



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.

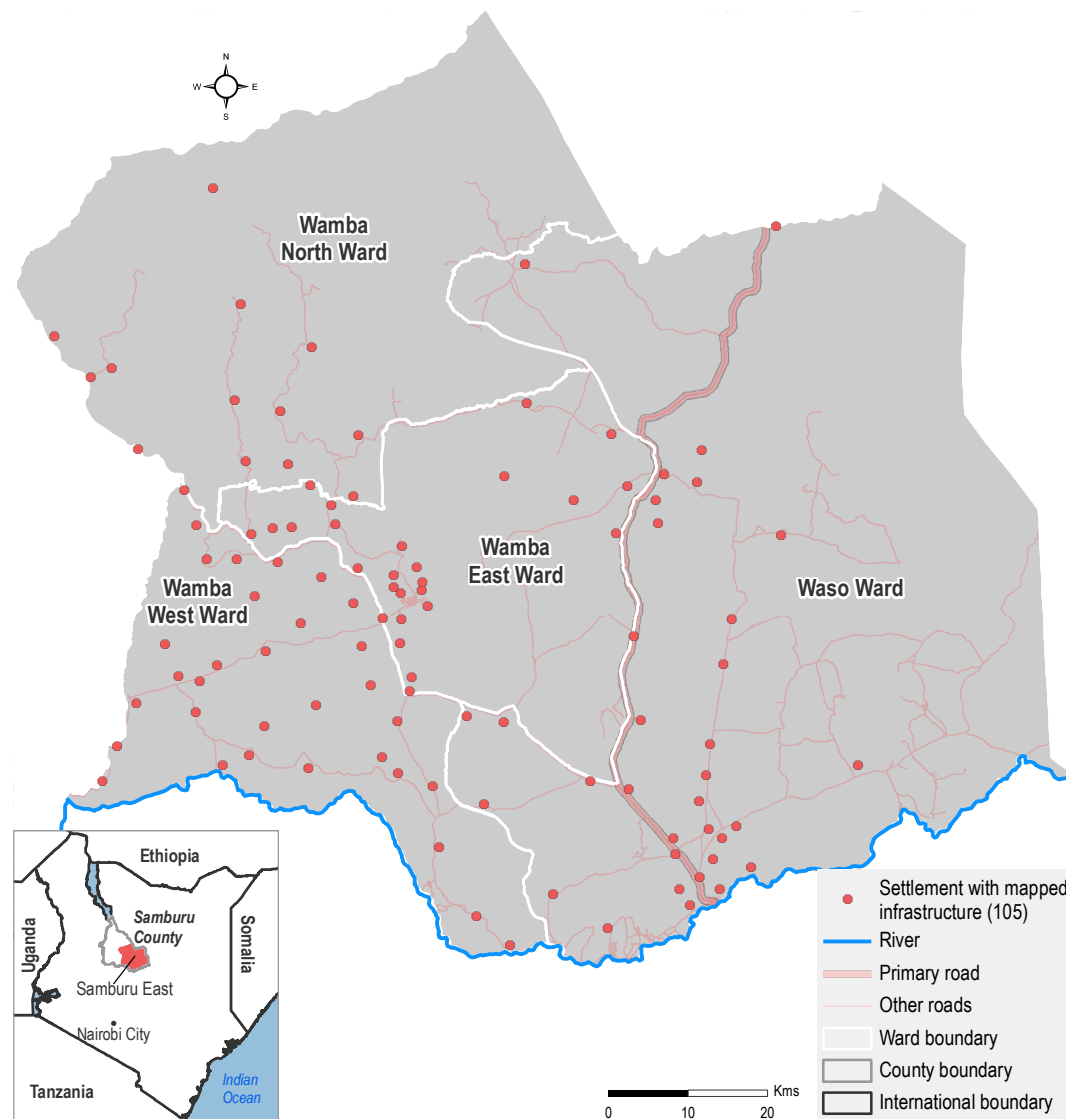
The severe lack of rain across Samburu County since August 2018 has led to a steep decline in access to water², alarming rates of food insecurity and heavy strain on livelihoods³. According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Samburu County is one of the most affected counties by drought 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 588 infrastructures in 105 settlements were mapped out in Samburu East Sub County: 167 education facilities, 32 health and nutrition facilities, 9 markets, 301 water points, 13 main bridges, 17 administrative offices and 50 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



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 key informant 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 East Sub County:

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of health facilities
Hospitals	2	1	3
Health centres	5	2	7
Medical clinics	4		4
Dispensaries	16	2	18
Total	27	5	32

72% of the health facilities are run by the Government of Kenya (GoK) while 22% are private health facilities and 6% are faith based health facilities.

100% of the functioning health facilities were reportedly offering out patient services while none of the health facilities was reportedly offering family planning, psychiatric, eye and dental care and laboratory services at the time of data collection.

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

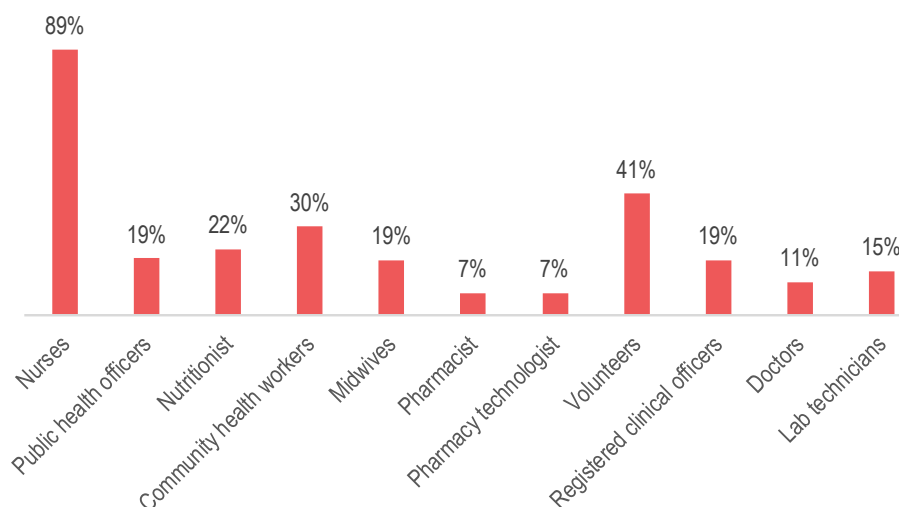
Outpatient	<div></div>	100%
Maternal	<div></div>	81%
Vaccination	<div></div>	81%
Nutrition	<div></div>	78%
Pharmacy	<div></div>	67%

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

Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTP)	<div></div>	86%
Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)	<div></div>	67%
Micronutrient supplementation	<div></div>	52%
Infant and young Child feeding (IYCF)	<div></div>	38%
Stabilization Center (SC)	<div></div>	24%

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

Reported health workers in the health facilities:⁴



89% of health facilities were reported by KIs to have at least one nurse while 11% of the health facilities were reported to have at least one doctor at the time of data collection.

56% of the health facilities were reportedly damaged at the time of data collection. Eighty per cent (80%) of them were reportedly damaged because they were too old while another 20% were damaged by wind.

75% 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	<div></div>	67%
Tap	<div></div>	33%
Borehole	<div></div>	25%

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

Solar	<div></div>	71%
Kenya power	<div></div>	25%
Generator	<div></div>	21%

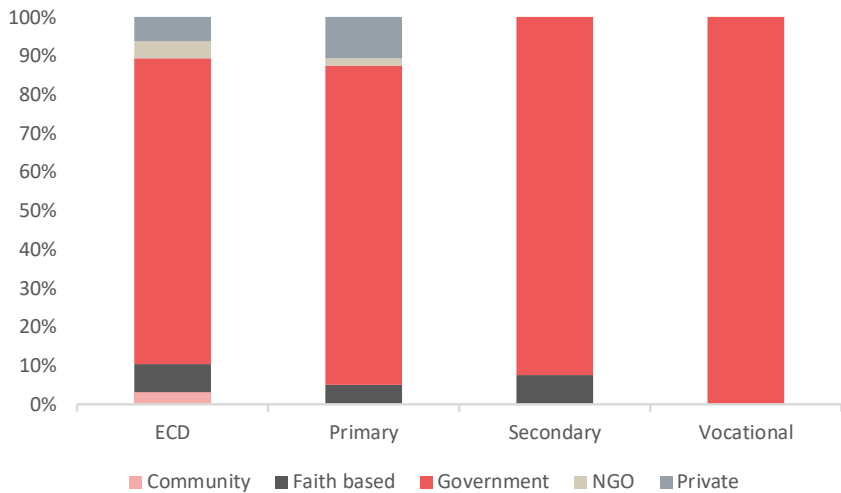
⁴Key informants could choose two answers

Education facilities in Samburu East Sub County:

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of education facilities
Early Childhood Development (ECD) centre	94	2	96
Primary school	57		57
Secondary school	11	2	13
Vocational training	1		1
Total	163	4	167

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 32:1, 34:1 in primary schools, 38:1 in secondary schools and 6:1 in vocational training institutions.

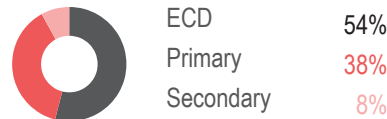
Proportion of schools' management by education level:



Most of the schools are run by the GoK and only 2% of the ECDs are managed by the community.

78% 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:



60% of schools had a source of water supply at the time of data collection.

Proportion of schools' sources of water:⁴



60% of schools had a source of lighting at the time of data collection.

Proportion of the schools' sources of lighting:⁴



78% of schools had functional latrines at the time of data collection. KIs from half 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. Ninety-nine per cent (99%) of them were still being used while the other one per cent (1%) were not being used.

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



⁵The 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	40	23	63
Dam/water pan	82	6	88
Protected well	42	29	71
Swamp	1		1
Tank	26	15	41
Tap stand	1	1	2
Unprotected well	1		1
Water kiosk	14	20	34
Total	207	94	301

39% of the boreholes that were not functioning at the time of data collection, were incomplete, had a broken generator, or broken taps.

65% of the water kiosks that were not functional had a broken tap while 20% of them were incomplete and 15 % of them had a broken generators.

68% of the boreholes reportedly had a storage tank at the time of data collection.

73% 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		57%
Tank		12%
Borehole		8%

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 main bridges that are constructed using steel and concrete.

ECONOMIC

Type of markets	Functioning	Not functioning	# Markets
Livestock market	1	1	2
Main market	7		7
Total	8	1	9

The livestock market and 86% of the main markets are reportedly managed by the government while 14% of the main markets are 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, camels and sheep were reported to be available by the KIs in the livestock market at the time of data collection.

Type of financial institution	Functioning	Not functioning	# Financial institutions
Mobile money agent	41	5	46
Banking agency	1		1
Savings And Credit Co-Operative (SACCO)	1		1
Bank	1		1
Post office	1		1
	45	5	50

Most of the financial institutions (46/50) were mobile money agents at the time of data collection.