



## 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 2030<sup>1</sup>. 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.

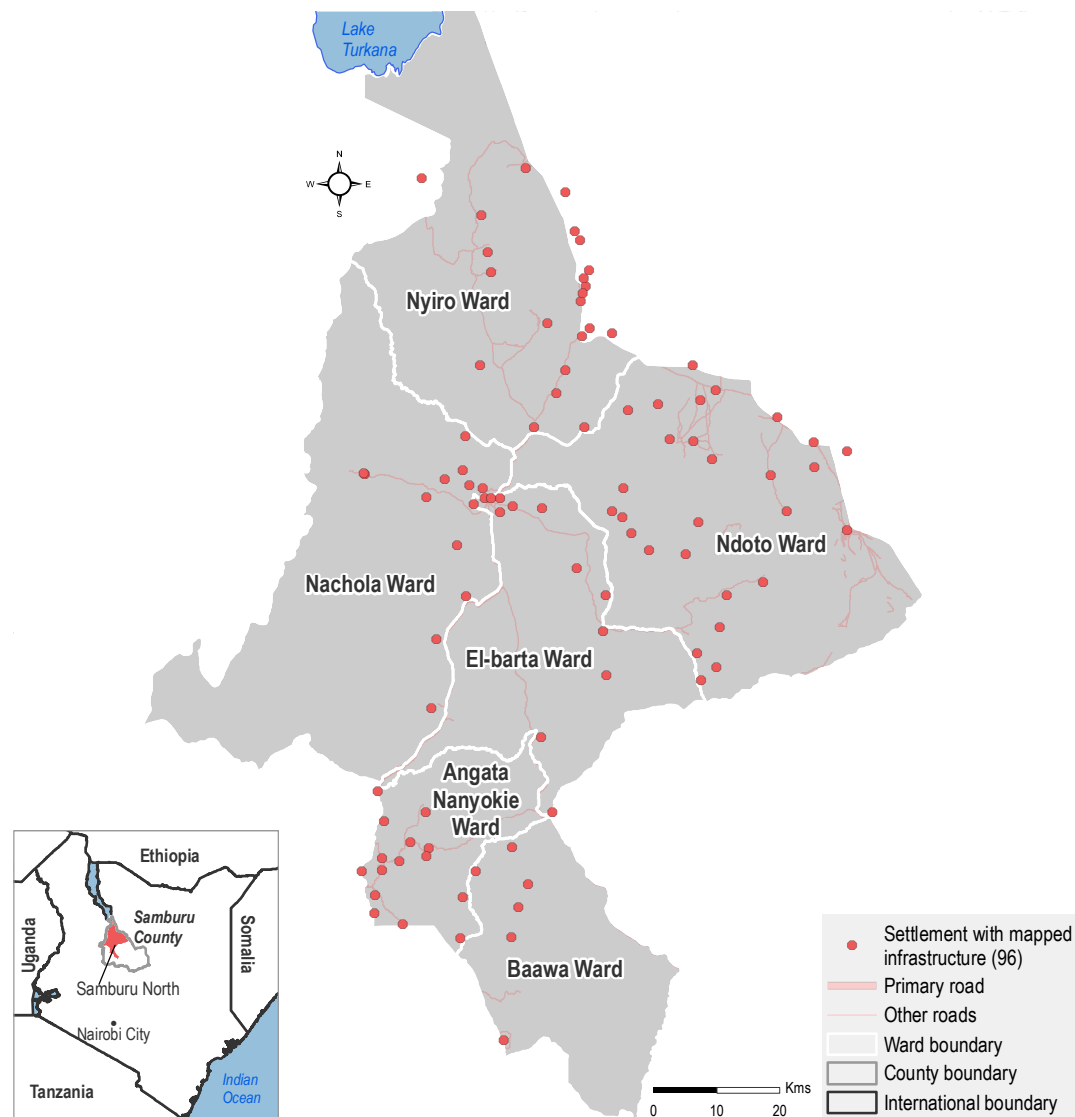
The severe lack of rain across Samburu County since August 2018 has led to a steep decline in access to water<sup>2</sup>, alarming rates of food insecurity and heavy strain on livelihoods<sup>3</sup>. According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Samburu County is one of the most affected 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 455 infrastructures in 96 settlements were mapped out in Samburu North Sub County: 138 education facilities, 30 health and nutrition facilities, 11 markets, 236 water points, 4 main bridges, 8 administrative offices, and 29 financial institutions.

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



<sup>1</sup> Kenya vision 2030

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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 North Sub County:

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of health facilities
Hospitals	1		1
Health centres	7		7
Dispensaries	21	1	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

**80%** of the health facilities are run by the Government of Kenya (GoK) while 20% are faith based health facilities.

**100%** of the functioning health facilities were reportedly offering outpatient services while none of the health facilities was reportedly offering family planning, psychiatric and laboratory services at the time of data collection.

### Top five reported health services offered at the health facilities:<sup>4</sup>

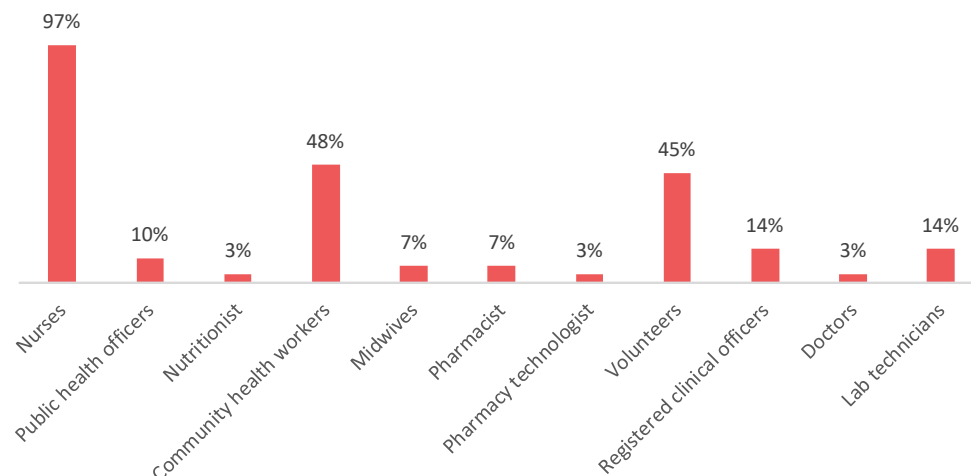
Outpatient	<div></div>	100%
Maternal	<div></div>	86%
Vaccination	<div></div>	86%
Nutrition	<div></div>	83%
Pharmacy	<div></div>	83%

### Top five reported nutrition services offered at health facilities that offered nutrition services at the time of data collection :<sup>4</sup>

Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTP)	<div></div>	100%
Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)	<div></div>	79%
Infant and young Child feeding (IYCF)	<div></div>	38%
Micronutrient supplementation	<div></div>	17%
Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP)	<div></div>	13%

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

## Reported health workers in the health facilities:<sup>4</sup>



**97%** of health facilities were reported by KIs to have at least one nurse while 3% of the health facilities were reported to have at least one doctor at the time of data collection.

**38%** of the health facilities were reportedly damaged at the time of data collection. Seventy-three per cent (73%) of them were reportedly damaged because they were too old while another 36% were damaged by wind.

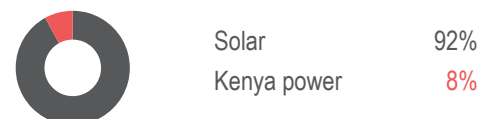
**73%** of health facilities had a source of water supply at the time of data collection.

### Proportion of health facilities' sources of water:<sup>4</sup>

Rain water harvesting	<div></div>	41%
Borehole	<div></div>	41%
Tap	<div></div>	27%
River/lake	<div></div>	27%

**87%** of health facilities reportedly had a source of lighting at the time of data collection.

### Proportion of health facilities' sources of power/lighting:<sup>4</sup>



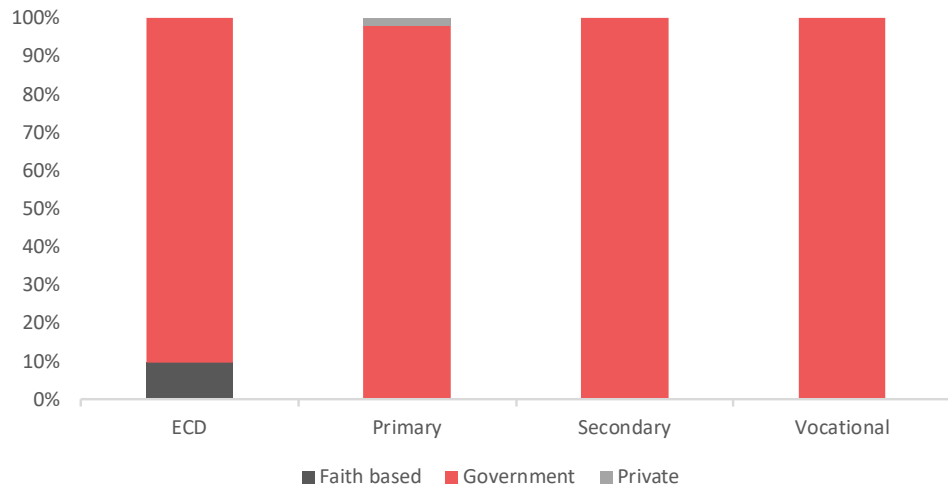
<sup>4</sup>Key informants could choose two answers

**Education facilities in Samburu North Sub County:**

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of education facilities
Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres	62	10	72
Primary school	50	1	51
Secondary school	14		14
Vocational training		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>138</b>

REACH initiative was able to get information about the number of students and teachers in 62% of the schools from KIs. The student-teacher ratio<sup>5</sup> in ECD was 64:1, 38:1 in primary schools and 20:1 in secondary schools.

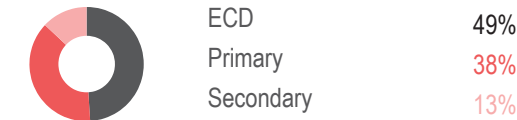
**Proportion of schools' management by education level:**



Most of the schools are managed by the GoK, 10% of the ECD centres are faith based institutions while 2% of the primary schools are private schools.

**28%** 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:**



**51%** of schools had a source of water supply at the time of data collection.

**Proportion of schools' sources of water:<sup>4</sup>**



**48%** of schools had a source of lighting at the time of data collection.

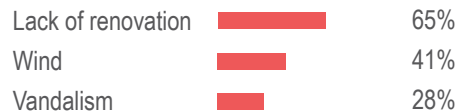
**Proportion of the schools' sources of lighting:<sup>4</sup>**



**67%** of schools had functional latrines at the time of data collection. KIs from 74% of these schools reported that these latrines were segregated by gender.

**57%** of the schools that were functional were reportedly damaged at the time of data collection. Eighty-five per cent (85%) of them were still being used while 10% were not being used because they required repair and 6% were totally destroyed.

**Top reported causes of damage to the schools that were damaged:<sup>4</sup>**



<sup>5</sup>The recommended student-teacher ration in Kenya is 40:1

## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Type of water sources	Functioning	Not functioning	# of water sources
Borehole	26	26	52
Dam/water pan	31	6	37
Protected well with pump	9	6	15
Protected well without pump	52	1	53
Rock catchment	4	1	5
Tank	16	18	34
Tap stand	2		2
Unprotected well	23	10	33
Water kiosk	2	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>236</b>

46% of the boreholes that were not functioning at the time of data collection, had a broken generator while 38% of them were incomplete and 31% had broken taps.

67% of the tanks that were not functional had a broken tap while 28% of the tanks were broken.

67% of the water kiosks that were not functional had a problem linked to the source of water bringing water to the kiosk while the other 33% had a broken tap.

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

64% 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:<sup>4</sup>

Water kiosk	<div></div>	100%
Protected well with pump	<div></div>	60%
Protected well without pump	<div></div>	33%
Borehole	<div></div>	31%
Unprotected well	<div></div>	26%
Tank	<div></div>	13%

The average price of a 20 liter jerrican of water reportedly was 10 Kenya shillings at the time of data collection.

There reportedly is a total of 4 main bridges that are constructed using steel and concrete.

## ECONOMIC

Type of markets	Functioning	Not functioning	# Markets
Livestock market		1	1
Main market	10		10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>

80% of the main markets are reportedly managed by the community while the other 20% are reportedly managed by the government. There were reportedly different kinds of food that are available in these main markets including cereals, cooking fats, rice, milk, sugar and vegetables among others.

Type of financial institution	Functioning	Not functioning	# Financial institutions
Mobile money agent	22		22
Banking agency	3	1	4
Savings And Credit Co-Operative (SACCO)	3		3
	28	1	29

Most of the financial institutions (22/29) were mobile money agents at the time of data collection.