



CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

The Government of Kenya has committed itself to end drought emergencies in Kenya by the year 2022. This is clearly spelt out in the Second Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) for the Kenya Vision 2030¹. However, as the drought continues to prolong, it has become increasingly important to fill information gaps in a systematic and comprehensive manner to inform a more effective humanitarian response and planning for immediate life-saving activities and contingency planning for sustainable solutions.

Samburu County is one of the 47 County governments in Kenya. It has three sub-counties (Samburu East, Samburu North and Samburu West) and is located in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya. The primary economic activity is nomadic pastoralism with parts of Samburu practicing agro-pastoralism.

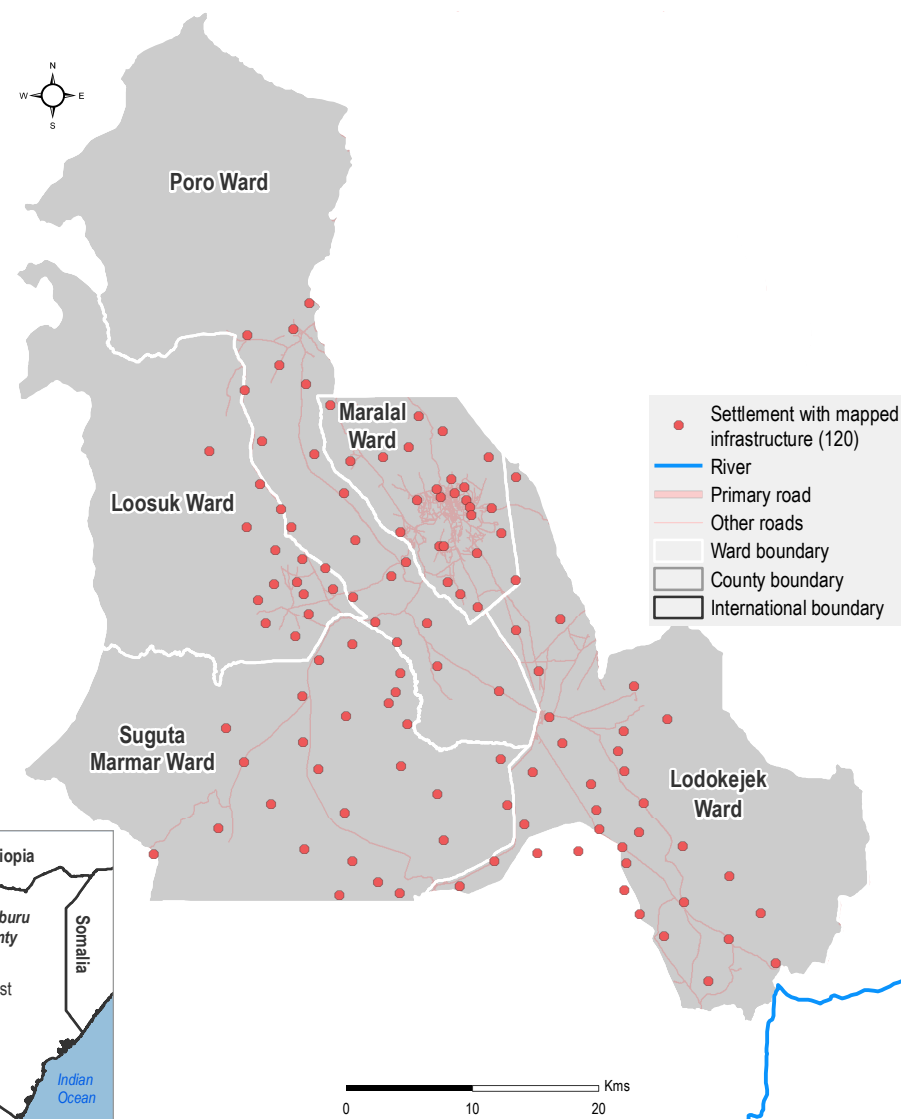
The severe lack of rain across Samburu County since August 2018 has led to a steep decline in access to water², alarming rates of food insecurity and heavy strain on livelihoods³. According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Samburu County is one of the most affected counties by drought in Kenya. Existing information on locations and conditions of key primary infrastructure and service delivery in the County for humanitarian planning and intervention is however sparse.

REACH conducted a detailed and up-to-date County-level infrastructure mapping to feed into the Samburu County's Disaster Risk Management and contingency plans. This information will also enable the County government to better analyse and plan a coordinated humanitarian response to address the needs and barriers to assessing services.

With support from County government departments of Samburu, Agency for Technical Corporation Development (ACTED) and local communities, the first round of data collection took place from 27 November to 21 December 2019. A total of 1030 infrastructures in 120 settlements were mapped out in Samburu West Sub County: 297 education facilities, 49 health and nutrition facilities, 14 markets, 388 water points, 13 main bridges, 82 administrative offices, three warehouses and 199 financial agents/ banks.

The mapping was done using the Open Data Kit (ODK) tool through smart phones by recording the location and condition of the infrastructure. For all infrastructure targeted, enumerators completed the questionnaire about the physical state of facilities as well as the services offered by each facility. In addition to this, key informants (KIs) at education, health and water sources facilities provided primary data on service provision. REACH will conduct a second round of infrastructure mapping in 2020, in order to update any information gaps that were reported during the joint analysis workshops.

COVERAGE MAP



¹ Kenya vision 2030

² Access to water is 21% in Samburu North, 25% in Samburu East and 46% in Samburu Central. Information obtained from a KI on 22 May 2019.

³ Prevalence of negative coping mechanisms such as missing meals and eating seeds, and rising caseloads of malnutrition. Information obtained during ACTED needs assessment on 15th -24th May 2019 in Samburu County.

⁵ In terms of poor terms of trade, poor body conditions of livestock, dormant farms and lack of labor opportunities. Information obtained during ACTED needs assessment on 15th -24th May 2019 in Samburu County.

Health facilities in Samburu West Sub County:

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of health facilities
Hospitals	1		1
Health centres	5		5
Medical clinics	16		16
Dispensaries	20	3	18
Pharmacy	4		4
Total	46	3	49

74% of the health facilities are run by the Government of Kenya (GoK) while 43% are private health facilities and 10% are faith based health facilities.

A high proportion (89%) of the functioning health facilities were reportedly offering out patient services at the time of data collection.

Top five reported health services offered at the health facilities:⁴

Outpatient		89%
Maternal		63%
Vaccination		61%
Nutrition		48%
Pediatric		48%

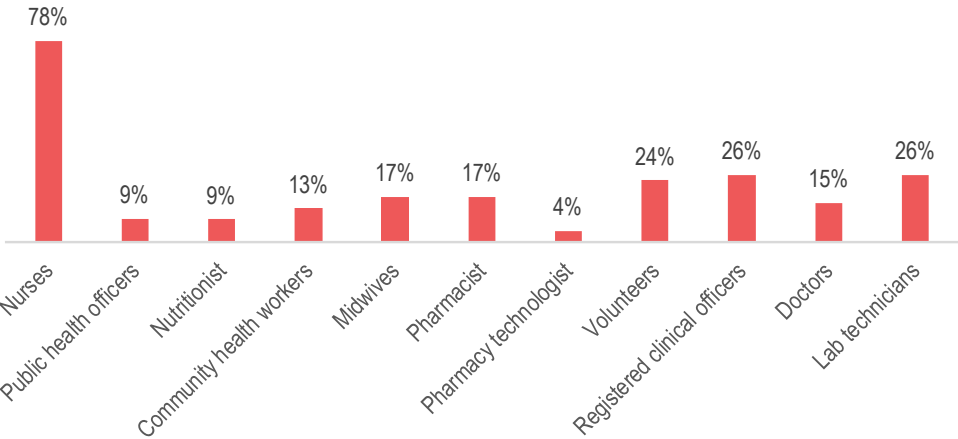
Top five reported nutrition services offered at health facilities that offered nutrition services at the time of data collection :⁴

Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTP)		68%
Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)		64%
Micronutrient supplementation		45%
Infant and young Child feeding (IYCF)		45%
Stabilization Center (SC)		27%

The top reported vaccinations offered by the health facilities that offered vaccination services at the time of data collection were tetanus, Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG) vaccine, measles and Diphtheria Tetanus and Pertussis (DPT).

⁴Key informants could choose more than one answer

Reported health workers in the health facilities:⁴



78% of health facilities were reported by KIs to have at least one nurse while 15% of the health facilities were reported to have at least one doctor at the time of data collection.

7% of the health facilities were reportedly damaged at the time of data collection. All these facilities were damaged as a result of vandalism.

90% of health facilities had a source of water supply at the time of data collection.

Proportion of health facilities' sources of water:⁴

Rain water harvesting		48%
Tap		45%
Borehole		27%

75% of health facilities reportedly had a source of lighting at the time of data collection.

Proportion of health facilities' sources of electricity/power:⁴

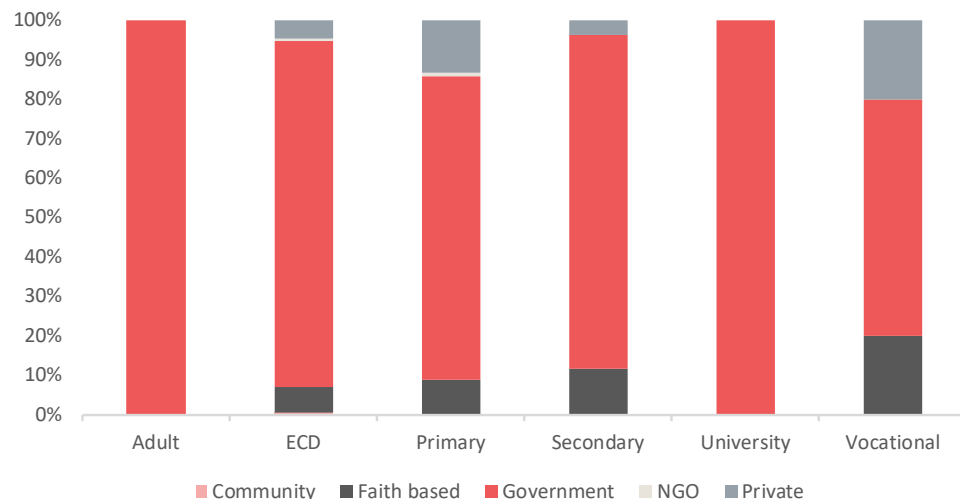
Kenya power		73%
Solar		32%
Generator		17%

Education facilities in Samburu West Sub County:

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of education facilities
Early childhood Development (ECD) centre	169	4	173
Primary school	90	1	91
Secondary school	26		26
Vocational training	3	2	5
Adult education centre	1		1
University		1	1
Total	289	8	297

REACH initiative was able to get information about the number of students and teachers in 62% of the schools from KIs. The student-teacher ratio⁵ in ECD was 64:1, 39:1 in primary schools, 21:1 in secondary schools and 7:1 in vocational training institutions.

Proportion of schools' management by education level:

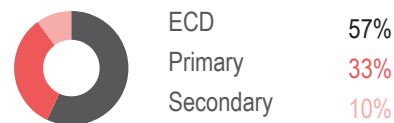


Most of the schools are managed by the GoK, 1% of the ECD centres are managed by the community and another 1% are managed by Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

⁵The recommended student-teacher ration in Kenya is 40:1

92% of schools reportedly had a feeding programme at the time of data collection

Proportion of schools per education level that had a feeding programme at the time of data collection:



65% of schools had a source of water supply at the time of data collection.

Proportion of schools' sources of water:⁴



81% of schools had functional latrines at the time of data collection. KIs from 88% of these schools reported that these latrines were segregated by gender.

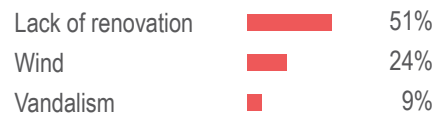
61% of schools had a source of lighting at the time of data collection.

Proportion of the schools' sources of lighting:⁴



19% of the schools that were functional were reportedly damaged at the time of data collection. Sixty per cent (60%) of them were still being used while the other 31% were not being used because they required to be repaired first and 9% of them were totally destroyed.

Top reported causes of damage to the schools that were damaged:⁴



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Type of water sources	Functioning	Not functioning	# of water sources
Borehole	55	56	111
Dam/water pan	58	5	63
Protected well with pump	5	14	19
Protected well without pump	2		2
Tank	29	44	73
Tap stand	5	2	7
Unprotected well	28		28
Water kiosk	27	57	84
Lake	1		1
Total	210	178	388

34% of the boreholes that were not functioning at the time of data collection were incomplete while 32% had a broken generator and 20% had broken taps.

46% of the water kiosks that were not functional had a broken tap while 21% of them had a problem linked to the source of water bringing water to the kiosk.

Half of the water tanks that were not functional at the time of data collection had broken taps.

79% of the functioning boreholes reportedly had a storage tank at the time of data collection.

81% of the water facilities were reportedly having clean drinking water at the time of data collection.

Proportion of water sources where water has to be paid for:⁴

Water kiosk		44%
Tank		29%
Borehole		24%
Tap stand		20%
Dam/Water pan		2%

The average price of a 20 liter jerrican of water reportedly was 5 Kenya shillings at the time of data collection.

There reportedly is a total of 13 functional bridges that are constructed using steel and concrete.

ECONOMIC

Type of markets	Functioning	Not functioning	# of markets
Livestock market	4		4
Main market	9	1	10
Total	13	1	14

All the livestock markets and 40% of the main markets are reportedly managed by the government while 60% of the main markets are reportedly managed by the community.

In the main markets, there were reportedly different kinds of food that are available including cereals, cooking fats, rice, milk, sugar and vegetables among others.

Goats, chicken, cow and sheep were reportedly available in the livestock market at the time of data collection.

Type of financial institution	Functioning	Not functioning	# of financial institutions
Mobile money agent	164	2	166
Financial groups	1		1
Banking agency	20		20
Savings And Credit Co-Operative (SACCO)	5		5
Bank	6		6
Post office	1		1
	197	2	199

Most of the financial institutions (166/199) reportedly were mobile money agents at the time of data collection.