central Bureau of Statistics using IMPSS, MPSS and Excel. Data cleaning, analysis and report writing was undertaken by a group of officers from the Ministries of Health, Education Science and Technology, Finance and Planning.

The survey relied on quantitative data collected from institutions and client interviews and directly from the records of service providers. In health data was compared with district medical officers of health that oversee health centers and dispensaries. In this way it was possible to verify and crosscheck the information of interest such as user fees and divergence between the amounts of drugs, vaccines, contraceptives supplied to the facility and those actually received.

3.5.0 Survey Instruments

3.5.1 Headquarter Questionnaire

The instrument was designed to collect information from: - (i) Department of Finance, (ii) Kenya Medical Supplies Agency, (iii) Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization and (iv) Department of Reproductive Health. The instruments gathered information on the amount of resources requested and allocated to health centers and dispensaries and criteria used in resource allocations. It also sought to know quantity of drugs (kits), dressings, vaccines, contraceptives and non-pharmaceuticals received and distributed to regional and district depots and challenges in provision of primary health care services.

3.5.2 District Questionnaire

This instrument was administered to 27 district Medical Officers in the sampled districts and 1 provincial medical officer of health. Some of the issues addressed were: - amount of funds allocated for health centers and dispensaries in 2003/04, quantity of drugs (kits), dressings, vaccines, contraceptives and non-pharmaceuticals received and distributed to sampled health facilities, efficiency of the flow of funds and inputs; amount of user fees (cost sharing collected and used), community development funds and challenges experienced in provision of primary health care.

3.5.3 Facility in-charge Questionnaire

This questionnaire was administered to 241 sampled facility in-charges and focused on: - availability and delays of inputs, type of services provided, quantity of inputs received from District depots and other sources, amount of user fees and community development funds collected and used, number of clients who sought medical care and challenges faced in the provision of primary health care.

3.5.4 Client/patient Questionnaire

The client/patient questionnaire was administered to 889 systematically sampled clients i.e. 312 from health centers and 567 from dispensaries. The instrument gathered information on accessibility to medical care, availability of drugs and other inputs, payment for the services (user fees/cost sharing), and the client's perception of the quality of services provided by the health provider.

3.5.5 School Bursary Scheme

The Chief Finance Officer, Head of the Secondary Education Division and the District Education Officers are responsible for the overall implementation of the bursary programme within the MoEST. The officers at the headquarters and those of the sampled districts were interviewed. The Area Education Officer was also interviewed as the representative of the District Education Officer in the Constituency Bursary Committee. The eligible Area Education Officers were secretaries to the constituencies within which the sampled schools were visited. The essence was, to obtain detailed account of the preparation for the bursary requirements in the budgetary process. Also, of great concern was the scope of implementation of the secondary bursary scheme at the Headquarters and subsequent disbursement to the schools in the districts/constituencies.

3.5.6 School Respondents

All the head teachers and some class teachers of the sampled schools were interviewed while 2 students who had ever received a bursary from each class (physical classroom) were to be sampled and interviewed. The selection of the students was random with a random start of 1 and an interval depending on the number of students who had ever received a bursary. If the number of students in class who had received the bursary were 10 then; $r=1$ and interval = $10/2 = 5$. Then the selection was student number 1 and 6.

In case the school was mixed then bursary beneficiaries were listed by gender and in each class the 1st male and female students were selected given a random start of 1. The interviewer was also to list all the students who have received bursary in the school and list down the students whose parents lived in close proximity to the schools. Two of the nearest parents in each school sampled were visited in course of the survey.

CHAPTER 4: PETS 2003-2004 FINDINGS

4.1.0 Health Sector - Health Centers and Dispensaries

4.1.1 Flow of funds/inputs to health centers and dispensaries

(i) **Medical Supplies to Regional Depots** - All health facilities received drugs, vaccines, contraceptives and supplementary medical consumables such as cotton wool, bandages, syringes and gloves from the Government.

Drugs (kits) - Data on the supply of drugs (kits) to regional depots was collected from KEMSA headquarters and regional depots and focused on - HCI, HCIIA, HCII-B, DI DIIA and DIIB. The data was based on stock cards, which provided information on the form and source of supply of each drug kit. The total value of health center kits was Kshs 173.6 million and dispensary kits Kshs 127.8 million in 2003/2004 Financial Year. The following tables show the value of drugs (kits) supplied to regional depots in the country.

Depots	HCI	HCII-A	HCII-B	DI	DII-A	DII-B	Total
Nairobi	-	24,645,880	21,533,820	6,912,000	10,143,900	4,636,800	67,872,400
Nakuru	6,480,000	19,288,080	-	6,501,600	19,507,500	-	26,009,100
Nyeri	2,835,000	2,143,120	14,964,180	4,334,400	780,300	11,923,200	36,980,200
Kisumu	5,670,000	18,216,520	-	3,715,200	10,924,200	-	14,639,400
Kakamega	4,860,000	15,001,840	-	1,857,600	6,242,400	-	8,100,000
Meru	2,025,000	7,176,960	-	2,167,200	6,242,400	-	8,409,600
Eldoret	3,645,000	10,715,600	-	3,715,200	10,924,200	-	14,639,400
Mombasa	2,430,000	7,500,920	-	3,096,000	10,143,900	-	13,239,900
Garissa	1,215,000	3,214,680	-	928,800	3,121,200	-	4,050,000
Total	29,160,000	107,903,600	36,498,000	33,228,000	78,030,000	16,560,000	301,379,600

Contraceptives - Data on the supply of contraceptives to regional depots focused on condoms, Depo-Provera, low dose pills, progestin pills, IUCD and female condoms. The total value of contraceptives supplied to depots was Kshs 157.04 million in 2003/2004 Financial Year. Progestin pills were not supplied to Nakuru, Kakamega and Eldoret while female condoms were not supplied to Garissa depot in 2003/2004 Financial year.

Depot	Condoms	Depo-Provera	Low Dose Pills	Progestin Pills	IUCD	F. Condom
Nairobi	2,304,000	12,128,000	1,534,680	126,720	158,400	1,344,000
Nakuru	2,760,000	7,368,000	1,734,120		70,400	864,000
Nyeri	4,932,000	18,440,000	2,222,460	126,720	352,000	1,651,200
Kisumu	7,272,000	8,888,000	2,355,300	126,720	88,000	576,000
Kakamega	6,816,000	14,248,000	3,187,800		211,200	4,320,000
Meru	5,220,000	18,560,000	5,180,400	95,040	193,600	1,699,200
Eldoret	2,610,000	5,408,000	1,502,280		70,400	192,000
Mombasa	1,912,000	3,560,000	1,946,160	190,080	70,400	768,000
Garissa	152,000	992,000	447,120	31,680	35,200	-
Total	33,978,000	89,592,000	20,110,320	696,960	1,249,600	11,414,400

Vaccines - Data on the supply of vaccines to regional depots was collected from KEPI headquarter and regional depots and focused on: - Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), OPV; measles; tetanus toxoid (TT). The total value of vaccines supplied to the depots was Kshs 3.7 billion.

Depots	BCG	Polio/OPV	Pentavalent	Measles	TT
Nairobi	208,682,700	372,933,840	357,064,400	86,618,610	85,459,200
Nyeri	114,855,000	133,988,000	140,263,200	42,471,000	43,648,000
Mombasa	99,355,000	140,352,000	103,426,400	34,515,000	4,800,000
Nakuru	99,200,000	235,089,600	154,554,400	34,000,200	33,964,800
Eldoret	81,685,000	143,620,000	176,299,200	24,804,000	33,280,000
Kisumu	156,581,000	233,920,000	244,582,800	54,409,680	66,752,000
Total	760,358,700.0	1,259,903,440.0	1,176,190,400.0	276,818,490.0	267,904,000.0

(ii) **Medical Supplies to Sampled Districts and Facilities** - The table below shows that sampled districts received drugs (kits) amounting to Kshs 140.2 million, vaccines Kshs 859.4 million and contraceptives Kshs 136.7 million in 2003/04.

Table 4.1.3

Drugs (Kits)	Supplies to District Kshs	Supplies to Facilities Kshs
HCI	11,898,900	3,742,200
HCIIA	31,972,360	7,550,760
HCIIB	10,819,050	5,031,510
DI	17,960,400	3,042,000
DIIA	61,444,800	9,256,500
DIIB	6,091,200	3,355,200
Total	140,186,710	31,978,170
Vaccines		
BCG	106,480,815	11,933,450.0
Polio/OPV	183,662,601	15,112,072.8
Pentavalent	466,020,822	48,713,541.0
Measles	65,750,724	7,143,318.0
TT	37,523,840	4,280,256.0
Total	859,438,802	87,182,637.8
Contraceptives		
Condoms	17,859,600	3,713,236.0
Depo-Provera	92,518,920	11,708,424.0
Low Dose Pills	15,007,050	2,807,730.0
Progestin Pills	2,079,420	400,806.0
IUCD	1,132,740	125,367.0
Norplant	14,700	43,008.0
Female Condom	8,121,600	655,872.0
Total	136,734,030	19,454,443.0

Drug (Kits) - Detailed information on the supply of drugs to facilities was collected at district and corresponding data were collected from the facility stock cards. The stock cards provide information on the form and source of supply of each drug kit. The value of drugs distributed to sampled facilities in 2003/04 was Kshs 31.9 million.

Vaccines - It is evident that all health centers and dispensaries rely primarily on the district for vaccine supplies. Vaccines supplies are more regular than drugs and supplementary medical supplies. The total value of vaccines supplied to sample facilities was Kshs 87.2 million in 2003/2004.

Contraceptives - Contraceptives supplies were more regular than drugs and supplementary medical supplies in 2003/2004. Data collected from the facilities and districts reveal that contraceptives worth Kshs 19.5 million was supplied to sampled facilities in 2003/04.

Non-medical Supplies - Non-medical supplies include fuel, kerosene, electricity, gas, water, spirits and detergents among others. Health facilities received free non-medical supplies from the Government. However, non-medical supplies are not adequate as all health facilities experienced stock outs in 2003/2004 Financial Year. Data collected from the facilities reveal that non-medical supplies valued at Kshs 387 million was used in 2003/2004.

Table 4.1.4

Items	Value in Kshs
Gloves	3,222,080
Syringes	7,903,540
Spirits	375,538,000
Kerosene	74,360
Total	386,737,980

4.1.2 Deficiencies and delays of funds/inputs

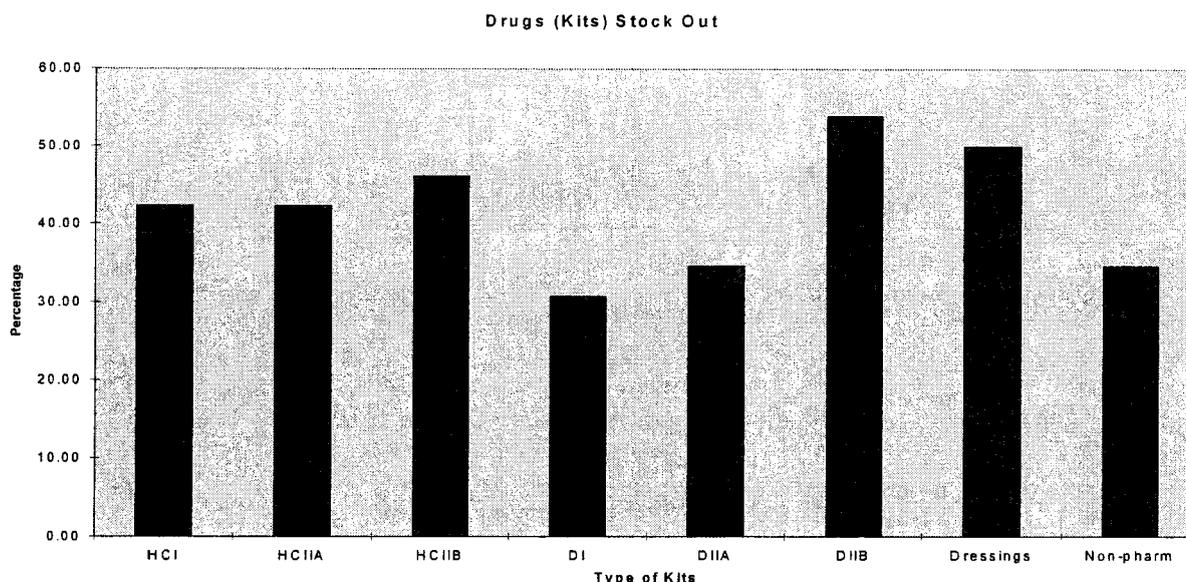
Medical Supplies - Delays in medical supplies delivery may be partly explained by top-down approach in supplies acquisition. The survey indicates that medical personnel in the dispensaries and health centers do not actually participate in procurement of medical supplies. Health facilities medical requirements are planned at headquarters, provincial or district level. Indeed non-involvement of facility in-charges in medical procurement sometimes leads to supply of poor quality drugs, over supply of drugs for diseases, which are uncommon in a particular area.

Release of Funds - The current system involving the release by Treasury to the ministry of the allocated budget based on reimbursement has been one of the main causes of delayed implementation programmes. Release of money through AIEs to the districts has been a bottleneck to expenditures at the district level. AIEs were issued without disbursement of funds to the district. At the same time, the system of pooling of funds with the district treasury is associated with inflexible rules and regulations often leading to delayed execution of district programmes.

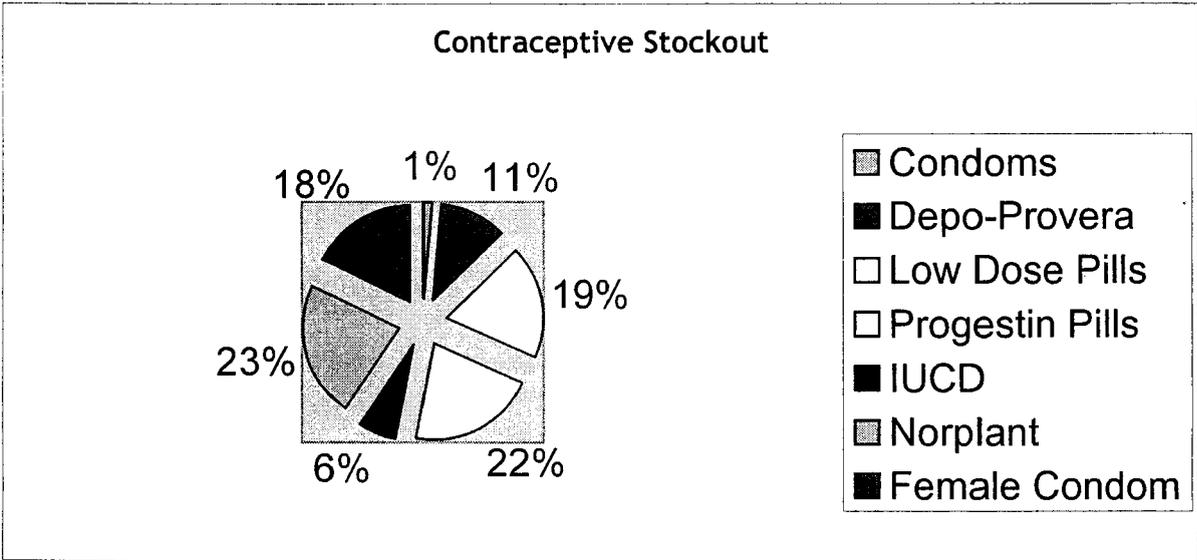
(i) **Stock out of medical supplies** - All districts reported having stock out of medical supplies in the course of 2003/2004 fiscal years. 67% of the DMOH reported stock out of contraceptives, 53% drugs, dressings and non-pharmaceuticals. On the other hand 72% of the health centers reported stock out of dressings and non-pharmaceuticals and 61% drugs. While, 62% of dispensaries reported stock out of dressings, 60% drugs and 55% non-pharmaceuticals in the course in the period under review. A reflection of this

situation is that 56% of the health centers occasionally bought drugs, 65% non-pharmaceuticals while 25% dispensaries purchased drugs and 21% non-pharmaceuticals. The supply of dressings and non-pharmaceuticals appears to be particularly problematic. Most facilities are reportedly re-supplied without much delay, but in some cases stock-outs last for a considerable period, ranging from 40 to 60 days for health centers and dispensaries respectively. With inadequate medical supplies, provision of quality health care jeopardized. Hence the health facilities use the available cost-sharing and community development funds to purchase medical supplies.

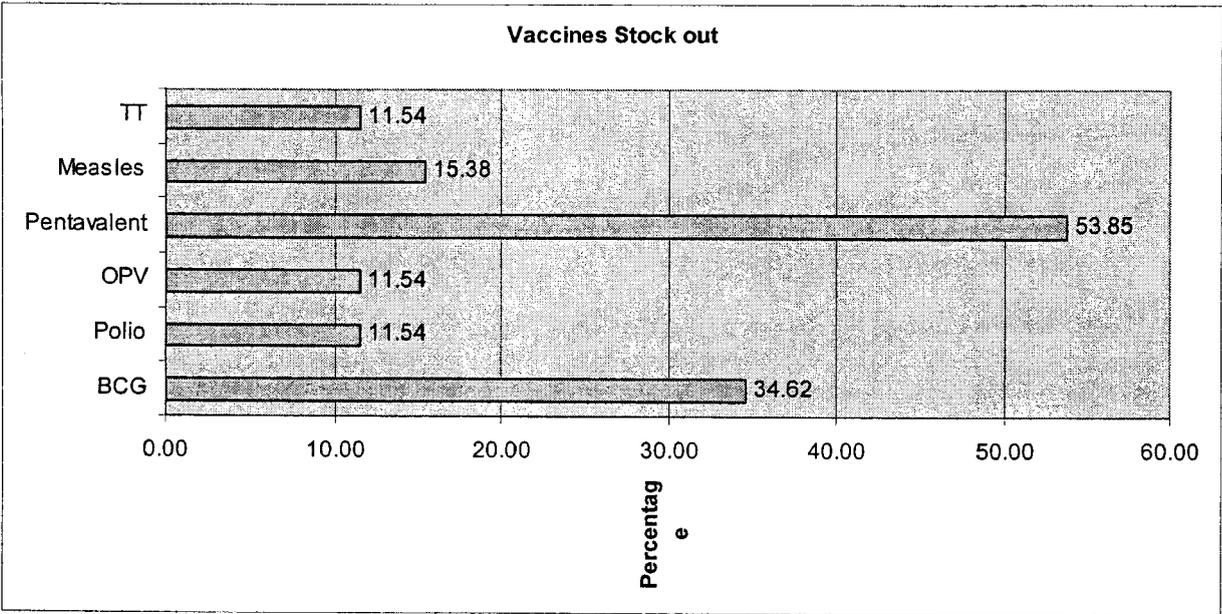
Drugs - All health centers and dispensaries received free drugs supplies from the DMOHS primarily in the form of Kits. However, 35% of the dispensaries reported stock out of DI, 30% of HCIIA, while 46% of health centers reported HCI, 39% HCIIA and 37% HCIIB.



Contraceptives - All health centers and dispensaries receive free contraceptive supplies from the district stores, primarily in the form of pills, injectables and condoms. Analysis indicate that over 54% of the health centers interviewed reported stock out of Norplant, 39% low dose pill, while 40% of dispensaries reported stock out of progestin and 32% low dose pills.



Vaccines - Approximately 32% of health centers interviewed reported stock out of pentavalent, while 31% of the dispensaries reported BCG and 35% pentavalent.



Non-medical Consumables - 54% of the DMOH interviewed reported stock out of gas and 50% kerosene. 77% of health centers interviewed reported stock out of syringes and 75% spirits, while 64% and 68% of dispensaries reported stock of the same respectively.

4.1.3 Amount Allocated and Criteria Used in allocation of funds/inputs

Traditionally the Ministry allocated resources to the districts on the basis of existing facilities, which neither reflected actual resources requirements nor allocative efficiency. Currently the Ministry has developed objective criteria for allocating resources to the districts based on the population, poverty status of the district, the burden of disease where HIV/AIDS has been prioritized and the existing infrastructure.

The criteria is used to allocate operational and maintenance resources to the districts from 2001/02 to date.

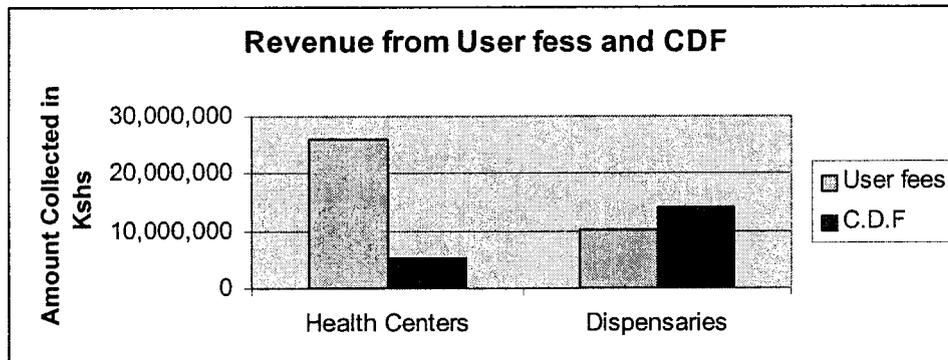
(ii) **Budget Allocations** - During the period 2003-2004, the total allocation to health centres and dispensaries was 452.4 million. The major financiers of the health centres and dispensaries are as indicated in the table below. The amount was used for purchase of drugs, non-pharmaceuticals, operation and maintenance.

Table 4.1.5

Sources	Amount in Kshs
Government	447,886,229
Others (NGO)	1,639,358
Local Government	541,489
Development partners	2,361,660
Total	452,428,736

The amount allocated to the Ministry accounted for 3.1% of the total MoH allocations on health. Out of these 92% was allocated for drugs, 7% operation and maintenance, 0.3% dressings and non-pharmaceuticals. During the year there were no government allocations for contraceptives and vaccines. No allocations were made for the three divisions in Nairobi.

(iii) **Other Sources of Revenue** - they include user fees and community development funds. All health facilities visited charge user fees and community development funds. Health centers collected Kshs 26.1 million, while dispensaries collected Kshs 10.2 million user fees. On the other hand health centers collected Kshs 5.2 million and dispensaries 14.1 million community development funds in 2003/04 Financial Year as shown in the chart below.



82% of health centers collected revenue from user fees, while 62% dispensaries charged community development funds. Health centers reported charging drugs (77%), delivery (61%) and OPD attendance (75%) while dispensaries reported charging OPD attendance (37%), drugs 27% and OPD re-attendance 22%. Health centers and dispensaries collected 72% and 28% of user fees. On the other hand health centers charged OPD attendance (39%), drugs (18%) while dispensaries charged OPD attendance (55%), OPD re-attendance (35%) and drugs (32%) of community development funds. In 2003/04 Kshs 36, 329,384 user fees and Kshs 19,349,896 million community development funds was collected from the sampled facilities.

Development partners - Development partners provide about 90% of the development funds through appropriation in aid (AIA) and the bulky of these funds are not reflected in the development budget. The 2003/04 Budget reports aid funding of about Kshs 3.7 billion in 2002/03, whereas UNDP Development Cooperation Report for Kenya show donor funding of about Kshs 6.8 billion in 2002 for the health sector, suggesting that almost half of aid is not being captured in the budget.

In 2003/04 FY development partners contributed Kshs 3.7**** million towards provision of primary health care in health centers and dispensaries.

4.1.4 Leakages of Funds/inputs

The inadequacy of medical supplies in health facilities may partly be explained by supplies leakages between various levels of health supply system. Drugs leakages are worse in health centers compared to dispensaries.

Total Funds Leakage - Funds leakage is more pronounced in health centers than dispensaries. During the 2003/04 FY 62% of the total funds received by health centers were utilized for health activities.

Medical Supplies to Regional Depots - The survey indicates that regional depots receive more quantities of drugs (97%) than what was supplied from headquarters at the same time they receive more vaccines (23%) than what was supplied from KEPI headquarters. On the other hand data indicates that on 57% of the contraceptives realized from headquarters reached regional depots.

Table 4.1.6

ITEMS	Value of inputs to regional depots from headquarters	Value of inputs received from by Regional depots
Drugs	309,390,500	610,035,680
Contraceptives	90,252,960	51,489,400
Vaccines	631,375,375	774,514,236
Total	1,031,018,835	1,436,039,316

Supplies to Sampled Districts - Data collected from regional depots and sampled districts indicate that districts received more inputs than what was supplied from regional depots. On average they received 187% in which contraceptives led by 279%, followed by vaccines 251% and drugs 22% as shown in the following table.

Table 4.1.7

ITEMS	Value of inputs to Sampled districts from regional depots	Value of inputs received by District MOHS from Regional depots
Drugs	114,992,160	140,186,710
Contraceptives	36,059,840	136,734,030
Vaccines	245,092,554	859,438,802
Total	396,144,554	1,136,359,542

Supplies to Sampled Facilities -Table below indicates that the values of inputs received by facility in-charges was less (32%) than what they were supplied from the district medical officer of health except vaccines. Health facilities received drugs less by 36%, and contraceptives by 8% while only 54% of the vaccines supplied to districts reached the facilities indicating that there is more leakage on vaccines than other supplies.

Table 4.1.8

ITEMS	Value of inputs to Sampled Facilities from DMOHs	Value of inputs received by Facility in charge from DMOHs
Drugs	21,128,560	28,740,530
Contraceptives	18,060,547	19,454,443
Vaccines	143,832,152	77,110,083
Total	183,021,259	125,305,056

User Fees (cost sharing charges) - Although user fees have played a big role in supplementing health financing the survey has shown that there are leakages in user fees revenue at the facility level. On average, there is a 25% leakage of the user fees revenue generated by health facilities. In health centers the leakage is estimated at 38% whilst in dispensaries it is less than 1%. Leakage has been reduced due to regular annual inspection from 38%.

Community Development Funds - Community Development Funds (CDF) is a major source of revenue for operation and maintenance of health facilities particularly dispensaries. The survey has shown that there are leakages of CDF revenue at the facility level. On average, there is 37% leakage of the CDF revenue generated by the facilities. In health centers the leakage is estimated at 56% whilst in dispensaries it is 18%.

4.1.5 Client Perceptions on Medical Services

Availability of medicine and less costly are the main factor overall while good advice, and staff characteristics are more important considerations for individuals attending health centers and dispensaries.

Type of Facility	Good Advice	Good Staff	Less Wait. Time	Medicine Available	Qualified Staff	Less Costly	Don't Pay	Cleaner Facility	More Privacy	Other
H/Centers	30.07	34.46	21.62	44.59	30.41	44.59	8.11	12.16	6.08	31.42
Dispensaries	33.40	37.18	22.27	41.60	28.15	39.50	10.71	10.08	5.46	32.35

4.2.0 Other Findings

4.2.1 Budgeting and Planning Process

The Ministry of Health has a forum for budgeting and planning, which consists of all heads of departments and divisions. Besides that, the survey indicates that 89% of district medical officers of health have a forum for budgeting and planning. 71% of them reported that the process is bottom up while 57% reported that this process has been successful.

This is in consistent with the ministry decentralization policy, which has led to the establishment of District Health Management Boards and Health Management Teams, with delegated authority to lower level managers to facilitate better use of the resources channelled to these levels, as well as to strengthen the supervisory capacity of district and provincial teams, gradual development of district financial and

accounting system, and reform of hospitals by establishing hospital management authorities.

4.2.2 Payment for Health Care Services

The pattern of total payments, including cost sharing and community development funds for - drugs, laboratory services and delivery is shown in the table below. Most patients (61 percent) interviewed in the exit polls report paying for the services received while 35% were exempted from payments. A total of Kshs 12,354 was corrected during the period of the interview. About 70% of the clients interviewed reported that the charges were within the limits in both health centers and dispensaries.

Exemptions - The pattern of exemptions for both user fees and community development funds are similar across health centers and dispensaries. The exemptions for user fees are for the very poor (86%), children under five years (79%) and patients with chronic diseases (61%) in health centers.

On the other hand exemptions for community development funds is for the very poor (32%), children under five years and those with chronic diseases (26%) in both facilities. Out of 772 clients interviewed 268 were exempted from payment in both health centers and dispensaries.

4.2.3 Utilization of User Fees and Community Development Funds

The manner in which user fee and community development funds revenues are utilized differs across health centers and dispensaries. On average about 60% of health centers and 25% dispensaries reported spending user fees revenue on purchase of drugs, transport, wages and non-pharmaceuticals. On the other hand, 39% of health centers spent community development funds on transports 26% wages, 26% renovations and 24% on procurement of non-pharmaceuticals while 55% of the dispensaries spent CDF on transport, 45% non-pharmaceuticals and 43% on drugs. Development funds are utilized for purchase of drugs, dressings and for development of health centers and dispensaries.

4.2.4 Services Provided by Health Facilities

The OPD average attendance in health centers was 1,320; re-attendance 375 while in dispensaries is 799, 180 respectively in 2003/04 for the sampled facilities. Individual facilities sometimes exhibit notable variation in the number of outpatient visits. We note that approximately 57% of all outpatients are new patients. The proportion of re-attendance is particularly low which might be associated with charges for re-attending clients.

Approximately 26% of outpatients are children in health centers while 30% in dispensaries. The proportions of new and re-attending patients and of patients under and over age five vary considerably among facilities.

Type of Clients	Heath Center	Dispensary	Total
	Number of Clients	Number of Clients	
Outpatients Visits -Adults-New attendants	459,717	675,112	1,134,829
Outpatient Visits-children under 5yrs	204,841	387,573	592,414
Out patient visits adults re-attendance	140,613	251,206	391,819
CWC under 1 year	112,487	211,348	323,835
Vaccination Re-attendance	93,054	191,886	284,940
Family planning New attendance	29,305	38,657	67,962
Family planning -re-attendance	116,001	87,122	203,123
Deliveries	5,294	811	6,105
Total	1,161,312	1,843,715	3,005,027

4.2.5 Drug Use at the Facility Level

Detailed information was collected at the facility level on the use and distribution of drugs. The survey indicates high and variable drug use per patient from a comparison of drug use and patient numbers. This observation can have many explanations, including high need, over prescription and leakage of drugs. Inappropriate or excessive prescription of drugs may be attributed to incorrect or inadequate diagnosis, lack of effort or diagnostic equipment and materials. These findings are important because they suggest that although drug stock-outs may be important in certain areas or at certain times, there are a lot of drugs in the Kenya health system.

4.2.6 Type of Services Sought at health Facility

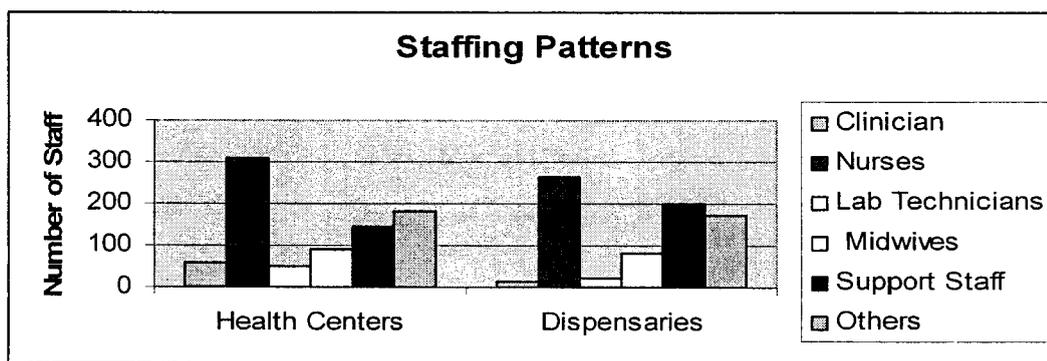
Most of the clients interviewed came to the facility to receive treatment, although a considerable share was seeking immunization and antenatal care. There are no notable differences across health centers and dispensaries about services sought at the facilities level.

Facilities	Types of Services Sought at Facility							
	Health Education	Immunization	Antenatal Care	Lab. Services	Minor Surgery	Nutrition Care	STI	All others
H/Centers	5.74	10.14	8.45	2.36	7.43	1.35	2.03	0.34
Dispensaries	5.04	11.55	8.40	4.62	3.36	0.63	2.73	0.63

4.2.7 Personnel Availability by Category

About 8% of the dispensaries have clinical officers compared to 105% in health centers. About 53% of the dispensaries have midwives, 126% and 16% have support staff and laboratory technicians respectively. On average health centers have 5 nurses, 2 midwives and 3 support staff. Health centers are supposed to be manned by qualified clinician assisted by 7 enrolled nurses, 1 lab technician, 2 subordinate staff, 1 public health technician, 1 pharmacist technologist and 1 statistical clerk. On the other hand dispensaries are supposed to be manned by qualified enrolled nurse assisted by 2

subordinate staff, 1 public health technician. Staff composition is closely related to the size of the facility.



4.2.8 Challenges in Provision of Health Care

Data collected on challenges facing medical staff indicate that they are faced with numerous problems, which are hindering effective and efficient service delivery. These problems are ranked from medical personnel shortages, irregular drugs supplies, lack of transport, inadequate medical equipment to water shortages. Specific challenges for each category are:-

(i) **District Medical officers of health** - The major challenges reported by the DMOHS are: - inadequate allocation of funds (89%), lack of transport (89%), inadequate medical personnel (85%), delay in AIE (77%), delay in processing of payments (58%) and stock out (54%). Besides that the district treasuries are a major impediment for efficient flow of funds to DMOH. The district treasuries are not aware of the ministry's programmes and priorities; they appear to be second-guessing the responsibility of the DMOHs as to the correctness of payment rather than acting as paymaster for correctly certified vouchers.

(ii) **Health Facility in-charges** - Out of the total in-charges interviewed in health centers reported the following as the major challenges facing them: inadequate personnel (91%), stock out (61%), inadequate supply of drugs (54%) and inadequate storage facilities (51%). In dispensaries 78% reported inadequate personnel, 54% delayed supply of inputs and 53% reported stock out of inputs.

4.30 Secondary Schools Bursary Scheme

4.31 Schools Characteristics and Background of the data used

The characteristics of the 303 schools in the 27 districts that were selected for the PETS study is analyzed in Table 4.1. The urban schools constituted 7.8 percent of the total number of sampled secondary schools while the proportion of provincial and district schools was 28.9 percent and 71.1 percent respectively. Majority of the schools are sponsored by religious organizations, 83 percent followed by DEB at 16.4 percent. The visited schools had a total enrolment of 69,107 students with female students representing 44.3 percent. The sample schools enrolment constitutes 8.1 percent of the total public secondary schools enrolment for the year 2004.

Table 4.3.1: Characteristics of the Sampled Schools

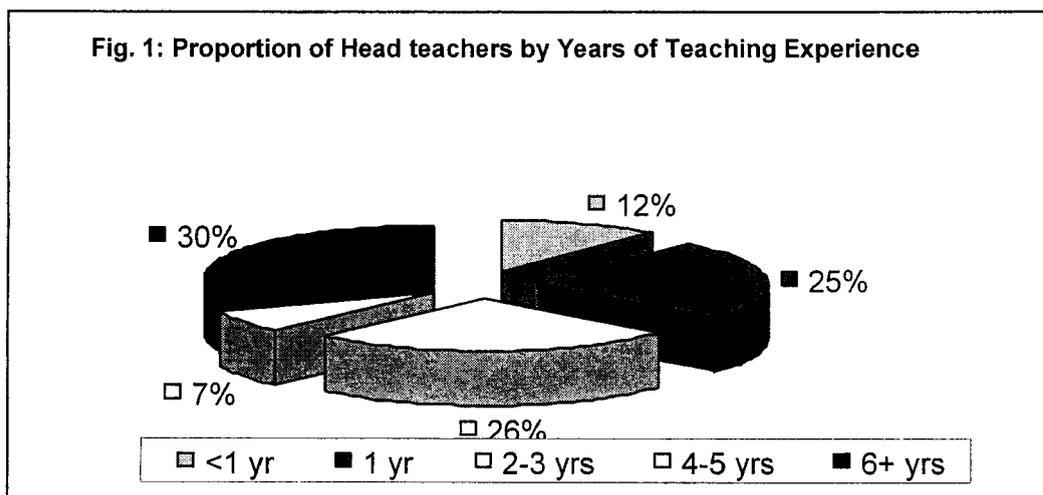
Locality of the Schools	Number	%	Enrolment	Number	%		
Urban	21	7.8%	Male	38,501	55.7%		
Rural	282	92.8%	Female	30,606	44.3%		
Total	303		Total	69,107			
Category of School			Teachers				
National	-		Male	2,952	66.8%		
Provincial	88	28.9%	Female	1,466	33.2%		
District	215	71.1%	Total	4,418			
Total	303		Teacher Absenteeism	359	8.1%		
Sponsors			Existence of a School Management Committee				
DEB	50	16.4%					
Religious Organization	251	82.9%					
Others	2	0.7%					
Total	303						
			BOG	%	PTA	%	
			Yes	291	96.1%	291	96.1%
			No	12	3.9%	12	3.9%
			Total	303		303	

Bf

There were 4,388 teachers in the sampled schools with about 91.1 percent being trained teachers while 32.3 percent constituted female teachers. The study did seek information on the teachers on duty on the interview day, and it revealed a teacher absenteeism of 8.1 percent. The pupil teacher ratio (PTR), an important indicator on quality of education at these schools was computed. The average PTR of the sampled schools was 16:1 but respective district PTRs varied from as low as 9:1 in Tharaka district to a high PTR of 28:1 in Kilifi district.

At the school level, the structure of management has an impact on the way school financial resources including bursary are utilized. The results show that 96.1 percent have both BOG and PTA for management of the schools. In most of the schools the committees meet at most thrice in a year. The implication of this information was that financial management at the school was solely in the hands of the head teacher with minimal influence from the PTA and BOGs. This may seem to create a financial weakness in terms of accountability of head teachers to the main stakeholders at the school level.

The survey results also, showed that among the head teachers, about 8% had less than 1 year experience as heads, almost 1/3 of those interviewed had more than 6 years in the headship position and were well versed with the bursary programme.



Over 2/3 of the schools visited were situated at most 5km from the next one. This implies that the catchments area for each school was on average a radius of 2.5km from each other. About 66.7 percent of schools were either mixed day or mixed day and boarding which reflects that most of the beneficiaries are likely to be from the same locality of the school.

Table 4.3.2: Distance to the nearest Public Secondary School by Category

Category	Distance in Km							Proportion
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10+	Total	
Girls Boarding	6	10	6	3	-	4	30	9.9%
Boys Boarding	7	8	4	3	1	5	28	9.2%
Girls Day	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	1.0%
Boys Day	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	1.3%
Mixed Day	13	54	33	19	7	9	135	44.7%
Mixed Boarding	4	8	7	1	-	5	25	8.2%
Mixed Day and Boarding	8	19	17	10	5	8	67	22.0%
Boys Day and Boarding	1	3	-	1	-	-	5	1.6%
Girls Day and Boarding	2	2	1	-	2	-	7	2.3%
TOTAL	44	106	70	37	15	31	303	
Proportion	14%	35%	23%	12%	5%	10%		

All the schools visited had access of at least 1 day to the major media channels of Telephone, Radio, Newspaper or TV and therefore receive information concerning the relevant bodies and institutions.

Table 4.3.3: Access to Media Channels in School

Days	Telephone	Radio	Newspaper	TV
7days in a week	39.1%	33.9%	53.0%	26.3%
4-6 days in a week	3.3%	3.6%	15.1%	1.6%
Between 2-3 days in a week	0.7%	6.3%	7.9%	6.3%
1 day in a week	56.9%	56.3%	24.0%	65.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4.3.2 Bursary Allocations and Disbursement at Various Levels

Criteria Used in Bursary Allocation

During the last three financial years, bursary disbursement to the various districts in both the school based and constituency systems has been based on the district poverty index, enrolment and bursary quotas. The treasury allocation was divided into bursary quota for disbursement in the following target categories allocation:

Table 4.3.4: Categorization of Secondary Schools Bursary Distribution

S. No	Category	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
1.	5% of the total bursary towards national schools.	27,437,572.8	27,437,572.8	
2.	10% was for monitoring and evaluation, pockets of poverty, HIV/AIDs and orphans and other vulnerable children such as the girl child and the boy child.	54,875,145.6	54,875,145.6	
3.	25% minimum allocation to all the secondary schools	116,609,684.4	116,609,684.4	220,000,000
4.	Balance was distributed using formula with district poverty index and school enrolment	349,829,053.2	349,829,053.2	550,701,514
	Total	548,751,456	548,751,456	770,701,514

In category 1, all the national schools were allocated bursary proportionately to the enrolment. The data obtained indicates that the national schools received a total of Ksh 27,437,572, Ksh 27,437,572 and Ksh 38,535,075 between the 2001/02 to 2003/03 financial years.

Bursary Requirements

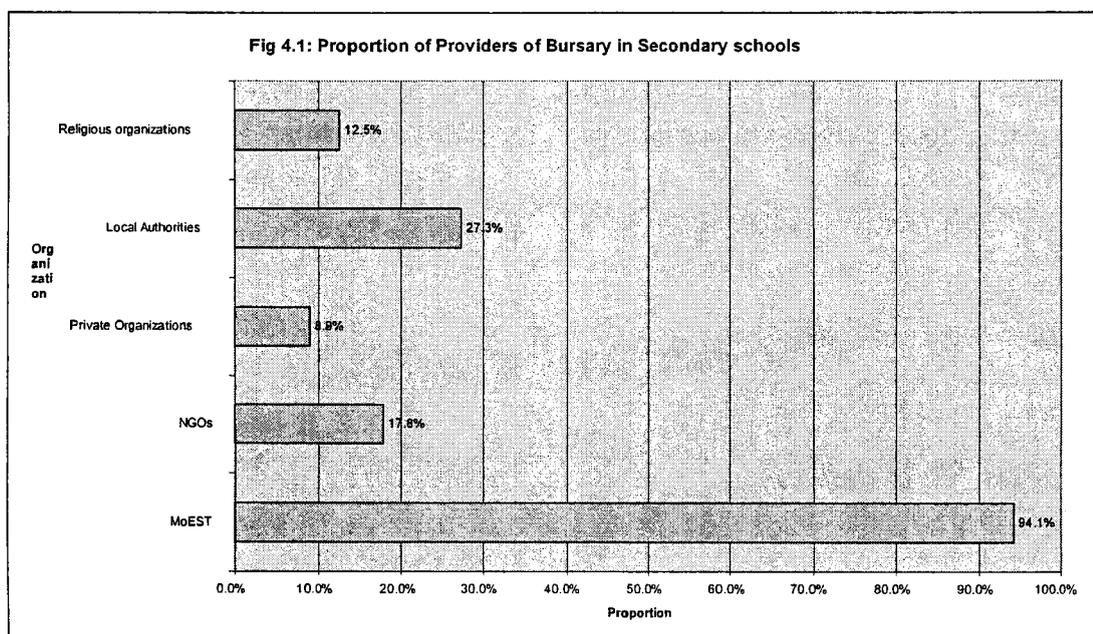
Analysis of Table 4.5 shows that in the sampled schools, 40,453 students were orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), constituting 58.5% of total enrolment. This is the group that the secondary school bursary programme targets for support to enhance participation levels. Among the vulnerable students, 26.1% (10,561) were total orphans.

Table 4.3.5

Category	2003/04
Number of Orphans	10,561
Number of Other Vulnerable Children	29,892
Number of Beneficiaries	17,990
Average Bursary Allocation (Ksh)	1,260
Bursary Deficit (using average bursary allocation-Ksh)	28,212,941

Secondary Schools Sources of Bursary funds

The Central Government of Kenya is the major source of the bursary received in the secondary schools, accounting for 90.8% of the bursary providers followed by the Local Authorities and NGOs at 26.1% and 17.1 % respectively.



Awareness and Receipt of Bursary Funds in Schools

The analysis of the table 4.6 indicates that less than 20% of the secondary schools were aware of the expected bursary school based bursary and constituency systems during the 3 financial years. This implies there was no official circular from the respective bodies to the head teachers indicating how much they are expected to receive. Lack of information does lead to non-accountability of public resources, since there will be no monitoring of the flow and usage of the bursary funds. Any planning and monitoring of the bursary grants by the School committees is hindered due to non-accessibility of the vital information.

Table 4.3.6: Information availability to Schools on Bursary to be Disbursed

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Aware of Amount to be received			
Number of Schools	53	57	60
Proportion (%)	17.4	18.8	19.7
Received Expected Amount of Bursary			
Number of Schools	48	46	52
Proportion (%)	15.8	14.5	17.1

The situation is even precarious given that only 15.8%, 14.5% and 17.1% of the schools reported to have received the amount they anticipated to get in the bursary needs for the 2001/2, 2002/3 and 2003/4 financial years respectively. This implies over 80% of the schools did not receive the amount of bursary based on the criteria provided by the ministry. The impact is that the poor students suffer disproportionately because the schools that cater for their tuition needs receive less bursary funds.

Students Bursary Allocation

The basic purpose of the bursary is to assist the students from poor background access secondary education through provision of tuition. The analysis of the bursary allocated shows that individual bursary allocations in the districts varied from Ksh 29,140 to Ksh 788 in the 2001/02 financial year. The amount allocated was lower in 2002/03 as by the highest and lowest amounts of Ksh 20,000 and Ksh 500 with the lowest allocations being reflected in the financial year 2003/04 as shown in table 4.7.

On average, analysis of the districts bursary distribution indicates that the highest student beneficiary received Ksh 7,273, Ksh 6,707 and Ksh 8,015 during the 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04 respectively. During the same period the lowest student beneficiaries in the districts received on average Ksh, 1,404, Ksh 1,444 and Ksh 1,368 respectively. These allocations are well below the fees stipulated for secondary schools of Ksh 22,000 and Ksh 18,000 in boarding schools but can be fairly sufficient for Day schools whose fees structure is Ksh 10,000.

Table 4.3.7: Individual Students Amount of Bursary Allocation at the District

Amount	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Highest	29,140	20,000	15,000
Lowest	788	500	398
Average Highest	7,273	6,707	8,016
Average Lowest	1,404	1,444	1,368

4.3.3 Bursary Selection Process and Beneficiaries

A total of 1862 teachers were interviewed on questions related to the bursary beneficiaries and the selection process. Out of these, 1331 reported that they had been involved in the process for a period of 1 year or more. About one third of these teachers had participated in the process for more than 3 years while another third had a one-year experience. Similarly out of the 1,331 teachers 1,096 reported satisfaction with the way the process was done in their schools under the school based scheme while the balance were not.

With regard to the list of criteria used to select student beneficiaries under the school based scheme, the survey got responses from; head-teachers, class teachers, students, AEOs and parents. Out of these groups, a total of 3508 respondents listed brightness, 3,742 needy, 2,103 discipline, 1,077 orphan-hood, 761 affirmative-actions as the some of the most important considerations. However, a significant majority of 7,747 felt other reasons influenced the selection in the school based scheme.

For those who were not satisfied with the selection processes; 95 felt the criteria set out was not adhered to, 75 felt there used to be political interference, 37 felt there used to be biasness by head teachers, 60 felt that there used to be discrepancy between amounts allocated and disbursed, 101 felt the selection criteria used was not comprehensive while a significant 10,804 had other varying reasons for non satisfaction.

The same group of respondents was asked to indicate the source of the bursary selection criteria used in the school and constituency based schemes. A total of 270 responded on this questions with regard to the school based scheme while 191 responded under the constituency scheme. The choices for the source of the guidelines available were Head-teachers, BOG, MOEST, No guidelines and others. Under the school based; 30 respondents indicated the source to be head-teachers, 44 were for BOG, 247 were for MOEST, 1199 said there were guidelines used and 88 gave other varying sources. Under the constituency based scheme; 163 chose constituency based selection committee (CBSC) as the source, 7 listed MOEST while 46 said no guidelines were ever used. A similar question on whether the selection process ensured that the backgrounds of the beneficiaries were confirmed as authentic indicated that only 256 complied with the requirement out of 304 respondents.

The survey sought to establish the existence of records on students' beneficiaries at two levels over a period of three financial years as follows; in the schools and at the constituency/district education offices. The level of record keeping within many schools was found to be wanting as it took a lot of time to compile data on this question and in some instances only the head teacher could provide answers as the records were not easily accessible. In the schools visited, the tables below show the number of students enrolled and number of beneficiaries over the three year period as follows;

Table 4.3.8: Beneficiaries in the Records of the Schools visited

Students	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Male	11,282	9,886	10,479
Females	9,644	8,007	7,511
Total	20,926	17,893	17,990

The numbers reported in the above table 4.8 above reflect a decline from 2001/02 to 2002/03 and an insignificant change in the following year 2003/04. However, the data from the district records showed that 18,898, 24,893 and 61,722 students' received bursaries for the years 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04 respectively. These records reflect a significant growth in the number of students benefiting from the bursary particularly after the selection and management of the funds were moved from the schools to the constituency level.

The Constituency Bursary Committee secretariat expressed numerous challenges that they face while administering the funds due to the financial and logistical problems encountered at the constituency education offices. The selection committee operates without a budget and in many instances relies on goodwill from school principals. However in most instances the community complained that the selection criteria was abused by the committee who instead allocated the funds based on the average of the number of applicants irrespective of the needs requirements as set out in the ministry of education circular.

The survey sought to test the level of impact created by the bursary funds by collection data on the average levels of allocations to students over the three year period

Table 4.3.9: Highest and Lowest Bursary Allocations across the Sampled Districts
Ksh

Level	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Highest allocation to a student in the schools visited	29,140	20,000	15,592
Lowest allocation to a student in the schools visited	738	567	398

The highest amount of bursary allocated in the schools covered for the financial year 2002/02 was in Samburu district while the lowest allocation that year was from Gucha district. For the financial year 2002/03, the highest allocation went to a student from Wajir while the lowest allocation was recorded for a student in Kajiado district. For the financial year 2003/04 when the new Constituency bursary scheme was introduced, the highest allocation went to a student from Samburu while the lowest allocation went to a student in Mbeere district.

In-terms of the poverty indices the allocations appear to reflect the poverty profiles although the discrepancy between the lowest and the highest allocations within the schools, across the constituency and the district does not appear to support the selection criteria laid out. This is informed from the fact that if students score points based on the criteria then the allocations should reflect distribution of beneficiaries within some range.

The highest amount allocated by any Constituency Bursary Committees across the constituencies visited was recorded in Kaloleni (Coast province) and Kanduyi (Western province) while the lowest amount was recorded in Gatundu South (Central province) and Mogotio (Rift Valley province). The overall allocation to all the constituencies visited was Ksh. 296,437,409 while the amount disbursed at the end of school calendar year was Ksh. 199,954,939. The balance of the two amounts ought to reflect the balance of funds outstanding in the Constituency Bursary Fund bank accounts but the survey recorded only Ksh. 10,643,481 which was just about 9%.The variance is a clear indication of the poor records maintained by the schools and lack of proper audit of the funds released by the government into the bursary scheme. There were 16 constituencies which never reported on their numbers of beneficiaries.

Table 4.3.10: Number of beneficiaries missing school for more than a week
Due to School Fees

Students	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Male	11,282	7,304	4,966
Female	9,644	2,704	3,074
Total	20,926	10,008	8,040

There were about four to eight constituencies who failed to provide data on the above subject. The purpose here was to test the impact of the scheme on retention of the students within the school calendar. The available data suggests that the amounts allocated are still small and the school fees balance is significant. The school heads therefore still send these beneficiaries to look for the balance defeating the purpose of the scheme in most of the constituencies visited. The numbers of beneficiaries are again large and this raises the issue of whether a thorough vetting is normally done to choose the most deserving and support them to remain in the schools.

Accountability in the school is expected to be achieved by publishing and displaying the names of the beneficiaries on public notice boards at the constituencies and within the schools. The data revealed that 80% of the schools do but the lists displayed in most AEOs office showed allocations of funds to schools and students but the schools did not have some of the beneficiaries in their registers. This means at any one time there is money whose beneficiaries cannot be accessed due to a mismatch of the schools. While this problem may have occurred due to some transfers in some cases, this trend was wide spread across most of the schools visited. How the monies are accounted for once it gets into the school accounts is difficult to tell and provides a major loophole for financial leakages. In some of the schools the head teacher takes the discretion to re allocate it to another student from his/her school. This again creates a problem because the identification is subjective. The constituency bursary is not thoroughly audited and therefore creates a chance for further leakages. Majority of the respondents indicated that its success is impeded by vested interests and the level of complains was in a ratio of 5:1 against that of the school based which had complains level of 1:3.

4.3.4 Flow and Management of Bursary Funds

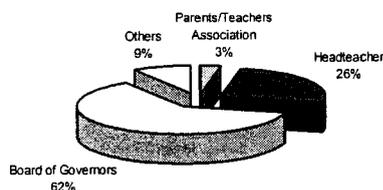
Disbursement of Funds

The disbursement of the schools bursaries during the school based system involved direct disbursement of funds to the school bank account. In 2003/04 the constituencies also, had their funds disbursed direct to the Constituency bank account. This procedure ensured that the allocated funds are securely available with the management body of the school bursary funds as provided from the Ministry headquarters', thus minimizing any leakages during disbursement.

Management of Bursary Funds

The school bursary funds are a public resource that requires diligent management for proper accountability and efficient use. The issue of who is accountable for the funds is critical in assessing the extent of the leakages in the funds. Figure 4.1 shows the extent of responsibility in management of bursary funds in the school based system. The results indicate that 62% of the schools reported that the funds were managed by the Board of Governors, 26% by the head teachers while Parents /Teachers Association, only 3%.

Fig. 4.2: Responsibility for Management of School Bursary funds



Frequency and Timeliness of Bursary Disbursement

In the 2003/04 financial year, the constituency based bursary funds were disbursed in 3 phases; phase 1: November 2003, phase 2: February 2004 while phase 3 was received during the month of July 2004. During the same period, the funds received were allocated to the student beneficiaries for each of the constituency. Nearly all (86%) of the districts had reported that their constituencies received the bursary allocation for phase 1 and 2. However, in phase 3, the proportion of district reporting all their constituencies having received the bursary declined to 72.4%.

Complaints in the Management of Bursary funds

- **Head teachers Opinion on Management of Bursary**

The head teachers' did respond to issue of complaints lodged on the issuance of bursary both at the school based and constituency based systems. A total of 28% of the schools reported that there were complaints on the management of the school based system as compared to 83% in the constituency bursary fund system. Only 7% and 3% of the head teachers had not heard of any complaints in the two systems.

In the school based bursary system the main complaints were; inadequate bursary allocation, 33%, followed by unfair selection criteria, 28%; vested interest, 16%; and lack of information on the bursary, 14%. However, for the constituency bursary system showed the complaints were; unfair selection criteria, 26%; political influence, 20%; vested interests, 18% and ; lack of information, 12%.

Table 4.3.11: Complaints lodged on bursary selection process according to school heads

Complaints Lodged	School Based Bursary	Constituency based Bursary
<i>Any complaints</i>		
Yes	28%	83%
No	65%	14%
DK	7%	3%
<i>Reasons for complaints</i>		
Lack of information on bursary	14%	12%
Unfair selection criteria	28%	26%
Inadequate bursary allocation	33%	17%
Political Influence	5%	20%
Vested interests	16%	18%
Other	4%	7%

- **Parents opinion on Management of Funds**

A total of 598 parents were interviewed on the procedures and whether they had applied for bursary assistance for their children. In 2001/02 financial year 21% of the parents reported to have received some bursary assistance. The proportion of parents having received bursary increased to 45% and then 79% for the financial years 2002/03 and 2003/04 respectively. The high number of parents who received bursary in the year 2003/04 is attributed to the fact that the records of students used were for those who have received the recent bursary.

Table 4.3.12: Bursary assistance received by parents in the last 3(three) years

Bursary Assistance	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<i>Received Bursary?</i>			
Yes	21%	45%	79%
No	79%	55%	21%
	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh
Total bursary requested	1,173,603	2,357,704	4,979,176
Average bursary requested	9,314	8,797	10,685
Total amount received	472,740	959,201	2,322,548
Average amount of bursary received	3,752	3,579	4,984

The bursary requirements for the parents have increased tremendously from Ksh 1,173,603 in 2001/02 financial year to Ksh 4,979,176 in 2003/04 financial year. The amount of bursary assistance provided also increased from Ksh 472,740 to Ksh 2,322,548 during the same period. Further analysis reveals that on average the amount of bursary given to assist the parents in school fees was ksh 3,752 in 2001/02 dropping to Ksh 3,579 in 2002/03 followed by an increase to Ksh 4,984 in 2003/04.

Table 4.3.13: Difficulties experienced by parents when seeking for bursary assistance

Difficulties	School Based Bursary	Constituency Based Bursary
Inadequate information	35%	35%
Delays in disbursement	16%	28%
Inadequate allocation	30%	19%
Tedious Procedures	8%	12%
Others	11%	6%

4.3.5 Status of Parents and Students Benefiting from Bursary Scheme

Table 4.3.14: Social Demographic Characteristics of Parents

Character istics	Years as a Parent in the School			Average age of Parents			Parents marital status				
	<1	1-2	3-4	=< 40	41-50	51+	Married	Single	Divorced	Separated	Window
Total	62	178	199	329	209	209	413	37	9	113	21

The table above reflects the socio-demographic characteristics of parents in the survey. Almost half of those interviewed had been parents in the schools for between 3-4 years while the majority of them were below or equal to 40 years and were married and 26% of all of the parents were divorced, widows, and single or Separated. The parents interviewed also showed that 58 were engaged in business, 309 farmers, 91 permanently employed, 104 casually employed and 31 involved with other diverse activities. The spouses of the respondents interviewed are engaged in business (58), farming (253), permanent employment (24), casual employment (44) and others activities (253). This data reflects that the sources of household incomes are unstable for the majority of the parents and are below Ksh. 6000. Only about 23% of the parents reported a monthly income of more than Ksh. 10,000. Conversely each parent had on average 5 dependants for whom s/he was paying school fees for at an average of Ksh. 32,260.

Table 4.3.15: Average Monthly Income Per Household in Ksh

Monthly Exp (Ksh)	0-2000	2001-4000	4001-6000	6001-8000	8001-10000	10000+
Total	36	63	235	43	87	129

Table 4.3.16: The Average No. of Dependants Per Parent and Related School Fees

	Parents Interviewed	Dependants	Total Fees (Ksh)	Average no. of Dependants	Average Fees Exp (Ksh)
Total	593	3,145	20,174,877	5	32,260

According to most of the parents interviewed and who responded to the questions, there was a significant improvement in the number of students accessing bursary funds but the greatest obstacle was inadequate information. The average amount requested was between Ksh. 9,000 and Ksh. 10,600 over the last three years while the average amount of bursary received by each of the parent was between Ksh, 3,700 and Ksh. 5,000.

Table 4.3.17: Total Amounts of Bursary Requested and Received By Parents in the Sampled Schools

Bursary Amounts	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Total amt requested	1,173,603	2,357,704	4,979,176
Av. amt requested	9,314	8,797	10,685
Total amt received	472,740	959,201	2,322,548
Av. Amt received	3,752	3,579	4,984

4.2.6 Leakages on the Bursary Programme

The demand for bursary assistance is basically higher than the amount provided given the results indicating that about 58 percent of the students are orphans and vulnerable. However, despite that, there exists evidence that bursary is given to students who do not deserve and in some cases the students were not notified of having been awarded the support. There is also substantial evidence that some schools were getting more allocation than required and hence weakness in the system in detecting irregularity in resource allocation.

The fact that the criteria of selection was not being followed by many schools and the constituency is an indication of funds being diverted for personal gain either to gain fame or have political mileage.

Bursary Funds at MoEST headquarters Level

The Ministry retained 10 percent of the bursary funds to cater for orphans and vulnerable children for financial assistance to cases identified from different needy cases identified during the financial years 2001/02 and 2002/03. It was not possible to get the exact criteria of disbursement but request were mainly made by various departments and organizations for this support. The fact that it was not well administered during the school based bursary system necessitated its suspension under the constituency bursary fund.

These funds accounted for 10% of the bursary allocation in 2001/02 and 2002/03 and critically form part of the leakages in the bursary programme.

Bursary Funds Allocation to Schools at MoEST headquarters

The allocation of funds to schools was dependent on the formula based on enrolment and poverty index but available data shows the funds received at the schools were in variance of the allocation. Analysis of Table 4.16 indicates that in the 2001/02 financial year bursary data the schools were to receive a total of Ksh 40,444,009; however the total received was Ksh 34,983,320, representing 86.5 percent of the expected bursary allocation. This indicates that despite the enrolment in those schools with the poverty index taken into consideration this schools received total bursary less by Ksh 5,460,689.

Further analysis of the data for schools within the sample revealed that some schools received more than their allocation while other received less. A total of 68 secondary schools received no bursary allocation in 2001/2002 while 140 schools received lower allocation and 94 schools received a higher allocation. In all, the total amount of bursary received in variance of the expected allocation was Ksh 14,498,423, accounting for 35.8 percent of the total bursary allocation.

The direct leakages of bursary in the school based bursary system was 13.5 percent while compounded leakages that involved a higher or lower allocation to schools accounts for 35.8 percent. The total amount involved in the sample study is Ksh 14,498,423.

Based on the records obtained from the 2001/2002 and 2003/2004 financial years the following are the discrepancies noticed in the bursary provided:

Table 4.3.18: Status of the School Based Bursary Disbursement for PETS Secondary Schools, 2001/2002 Financial Year

2001/2002 FINANCIAL YEAR BURSARY	AMOUNT(KSH)	PROPORTION
Total Funds Based On Allocation Formula by MoEST to Schools	40,444,009	100.0%
Actual Funds Received in Schools	34,983,320	86.5%
Funds not disbursed to PET schools by MoEST Headquarters'	5,460,689	13.5%
Excess funds disbursed to PETs schools by MoEST Headquarters'	1,788,522	4.4%
Less funds disbursed to PETS schools by MoEST Headquarters'	7,249,212	17.9%
Total Variance in Bursary Funds disbursement	14,498,423	35.8%

Bursary Funds at School Level

The secondary schools received bursary funds direct in tier school bank accounts from both the schools based and constituency systems. In the 2001/02 and 2002/03 financial year funds the schools were allocated funds, from which they were to identify the beneficiaries.

Lack of proper records in the schools was witnessed across most of the institutions visited and therefore it took time to verify the information provided. This characterized all the levels of education from the schools to the ministry headquarters. This phenomenon discourages establishment of audit trails in as far as the expenditure of the bursary funds was concerned

There was widespread misplacement of beneficiaries among various schools and this had an impact on the beneficiaries because their parents had to spend a lot of time tracking the respective cheques. In situations where the money ended up in schools without being claimed by one of the students, the head teachers re allocated it "to other needy cases" this presents a clear avenue for leakage of funds at the lower level.

The high number of cases of beneficiaries dropping out of school and others sent away for schools fees is in itself a defeatism of the objective of bursary assistance. The reasons behind this occurrence was that the cheques came late and the amounts issued were insignificant compared to the school fees charged.

In some instances, funds are received in a school for students who have migrated to other schools due to late remittances of the funds and frustration when sent home for school fees. This affected both system for constituency bursary and schools based system. In the school based system

Bursary Funds at Constituency Level

At the time of the research a number of constituencies had not distributed or received funds for phase 3. The total expected disbursement from the MoEST for all the phases to the constituencies in 2003/04 financial year was Ksh 319,042,351. The total funds disbursed to the constituency bursary committees as at September 2004 was Ksh 282,127,397. A total of Ksh 207,241,772 was remitted by the fund to the various secondary schools for all the bursary beneficiaries identified.

During the same period the outstanding bank balance of the Constituency Bursary Fund Account was Ksh 12,363,927. The Outstanding bank balances in the schools accounts reflected that not all the funds allocated are released to the students. Analysis of the data obtained showed that a total of Ksh 61,522,698 could not be accounted, notably it excludes the bursary remitted to schools and the bank account balance. This discrepancy of the bursary funds accounted for 21.9 percent of the total bursary disbursed to the constituencies.

Table 4.3.19: Status of Disbursement in the Constituency Based Bursary Funds in the PETS Sample Schools during the 2003/2004 Financial Year

2003/2004 FINANCIAL YEAR BURSARY	AMOUNT(KSH)	PROPORTION
Total MoEST Disbursement	281,127,397	100.0%
Total Bursary Remitted to Schools by Constituencies	207,241,772	73.7%
Outstanding Bursary balance in Bank Account	12,362,927	4.4%
Total Bursary Accounted by Constituencies	219,604,699	78.1%
Un Accounted Constituency Bursary Funds	61,522,698	21.9%

4.4.0 Challenges of the Secondary School Bursary Programme

- Failure to publish the list of beneficiaries in both schemes appeared to promote secrecy in the way the funds under the bursary scheme was managed and denied parents an opportunity to get more information about its access from the schools and the constituency offices
- Failure to use the set criteria in the beneficiary selection process appeared to be a common issue in most of the schools which were visited.
- The students and parents felt that the information relating to the scheme was not well spelt out.
- In some areas the bursary application forms were sold from local *dukas* or brokers.
- The whole process was seen as failing to meet transparency by the students and parents. In the previous school based system, the information was only available to the school heads while in the new system the information is available but it not clearly articulated who should apply for assistance.
- As a consequence, almost every body feels qualified to apply and therefore the needs out stretch the funds available.
- Inclusion of undeserving cases at the constituency bursary fund was widely reported with the politicians being reported as the major forces of influence
- Lack of involvement of PTAs and BOGs in the management of the school based funds appeared to be a major weakness of the governance process in the schools.

- The situations are made worse by lack of frequent audit services in the schools. It may therefore take long before fraud is detected, reported and action taken on the culprit.
- This is worsened by weak documentation process by the school bursars
- Lack of expenditure returns from the constituencies and schools to the ministry is the greatest loop hole which might have allowed leakages in the flow of resources to the schools.
- This appear to provide opportunity for fraud and outright misuse of funds as they flow downwards to the beneficiaries
- The major challenge cited by parents under the school based scheme was inadequate funds while lack of information on the operations of the bursary fund was evident in the new scheme.
- The DEOs, AEOs, students and parents suggested that increasing bursary funds was the best way to improve the impact of the programme while head teachers and teachers chose reverting to the school based system as the best solution.
- In general the budgeting process appears to ignore the districts and individual schools roles in the estimation of the required level of funds.
- This has resulted in a mismatch between demand and supply sides in as far as bursary scheme is concerned.

4.4.1 Summary Findings

The findings of the Public Expenditure Tracking survey in the provision of bursary are based on the data described above and reflect the following general observations:

- The school based system of disbursement for the financially years 2001/2 and 2002/3 had numerous flows in disbursement with a total compounded leakage of 35.8 percent. The records at headquarters were poorly kept and the methodology of distribution of funds not followed. This resulted in schools not receiving bursary (13.5%), others receiving more (4.4%) and a larger number receiving less bursary (17.9%). The leakage at school level was not easy to document but there was clear problem on criteria for selection and a likelihood of beneficiaries not having the amount receipted. In some cases, the beneficiaries were children from well to do homes.
- In the 2003/04 financial year, the leakages noted in the constituency bursary comprised of 21.9 percent of the total bursary funds. This are funds not accounted based on the records provided by the committee and the amounts disbursed by the MoEST.
- The bursary that is retained at headquarters equivalent to 10 % of the total bursary did not have clear guidelines for allocation to the orphans and the vulnerable children especially those who were joining form 1 during the school based system hence was subject to mismanagement and possible use to support undeserving cases. It is not clear whether the MoEST is still to retain the same allocation at Headquarters since under the constituency based the funds were all disbursed during the 3rd phase.
- Over the years the government has relied on poverty indices across the country to estimate the required amount of funds to support the bursary scheme and this process has resulted in a big difference between the funds available and the amount applied for by the parents/students

- The disbursements made to students are very low and cannot cater for the fees charged in most schools, in most cases the new constituency fund appeared to award every one who applied an average amount.
- The monitoring mechanism in the school-based scheme was lacking across the Ministry of Education (headquarters, provincial and districts) to ensure that the funds ended up at the schools and with the most deserving children. This fact was collaborated by lack of well kept records at the two levels and therefore it is hard to reconcile the funds released with the amount that reached the final beneficiaries
- The secondary department of the ministry of education does not appear to make budgetary provisions to support the management of the funds across the schools and constituencies. It is not possible to do an audit trail of the funds released because the expenditure returns are never made and documented to enable reconciliation with the bank accounts, registers at the schools
- In most schools, there were instances of wrong bank postings with regard to students who were not enrolled there. The monies involved can be cashed by the school without recourse to the constituency committees and this presented a serious financial loophole in the scheme
- In some instance the funds arrived at the school when the students had already transferred to another school with lower fees or completely dropped out yet the amount of bursary was in the name of the school
- The constituency bursary committee operates without a budget and mostly relies on school principal's goodwill to carry out the administration of the funds, postings and selection.
- It was not easy to carry some kind of audit trail at the schools since the information is scattered and in some cases the beneficiaries never knew that they were benefiting from the scheme.
- In most schools, the list of the bursary recipients is never published on the student's notice board
- The selection process was never followed in most of the places visited due to political interference, vested interests and other reasons
- The governance structure at the schools including the BOGs, PTAs, and teachers appeared to play a minimal role in the management and accountability of these funds. This leaves the responsibility to the head teachers and the school bursar which meant that in case of transfers the information from previous students is not easy to come by.

CHAPTER 5: FIELD EXPERIENCES

The consolidated experiences encountered by both the supervisors and enumerators while undertaking the survey are enumerated below.

5.1 Vastness of the sampled districts

Most of the sampled districts were quite vast in terms of area coverage hence the institutions visited in most cases were far from each other. The research teams reported difficulties in connecting from one institution to another making it almost impossible to visit more than two institutions in a day. Specific examples include, Kajiado, Makueni and Tana River Districts.

5.2 Road Infrastructure

Generally, the road network in Kenya is poor, characterized by unpaved rural access roads, which are inaccessible except by 4 wheels drive vehicles particularly during rain season. In actual fact, some districts like Maragwa, Trans Nzoia and Tana River experienced heavy rains during the exercise thereby aggravating the problem of accessibility to the sampled facilities.

5.3 Difficulty in accessing sampled facilities by public means

Due to the vastness of the sampled districts, the sampled facilities were spread far and wide. The unreliability of public transport was also a major issue in some districts like Kajiado, Machakos, Makueni and Tana River forcing the whole team to move around from one institution to another thus affecting the scheduled program. For instance, to access one facility, it would take enumerators more than two days if they were to depend on the available public transport.

5.4 Inadequate Transport and Fuel Provisions

Due to the reasons given above and lack of systematic transport system in the sampled districts, the fuel allowance for the supervisors as well as the transport allowance for the research assistants was inadequate. In this regard, inadequacy of the fuel provision forced almost all the teams to dig deep into their pockets in order to make the exercise a success. This generally led to over expenditure on fuel provision.

5.5 Absenteeism of the targeted staff from facilities

Absenteeism of the targeted staff from the facilities was a major cause for concern and this contributed to delays in completing the exercise. Due to the long distances between facilities, Research Assistants had to wait in certain areas until the targeted staffs were identified because callbacks were deemed to be very uneconomical.

5.6 Un-coordinated or Unavailable Data

Generally in most of the sampled districts, data keeping was found to be poor and it took a very long time trying to make sense out of the records maintained particularly at facility level. At times, data was totally unavailable.

5.7 Sampling of Facilities

In some sampled districts, records held at both district and facility level were found not update. The survey revealed cases where some health facilities had long closed and ceased to exist while others had been upgraded from dispensaries to health centers.

5.8 Time Allocated for Data Collection

The 15 days set for data collection were too few given the number of facilities and respondents sampled. The distance between most of the facilities was huge and hence a lot of time was consumed while traveling. It is recommended that the exercise should take at least 30 days.

5.9 Insecurity

Border conflicts were experienced in Trans Mara district, which turned violent, and some areas became a no-go zone for some days. In Tana River District, the survey team had to close as early as 3.00pm due to reported cases of banditry.

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Recommendations on Bursary Scheme

The results tabulated in this study show that there is need to have a thorough evaluation of the mechanism of disbursement, identification of bursary beneficiaries and ensure that the beneficiaries attain the basic purpose of being able to access and complete secondary education.

In view of the results, the following recommendations have been suggested for improvement in the implementation of the bursary programme;

- The amount of bursary support given to the beneficiaries should be reviewed so as to meet the fees needs to enhance student retention and completion. On average, it is recommended by the MoEST that minimum allocations to the bursary beneficiaries be allocated based on the category of school:
 - Day schools - Ksh 5,000/=
 - Boarding schools- Ksh 10,000/=
 - National Schools- Ksh 15,000/=
- An acceptable level of bursary operation expenditure for the constituency bursary committee is necessary. Currently, the MoEST is recommending an annual expense of Ksh 50,000/= on traveling expenses and stationery.
- There is need for the establishment of continuous monitoring and auditing of the funds voted under the scheme by the MoEST headquarter and district staff to ensure compliance in the implementation of the bursary programme.
- Returns should be submitted by all the constituencies indicating the amounts disbursed to all the beneficiaries and schools before the subsequent bursary allocations.
- District schools auditors should be empowered to visit the schools and reconcile the information on bursary remitted with that from the constituency and where possible report deviations immediately for necessary action.
- The external auditors should be deployed for verification of the constituency bursary operations and prepare annual national report.
- Regular Information on the estimated level of needy cases from the schools themselves is required towards establishing a databank for monitoring the impact and for determination of level of support to be achieved.
- In identification of beneficiaries, the very needy cases of orphans should be given priority and more so full fees paid for them.
- The disbursement of bursary funds to constituencies at any financial year should be synchronized with the school calendar year to avoid situations where students are sent home due to lack of school fees while the constituencies are waiting for the funds. This will also ensure that form four candidates are catered for before completion of education.
- Affirmative action is necessary to have a minimal amount of bursary to be sent to the constituency and especially for targeting the girl child and the disadvantaged. Areas with less enrolment may require that a minimum allocation be used. The MoEST recommends a minimum of Ksh 500,000/= disbursement especially to ASAL areas.
- There is need for the constituency bursary committee to be sensitized and capacity enhancement done on the management of the bursary scheme.

- Disbursement dates and amount of bursary to be communicated well in advance, so that each constituency can plan, allocate and communicate to the beneficiaries/schools in good time to avoid students being chased away from school.
- To satisfactory carry out the PETS exercise while ensuring quality control, the exercise should be carried out in the second term of the year, with adequate time and minimal interruption from examination preparation.

6.2 Recommendations on Health centers and dispensaries

- Health facility management committees should play a more active role in the management of resources. This will prevent resource leakages at the facility level.
- Acquisition of drugs should be bottom up. This will enable health facility to specify the quantity and type of drugs and other medical supplies required. The bottom up approach minimizes the under supply of drugs and also supply of un-required drugs as witnessed in this study.
- Understaffing of health facilities is a major constraint in the delivery of health services. All types of health facilities are understaffed. For efficient health service delivery, these problems need to be addressed. The available staff in health facilities combines professional work with administrative and financial activities. For resources to be managed and utilized well, training of personnel especially on financial management, book keeping and record keeping among others is necessary.
- In some cases health personnel at health centers and dispensaries are not aware of the amount of funds allocated and disbursed to these facilities. This is the case as Authority to Incur Expenditures (AIEs) are sent to the District Medical Officer of Health (DMOH). Without such knowledge, it hard for such officers to monitor the use of these resources. Therefore copies of AIEs should be sent to the facilities where funds are allocated.
- Generally, the fact that resources reach the service provider does not guarantee quantity and quality of services especially if the incentive structure is poor. Therefore, there is need to go beyond tracking of funds and examine the efficiency and effectiveness of spending. Accordingly, it would be useful to combine a tracking survey and quantitative service delivery surveys (QSIDS). This approach will make it possible assess the link between inputs and outputs at the service provider level.

Conclusion

This report has presented descriptive statistics from a baseline survey of 57 health centers and 157 dispensaries as well as 304 secondary schools and 16 constituencies carried out in Kenya in 2004. It has given an overview of the survey and the sample, explored medical supplies: - drugs (kits), vaccines, contraceptives and non-pharmaceuticals, user fees, community development funds and outputs. Further, the report gives an understanding of the scope, achievements and weaknesses derived from the bursary programme from a client perspective, using data from the exit interviews.

It is clear from the bursary survey that the present budgeting process and financial administration of the funds is weak and still prone to fraud, the selection criteria is weak and should be reviewed to include a points system depending on the level of need as provided in the checklist. Lack of expenditure returns to the ministry also provides an opportunity for fraud and malpractices.

Strengthening the monitoring process and empowering the constituencies' offices of AEOs to undertake the administration of the funds as opposed to the current process where they are relying on the goodwill of schools principals is necessary.

The inadequacy of medical supplies in health facilities may partly be explained by supplies leakages between various levels of health supply system. Similarly leakage of funds is prevalent in both health centers and dispensaries. There is need to ensure that trained staff are in place to run the health faculties and transparent procedures of drugs acquisition is adopted.

7.0 ANNEXES-

7.1 Districts & Number of health facilities sampled for the survey

District	No. of Health Centers	No. of Dispensaries	Total Facilities
Nyeri	3	10	13
Thika	3	8	11
Maragua	1	5	6
Kilifi	1	8	9
Tana River	2	10	12
Malindi	1	6	7
Makueni	2	7	9
Machakos	6	13	19
Mbeere	2	7	9
Tharaka	1	3	4
Meru South	1	3	4
Garissa	2	4	6
Wajir	2	3	5
Gucha	1	3	4
Homa Bay	2	4	6
Kisumu	2	9	11
Bomet	2	7	9
Kajiado	4	10	14
Koibatek	2	5	7
Samburu	1	8	9
Trans Mara	3	-	3
Tran Nzoia	1	9	10
Bungoma	3	4	7
Busia	2	4	6
Kakamega	3	4	7
Langata Division	1	1	2
Makadara Division	2	2	4
Embakasi Division	1	-	1
Total	57	157	214

Table 7.2: Secondary Schools Visited During the PET Survey

S. NO	DISTRICT	PET SECONDARY SCHOOLS
1	Nairobi	DANDORA SEC.
2	Nairobi	EMBAKASI GIRLS
3	Nairobi	LANGATA HIGH
4	Nairobi	OFafa JERICHO HIGH
5	Nyeri	NAROMORU HIGH SCHOOL
6	Nyeri	ENDARASHA HIGH SCHOOL
7	Nyeri	MWICUIRI SECONDARY SCHOOL
8	Nyeri	NDATHI SECONDARY
9	Nyeri	NGUNGURU SECONDARY SCHOOL
10	Nyeri	GATONDO SECONARY SCHOOL
11	Nyeri	MIIRI SECONDARY SCHOOL
12	Nyeri	KITUNGA SECONDARY SCHOOL
13	Nyeri	MAGUTU SECONDARY SCHOOL
14	Nyeri	KARINDI SECONDARY SCHOOL
15	Nyeri	WAMUTITU SECONDARY
16	Nyeri	KINGANJO*
17	Nyeri	IHWA SECONDARY SCHOOL
18	Nyeri	RIAMUKURWE SECONDARY SCHOOL
19	Nyeri	KIHATHA SECONDARY SCHOOL
20	Nyeri	KANGUBIRI HIGH SCHOOL
21	Nyeri	AGUTHI SECONDARY
22	Nyeri	KAIGONDA SECONDARY
23	Nyeri	GAAKI SECONDARY SCHOOL
24	Thika	RWEGETHA SEC.
25	Thika	GATURA GIRLS
26	Thika	MWAGU SEC
27	Thika	KIUNYU SEC.
28	Thika	NEMBU SEC
29	Thika	GACHIKA
30	Thika	KIGANJO SEC.
31	Thika	NDUNDU SEC.
32	Thika	KARINGA GIRLS
33	Thika	MURURIA SEC.
34	Thika	ITHANGA SEC.
35	Thika	ST. TERESA'S SEC.
36	Thika	KIRIMIRI SEC.
37	Thika	KAIRI SEC.
38	Thika	GACERE SEC.
39	Thika	IGEGANIA
40	Thika	ST. PAUL'S SEC.
41	Thika	KENYATTA SEC.
42	Thika	MUNYU GIRLS
43	Thika	MUNYU MIXED
44	Thika	NGOLIBA SEC.
45	Thika	CHANIA BOYS
46	Maragua	GAICHAJIRU H. SCH
47	Maragua	KAGIRA
48	Maragua	KIHURU-INI SEC SCH
49	Maragua	KIGUOYA SEC
50	Maragua	KARIGU-INI SEC SCH

S. NO	DISTRICT	PET SECONDARY SCHOOLS
51	Maragua	KARITI SEC SCH
52	Maragua	KENYOHO
53	Maragua	NGARARIA
54	Maragua	KARIUA SEC
55	Maragua	MUNGARIA SEC SCHOOL
56	Maragua	KANDERENDU SEC
57	Maragua	MAKOMBOKI SEC SCH
58	Maragua	MARIIRA SEC
59	Maragua	KARINGA SEC SCH
60	Maragua	RARAKWA SEC SCHOOL
61	Maragua	TURUTURU SEC SCH
62	Maragua	KAHARATI SEC SCH
63	Maragua	SABASABA SEC
64	Maragua	MAKUYU BOYS
65	Maragua	NJORA
66	Maragua	KAHARO MIXED SEC
67	Maragua	MARAGUA SEC SCHOOL
68	Maragua	NGINDA MIXED
69	Maragua	IGIKIRO SEC SCH
70	Kilifi	MAJAONI SEC. SCH.
71	Kilifi	CHANGANDE SEC. SCH.
72	Tana River	BURA
73	Tana River	TARASAA HIGH
74	Malindi	JILORE HIGH
75	Malindi	GEDE SEC
76	Malindi	MARAFI SEC
77	Makueni	MIANGENI SEC.
78	Makueni	ITITU SEC
79	Makueni	KAVINGONI SEC
80	Makueni	IKALYONI SEC.
81	Makueni	KATYAACA SEC
82	Makueni	KISAYANI HIGH
83	Makueni	ST MARY'S GIRLS
84	Makueni	KIONGWANI SEC
85	Makueni	KYAMATHEKA SEC.
86	Makueni	THOMANDU SEC
87	Makueni	INYOKONI SEC
88	Makueni	KITONDO SEC
89	Makueni	TAWA KIAMBWA
90	Makueni	UTUNENI SEC.
91	Makueni	NDULUKU SEC.
92	Makueni	WAMBITI SEC.
93	Makueni	KITHINGIISYO MIXED SEC.
94	Makueni	ST LAWRENCE GIRLS NZIU
95	Makueni	NDUUNDUNE SEC.
96	Makueni	NDWAANI SEC.
97	Makueni	MISUUNI MIXED DAY SEC.
98	Makueni	IANI MIXED SEC
99	Makueni	MUTHINGIINI MIXED SEC
100	Makueni	KIKUUMINI SEC
101	Makueni	MAKUENI BOYS
102	Makueni	MANDOI MIXED SEC
103	Makueni	MWAANI MIXED
104	Machakos	MUUMANDU SEC. SCHOOL

S. NO	DISTRICT	PET SECONDARY SCHOOLS
105	Machakos	MACHAKOS BOYS HIGH SCHOOL
106	Machakos	MUVUTI SEC. SCH
107	Machakos	KYANDIN MIXED SEC. SCHOOL
108	Machakos	KITWII SEC. SCHOOL
109	Machakos	MISYANI GIRLS SEC.
110	Machakos	KATANGI HIGH
111	Machakos	KAANI LIONS SEC. SCHOOL
112	Machakos	KALILUNI GIRLS SEC. SCH.
113	Machakos	KAWEA SEC. SCHOOL
114	Machakos	KIVAA SEC. SCHOOL
115	Machakos	KIBOKO SEC. SCHOOL
116	Machakos	KATWANYAA SEC. SCH.
117	Machakos	KINYUI BOYS SEC.
118	Machakos	KINYUI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL
119	Machakos	MANGO SECONDARY SCHOOL
120	Machakos	KAVUMBU SEC. SCHOOL
121	Machakos	MAKUTANO SEC. SCHOOL
122	Machakos	MASII GIRLS SEC. SCHOOL
123	Machakos	ST. STEPHENS SEC. SCH. MASII
124	Machakos	KYETHIVO
125	Machakos	MANANJA SEC. SCHOOL.
126	Machakos	MILAANI SEC. SCH.
127	Machakos	KIBAUNI SEC. SCH.
128	Machakos	MBAANI SEC, SCH.
129	Machakos	MATUNI SECONDARY SCH.
130	Mbeere	NGUNYUMU SEC
131	Mbeere	KIAMBERE MIXED
132	Mbeere	CONSOLATA GIRLS GITARAKA
133	Mbeere	STEPHEN KISILU SEC
134	Mbeere	ITIIRA SEC
135	Mbeere	KIGWAMBITI S S
136	Mbeere	SIKAGO HIGH
137	Mbeere	SIKAGO DAY MIXED S S
138	Tharaka	THARAKA HIGH SCHOOL
139	Tharaka	GATUNGA SEC. SCHOOL
140	Tharaka	TURIMA DAY MIXED SEC. SCH.
141	Meru South(Nithi)	KAJUKI MIXED BOARDING
142	Meru South(Nithi)	MUTHAMBI BOYS
143	Meru South(Nithi)	ST. BONAVENTURE (MUMBUNI MIXED DAY & BOARD)
144	Meru South(Nithi)	ITARA MIXED DAY
145	Meru South(Nithi)	MURAGA MIXED BOARDING
146	Meru South(Nithi)	MUTHAMBI GIRLS
147	Meru South(Nithi)	CHOGORIA GIRLS
148	Meru South(Nithi)	MARUKI GIRLS SCHOOL
149	Meru South(Nithi)	NGAITA GIRLS DAY & BOARDING
150	Meru South(Nithi)	KIURANI MIXED SEC.
151	Meru South(Nithi)	MUTINDWA MIXED
152	Garissa	BAMBALA SEC.
153	Garissa	COUNTY HIGH
154	Wajir	FURAHA MIXED SEC.
155	Ijara	SHURIE
156	Gucha	EMESA SECONDARY
157	Gucha	MOCHENGO PAG
158	Gucha	IKOBA MIXED SECONDARY SCHOO

S. NO	DISTRICT	PET SECONDARY SCHOOLS
159	Gucha	KIOBEGI SEC SCHOOL
160	Gucha	KITEMBU SEC SCHOOL
161	Gucha	KENYORO P A G MIXED SEC
162	Gucha	NYAIBATE MIXED SEC
163	Gucha	OMOBERA SDA GIRLS
164	Gucha	ST FRANCIS N KAIBE
165	Gucha	NYANGETI MIXED
166	Gucha	MAGENA
167	Gucha	NYAKORERE SDA MIXED
168	Gucha	EKEONGA SECONDARY
169	Gucha	MOGONGA P A G SECONDARY
170	Gucha	NYAMACHE SEC SCHOOL
171	Gucha	KIONDUSO SECONDARY SCHOOL
172	Gucha	MASORA SEC SCHOOL
173	Gucha	EMENWA SEC SCHOOL
174	Gucha	IKENYA SEC SCHOOL
175	Gucha	ITUMBE
176	Gucha	IGIONSERI SEC SCHOOL
177	Gucha	ROGONGO
178	Gucha	AMAIKO SDA
179	Gucha	RAMOYA HILL
180	Gucha	SENGERA GIRLS'
181	Gucha	NYANSARA SEC SCHOOL
182	Gucha	IBENCHO SECONDARY SCHOOL
183	Gucha	NYABONGE
184	Gucha	NYAGANCHA SECONDARY
185	Gucha	NYAMAGWA BOYS
186	Gucha	KENYERERE
187	Gucha	RIACHORE SECONDARY
188	Homa Bay	ST. GABRIEL MIRANGA MIXED SEC.
189	Homa Bay	ACHEGO MIXED SEC.
190	Homa Bay	ASUMBI GIRLS
191	Homa Bay	ST PAULS SEC. LIGISA
192	Homa Bay	KOYOO MIXED
193	Homa Bay	ST. FRANCIS ANDING'O
194	Homa Bay	LUANDA KAWUOR
195	Homa Bay	OBERA BOYS
196	Homa Bay	OTOTO SEC. MIXED
197	Kisumu	LELA MIXED
198	Kisumu	ST. BARNABAS GIRLS SEC.
199	Kisumu	ALUNGO SEC.
200	Kisumu	ALWALA SEC. SCH.
201	Bomet	CHESOEN SEC.
202	Bomet	KIPLELJI SEC.
203	Bomet	MERIGI SEC.
204	Bomet	KITOBEN SEC.
205	Bomet	MUGANGO SEC
206	Bomet	KABUSARE SEC
207	Bomet	LONGISA HIGH
208	Bomet	CHEMANER SEC.
209	Bomet	KIPTOBIT SEC.
210	Bomet	KIPLABOTWA SEC
211	Bomet	MULOT SEC.
212	Bomet	KIPYOSIT SEC.

S. NO	DISTRICT	PET SECONDARY SCHOOLS
213	Bomet	TARAKWA HIGH
214	Bomet	MAKIMENY SEC.
215	Bomet	KIPSONOI SEC.
216	Kajiado	OLKEJUADO SEC
217	Kajiado	OLCHORRO SEC
218	Kajiado	MASHUKU SEC
219	Kajiado	OLOOSEOS SEC
220	Kajiado	BARAKA GIRLS SEC
221	Kajiado	OLOOLAISER HIGH
222	Koibatek	BARINGO
223	Koibatek	SAOS H. SCHOOL
224	Koibatek	TONIOK SEC SCH
225	Koibatek	KIPTOIM*
226	Koibatek	KIPLOMBE SEC SCH
227	Koibatek	MOGOTIO HIGH SCHOOL
228	Samburu	MARALAL BOYS
229	Samburu	AIC MOI GIRLS SAMBURU
230	Trans Mara	KILGORIS SECONDARY
231	Trans Mara	KIRINDONI*
232	Trans Mara	ONGATA BARRIKOI
233	Tran Nzoia	BOMA SEC SCH
234	Tran Nzoia	ST JOHNS HIGH SCH SIRENDE
235	Tran Nzoia	ST TERESAS SEC BIKEKE
236	Tran Nzoia	BWAKE SEC SCH
237	Tran Nzoia	ST MARKS HIGH SCH CHERAGANI
238	Tran Nzoia	WIYETA GIRLS SEC
239	Tran Nzoia	ST TERESAS MIXED SEC SINYERERI
240	Tran Nzoia	FRIENDS MAFUTU SEC
241	Tran Nzoia	KABUYEFWE FRIENDS BOYS SEC
242	Tran Nzoia	BISHOP ALEXANDER MUGE SEC SCH
243	Tran Nzoia	LUUYA SEC SCH
244	Bungoma	BISHOP ATUNDO
245	Bungoma	NETIMA SECONDARY
246	Bungoma	KUYWA GIRLS
247	Bungoma	KIMUGUI
248	Bungoma	SANGALO SECONDARY
249	Bungoma	LUTUNGU SECONDARY
250	Bungoma	ST MARY SOSIO
251	Bungoma	FRIENDS KAMUSINGA
252	Bungoma	ST EMMANUEL MIRURI
253	Bungoma	NAMAWANGA BAHAI
254	Bungoma	MAENI GIRLS
255	Bungoma	A C BUTONGE
256	Bungoma	BUKOKHOLO GIRLS
257	Bungoma	SIKUSI SECONDARY
258	Bungoma	MIHUU SECONDARY
259	Bungoma	LUGUSI SECONDARY
260	Bungoma	MAKEMO SECONDARY
261	Bungoma	ST CECILIA MISIKHU
262	Bungoma	MAGEMO FRIENDS
263	Bungoma	MACHAKHA
264	Bungoma	KAPTANAI SECONDARY
265	Bungoma	NAMWELA SECONDARY
266	Bungoma	TABANI SECONDARY

S. NO	DISTRICT	PET SECONDARY SCHOOLS
267	Bungoma	SIRAKARU HIGH
268	Bungoma	FLUVYA FRIENDS
269	Bungoma	NAMUNYIRI SECONDARY
270	Bungoma	LUNGAI SECONDARY
271	Bungoma	CHEBOSI SECONDARY
272	Bungoma	MANGANA FRIENDS
273	Bungoma	SITIKHO FRIENDS
274	Bungoma	MATULO FRIENDS
275	Bungoma	ST MATHEWS ACK
276	Busia	BUJUMBU SEC
277	Busia	BUTULA GIRLS
278	Busia	BUKHALALIRE
279	Busia	GANJALA
280	Busia	NANUINA GIRLS
281	Busia	ODIADO MIXED
282	Busia	ST MATHIAS BUSIA
283	Kakamega	ST JAMES SHISES YA
284	Kakamega	ISULU
285	Kakamega	BUKHANYUA
286	Kakamega	FRIENDS SCHOOL HANDIDI
287	Kakamega	KAMBIRI*
288	Kakamega	SHADEREMA SEC
289	Kakamega	MUKHURU
290	Kakamega	ST PHILIPS MUKOMARI
291	Kakamega	IKOLI SEC
292	Kakamega	ST ANTONY KAKOYI
293	Kakamega	SHIHOME GIRLS
294	Kakamega	LWANDETI SEC.
295	Kakamega	BUKHAKUNGU SEC
296	Kakamega	EBUCHANGI SEC
297	Kakamega	SSHISURU SEC
298	Kakamega	SHIENYWE
299	Kakamega	SIRIGOI MIXED
300	Kakamega	NAMUNDERA MIXED
301	Kakamega	NAVAKHOLO
302	Kakamega	MUKUMU GIRLS
303	Kakamega	LUGALA SEC

DISTRICT	Number of Respondent		Enrollment		2001/02 Bursary Allocation				Number of Schools				
	Schools	2002	Expected	Actual	Variation	No Allocation	Lower allocation	Higher allocation	Total	No Allocation	Lower allocation	Higher allocation	Total
Nyeri	19	4,389	1,881,903	1,700,973	(180,930)	5	8	6	19	5	8	6	19
Thika	22	6,953	1,915,584	1,994,523	78,939	3	11	8	22	3	11	8	22
Maragua	24	6,448	2,450,740	2,587,664	136,924	3	12	9	24	3	12	9	24
Nairobi	4	1,310	778,949	686,876	(92,073)	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4
Wajir	1	108	151,334	247,743	96,409	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ijara	1	83	213,127	72,330	(140,797)	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Garissa	2	545	663,280	249,822	(413,458)	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
Mbeere	8	673	498,542	793,277	294,735	4	0	4	8	4	0	4	8
Makueni	27	4,294	3,828,676	3,791,569	(37,107)	7	8	12	27	7	8	12	27
Machakos	26	6,137	4,527,509	3,892,552	(634,957)	4	14	8	26	4	14	8	26
Tharaka	3	460	316,370	266,497	(49,873)	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Meru South	11	2480	1,289,487	1,506,815	217,328	3	4	4	11	3	4	4	11
Moyale					-								
Kilifi	2	484	381,342	469,374	88,032	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Tana River	2	655	254,120	490,635	236,515	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Malindi	3	800	509,955	367,781	(142,174)	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	3
Gucha	32	5930	4,212,846	2,677,659	(1,535,187)	11	15	6	32	11	15	6	32
Homabay	9	1,768	1,642,333	892,689	(749,644)	3	6	6	9	3	6	6	9
Kisumu	4	1,132	858,816	720,823	(137,993)	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	4
Bungoma	32	6,129	4,265,247	2,132,652	(2,132,595)	9	19	4	32	9	19	4	32
Busia	7	1,977	1,484,649	1,405,983	(78,666)	1	5	1	7	1	5	1	7
Kakamega	21	4,116	2,809,329	2,823,819	14,490	4	10	7	21	4	10	7	21
Samburu	2	684	795,863	550,572	(245,291)	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2
Koibatek	6	1,470	640,685	1,028,645	387,960	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Kajiado	6	1,537	457,805	694,995	237,190	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	6
Trans Mara	3	735	412,761	406,437	(6,324)	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	3
Bomet	15	3,119	1,950,622	1,670,402	(280,220)	3	7	5	15	3	7	5	15
Trans Nzoia	11	2,236	1,252,135	860,213	(391,922)	2	6	3	11	2	6	3	11
TOTAL	303	66,652	40,444,009	34,983,320	(5,460,689)	68	140	94	303	68	140	94	303

Results:

Funds not disbursed to schools by MoEST Headquarter	13.5%	5,460.69
Excess funds disbursed to district schools by MoEST Headquarter	4.4%	1,788,522
Less funds disbursed to district schools by MoEST Headquarter	17.9%	7,249,212
Total variance in funds disbursement	35.8%	9,043,195

Table A3: Disbursed Secondary Schools Bursary to Constituencies, 2003/2004 Financial Year

District	Constituency	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Highest amount Allocated to students	Lowest amount Allocated to students	Total Bursary Remitted to Schools	Outstanding Bank Balance	Accounted Bursary	Undisbursed Bursary	Unaccounted Bursary
Nairobi	LANGATA	1,000,000	2,329,905	1,839,087	5,168,992	15,000	3,500	3,550,000	100,000	3,650,000	1,618,992	1,518,992
Nairobi	MAKADARA	1,000,000	2,581,151	2,037,406	5,618,557	4,192	1,620	1,000,000	2,581,151	3,581,151	2,581,151	0
Nairobi	EMBAKASI	1,000,000	4,643,227	3,704,552	9,347,779	10,000	1,000	5,100,000	326,601	5,426,601	4,247,779	3,921,178
Maragua	KANDARA	1,000,000	3,198,317	2,524,559	6,722,876	10,000	2,700	4,505,000	384,920	4,889,920	-306,683	-691,603
Maragua	GATUNDU North	1,000,000	1,508,641	1,190,357	3,698,998	10,000	500	2,994,853	14,631	3,009,484	-486,212	-500,843
Maragua	JUJA	1,000,000	2,253,725	1,778,955	5,032,680	10,500	1,000	3,453,712	454,647	3,908,359	-199,987	-654,634
Maragua	KIGUMO	1,000,000	2,051,813	1,619,578	4,671,391	18,000	1,000	4,029,759	291,348	4,321,107	641,632	350,284
Maragua	GATUNDU	1,000,000	1,813,178	1,447,000	4,260,178	4,000	600	2,653,818	9,500	2,663,318	159,360	149,860
Maragua	MARAGUA	1,000,000	2,051,813	1,619,578	4,671,391	7,000	2,000	3,250,211	162,470	3,412,681	1,421,180	1,258,710
Maragua	GATANGA	1,000,000	1,590,792	1,255,675	3,846,467	14,000	2,500	2,743,792	156,292	2,900,084	-153,000	-309,292
Kilifi	BAHARI	1,000,000	3,051,021	2,313,029	6,364,050	30,000	1,500	4,336,396	345,000	4,681,396	-285,375	-630,375
Kilifi	KALOLENI	1,000,000	2,710,728	2,039,685	5,750,413	27,500	1,000	4,972,839	269,859	5,242,698	777,574	507,715
Tana River	GALOLE	1,000,000	500,000	200,327	1,700,327	8,010	3,000	1,534,540	5,000	1,539,540	165,787	160,787
Tana River	BURA TANA	1,000,000	500,000	126,119	1,626,119	987,770	486,320	1,525,449	20,000	1,545,449	-25,449	-45,449
Tana River	GARSEN	1,000,000	531,612	419,622	1,951,234	11,000	1,500	1,566,403	51,403	1,617,806	-34,791	-86,194
Malindi	MALINDI	1,000,000	1,196,961	944,809	3,141,770	10,000	2,000	2,311,961	5,000	2,316,961	829,809	824,809
Malindi	MAGARINI	1,000,000	768,507	606,613	2,375,120	10,000	1,600	1,842,817	82,000	1,924,817	-74,310	-156,310
Makueni	MAKUENI	1,000,000	9,260,654	7,309,805	17,570,459	6,000	3,000	11,176,415	899,624	12,076,039	-915,761	-1,815,385
Machakos	MACHAKOS Town	1,000,000	5,169,661	4,076,674	10,246,335	5,159,661	485,000	6,654,661	20,050	6,674,711	3,591,674	3,571,624
Machakos	YAITTA	1,000,000	2,956,110	2,333,375	6,289,485	2,965,110	285,838	4,250,938	2,100	4,253,038	2,038,547	2,036,447
Machakos	MWALA	1,000,000	4,476,040	3,533,117	9,009,157	4,476,040	430,806	5,906,846	430,806	6,337,652	-430,806	-861,612
Machakos	MASINGA	1,000,000	2,121,699	1,674,746	4,796,445	2,108,699	205,000	3,326,854	186,500	3,513,354	1,469,591	1,283,091
Machakos	KANGUNDO	1,000,000	4,642,929	3,680,637	9,323,566	5,632,000	450,878	6,092,878	10,000	6,102,878	3,230,688	3,220,688
Machakos	KATHIANI	1,000,000	2,411,726	1,903,672	5,315,398	13,000	2,700	2,655,948	562,178	3,218,126	755,778	193,600
Mbeere	GACHOKA	1,000,000	1,876,254	1,481,002	4,357,256	10,000	4,000	3,057,676	676	3,058,352	1,299,580	1,298,904
Mbeere	SIAKAGO	1,000,000	1,568,609	1,238,166	3,806,775	10,000	4,000	2,720,284	284	2,720,568	1,086,491	1,086,207
Garissa	DUJIS	1,000,000	1,348,916	1,014,753	3,363,669	10,000	2,000	2,479,348	52,520	2,531,868	-130,432	-182,952
Wajir	WAJIR WEST	1,000,000	937,105	739,694	2,676,799	15,000	1,000	1,146,000	900	1,146,900	791,105	790,205
Gucha	BOMACHOGE	1,000,000	6,016,057	4,830,263	11,846,320	20,000	1,250	7,500,000	0	7,500,000	4,346,320	4,346,320
Gucha	BOBASI	1,000,000	7,455,280	6,011,020	14,466,300	15,000	1,700	9,206,004	750,724	9,956,728	-750,724	-1,501,448

District	Constituency	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total	Highest amount Allocated to students	Lowest amount Allocated to students	Total Bursary Remitted to Schools	Outstanding Bank Balance	Accounted Bursary	Undisbursed Bursary	Unaccounted Bursary
Gucha	SOUTH MUGIRANGO	1,000,000	7,455,280	6,011,020	14,466,300	15,000	3,000	5,669,224	0	5,669,224	8,797,076	8,797,076
Homa Bay	RANGWE	1,000,000	3,699,044	3,008,204	7,707,248	10,000	1,300	3,951,340	16,000	3,967,340	3,755,908	3,739,908
Homa Bay	NDHIWA	1,000,000	3,602,956	2,803,957	7,406,913	10,000	2,000	3,525,750	140,000	3,665,750	3,881,163	3,741,163
Kisumu	KISUMU RURAL	1,000,000	2,303,639	1,798,354	5,101,993	15,000	875	3,360,924	0	3,360,924	-57,285	-57,285
Kisumu	NYANDO	1,000,000	2,589,966	2,004,363	5,594,329	16,000	1,459	3,309,430	0	3,309,430	2,284,899	2,284,899
Bomet	SOTIK	1,000,000	3,304,773	2,558,590	6,863,363	35,000	1,000	4,650,000	0	4,650,000	2,213,363	2,213,363
Bomet	CHEBOLUNGU	1,000,000	2,429,289	1,887,533	5,316,822	18,000	2,000	3,630,000	0	3,630,000	1,686,822	1,686,822
Bomet	BOMET	1,000,000	4,854,766	3,782,061	9,636,827	20,000	2,000	6,319,000	693,760	7,012,760	3,317,827	2,624,067
Kajiado	KAJIADO CENTRAL	1,000,000	514,684	406,261	1,920,945	10,000	2,619	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	514,684	514,684
Kajiado	KAJIADO NORTH	1,000,000	1,415,210	1,117,082	3,532,292	10,000	1,000	2,552,052	0	2,552,052	980,240	980,240
Kajiado	SOUTH	1,000,000	645,389	509,589	2,154,978	5,000	2,500	1,718,015	77,426	1,795,441	436,963	359,537
Koibatek	E-RAVINE	1,000,000	1,276,100	1,007,276	3,283,376	5,000	2,000	2,200,000	0	2,200,000	76,100	76,100
Koibatek	MOGOTIO	1,000,000	597,546	491,667	2,089,213	15,000	595	1,597,546	3,546	1,601,092	0	-3,546
Samburu	SAMBURU WEST	1,000,000	1,838,471	1,451,179	4,289,650	8,713	5,000	3,014,240	4,000	3,018,240	1,275,410	1,271,410
Trans Mara	KILGORIS	1,000,000	1,465,961	1,107,141	3,573,102	1,465,961	141,749	2,607,710	141,749	2,749,459	965,392	823,643
Trans Nzoia	KWANZA	1,000,000	2,096,735	1,655,195	4,751,930	10,500	1,000	3,297,696	329,796	3,627,492	1,454,234	1,124,438
Trans Nzoia	SABOTI	1,000,000	408,959	3,227,736	4,636,695	22,900	1,000	5,484,556	28,544	5,513,100	-847,861	-876,405
Trans Nzoia	CHERANGANI	1,000,000	3,115,678	2,459,329	6,575,007	9,000	1,500	4,416,945	15,045	4,431,990	2,158,062	2,143,017
Busia	BUTULA	1,000,000	1,628,164	1,235,174	3,863,338	24,000	2,000	2,785,597	157,433	2,943,030	1,077,741	920,308
Busia	FUNYULA	1,000,000	1,507,047	1,189,572	3,696,619	16,000	800	2,652,769	145,722	2,798,491	1,043,850	898,128
Busia	NAMBALE	1,000,000	2,542,634	1,987,001	5,529,635	10,000	1,000	3,808,922	44,000	3,852,922	1,720,713	1,676,713
Kakamega	LURAMBI	1,000,000	5,756,199	4,730,400	11,486,599	43,000	2,500	7,366,778	1,146,447	8,513,225	4,119,821	2,973,374
Kakamega	IKOLOMANI	1,000,000	4,014,982	3,174,439	8,189,421	-	-	5,314,982	300,000	5,614,982	2,874,439	2,574,439
Kakamega	SHINYALU	1,000,000	4,052,635	3,306,815	8,359,450	38,800	3,000	5,462,894	943,275	6,406,169	2,896,556	1,953,281
TOTAL		54,000,000	146,638,558	118,403,813	319,042,351	23,460,356	2,572,409	207,241,772	12,362,927	219,604,699	73,885,625	61,522,698

Results: Total MoEST Disbursement **Ksh 281,127,397**
Total Bursary Remitted to Schools by Constituency **207,241,772** 73.7%
Outstanding Bursary balance in Bank Account **12,362,927** 4.4%
Un Accounted Constituency Bursary Funds **61,522,698** 21.9%

PETS TASKFORCE MEMBERS.

NAME	DESIGNATION
1. PHYLIS MAKAU	PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST
2. BEATRICE KAMAU	PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST
3. JOSEPHINE KANYI	PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST
4. MOSES KANAGI	PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST
5. JOHN OGWEL	PRINCIPAL INTERNAL AUDITOR
6. FELISTER KIVISI	ASSISTANT SECRETARY
7. KENEDY ONDIEKI	DEPUTY DIRECTOR DIGIPE
8. JASON AKOYO	ECONOMIST 1
9. FRANCIS MITHAMO	SENIOR ACCOUNTANT
10. ALFRED RUNYAGO	SENIOR ECONOMIST
11. FREDRICK OMBUORI	ECONOMIST 1
12. CHARLES OBIERO	SENIOR ECONOMIST
13. NEWTON OKWATSA	SENIOR EDUCATION OFFICER
14. WILLIAM MIGWI	EDUCATION OFFICER
15. ELIZABETH NZIOKA	ECONOMIST 1
16. DOREEN OMOLO	PRINCIPAL INTERNAL AUDITOR
17. RICHARD GAKUNYA	ECONOMIST L
18. W.N. NJUKI	ECONOMIST L
19. J. NJERA	ECONOMIST L
20. EVELYN ANUPI	ECONOMIST L
21. ZECHARIAH MWANGI	SENIOR ECONOMIST
22. MICHAEL GITAU	ECONOMIST L

LIST OF SUPERVISORS AND RESEARCH ASSISTANTS FOR THE PETS EXERCISE

District	Designation	Name	Ministry
NYERI			
Supervisor	Principal Economist Senior Education Officer	Z.C. Mwangi ✓ Abdirhaman S. Biko	MOPND MOED
HR O/MRO & IO	HRIO HRIO	Joseph Maina Daniel Gichru	MOH MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant “	Lucy W. Wachira Richard T. Murimi	MOPND/CBS “
Education Officer	Education Officer		MOED
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
THIKA			
Supervisor	Principal Economist	Beatrice Kamau Katherine Muoki ✓	
HRIO/MRO & IO	Medical Research Officer	John N. Gathanga	MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant “	James K. Gichuhi George M. Kamande Rose Malova	MOPND/CBS “ “
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
MARAGUA			
Supervisor	Economist I Economist I	Richard K. Gakunya ✓ J. M. Ichwara	MOPND C.B.S.
HRIO/MRO & IO			
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant “	Obadiah M. Muiruri David K. Kamau Fredrick Manyeki	MOPND/CBS “ “
Education Officer	AEO	P.N. K. Kahome	MOE
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
MACHAKOS			
Supervisor	Economist I “	Elizabeth Nzioka ✓ Julius K. Mutua ✓	MOF “
HRIO/MRO & IO	HRIO	Diana Mwasaru Stephen Munene	MOH “
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant “	Anne K. Mutuku Milcah W. Mwangangi	MOPND

District	Designation	Name	Ministry
KAJIADO			
Supervisor	P. Economist PIA	M.K. Kanagi ✓ John Ogwel ✓	MOF “
HRIO/MRO & IO	HR & IO	Abdi Yayo	MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant	M.P. Sila	MOPND/CBS MOE
Education Officer		Aghan Patrick	Aghan Patrick
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
KOIBATEK			
Supervisor	P. Economist PIA	M.K. Kanagi John Ogwel	MOF “
HRIO/MRO & IO	HR & IO		MOH
Research Assistant/Statistician Officer	Research Assistant	Reuben S. Birgen	MOPND/CBS
Education Officer	Education Officer	Isaac C. Kipraisi	MOE
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
TRANZOIA			
Supervisor	SEO	Newton Evans Okwatsa ✓	MOE
HRIO/MRO & IO		Douglas N. Busieka	MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant	Fredrick W. Odwako	MOPND
Education Officer	EO DEOs Office	Richard Juma Kirong'	MOE
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
SAMBURU			
Supervisor		Obiero ✓	MOE
HRIO/MRO & IO	DHRIO	James K. Saina	MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Statistical Officer	A.H. Njoroge	MOPND
Education Officer	Education Officer	Bonface Owino	MOE

District	Designation	Name	Ministry
KAKAMEGA			
Supervisor	Senior Finance Officer Economist	Jason N. Akoyo Benson Mapesa	MOF MOPND
HRIO/MRO & IO	HRIO	Edward W. Omusotsi	MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant	Aston A. Omolo Daniel A. Olukaka	MOPND “
Education Officer	Education Officer	Emily Isiye	MOE
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
KISUMU			
Supervisor	PIA	Doreen A. Omollo ✓	MOF
HRIO/MRO & IO	HRIO	George Odhiambo	MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant	Robert Z. Omwaka	MOPND
Education Officer	Education Officer	Gisore Billiah	MOE/TSC
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
HOMABAY			
Supervisor	Economist I	John Njera ✓ William Migwi ✓	MPND MOE
HRIO/MRO & IO	DHRIO	Asuman Zuberi	MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant	Thomas O. Omburah	MOPND/CBS
Education Officer	Economist	D.K. Murwoba	MOEST
District	Designation	Name	Ministry
GUCHA			
Supervisor	Economist	Fredrick Ombwori Ondiek	MOH MOF
HRIO	DHRIO	Judith Machani	MOH
Research Assistant/Statistical Officer	Research Assistant “	Isaac N. Magena Thomas Orege	MOPND “
Education Officer	Education Officer	Gideon E.O. Omwange	MOE