

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.

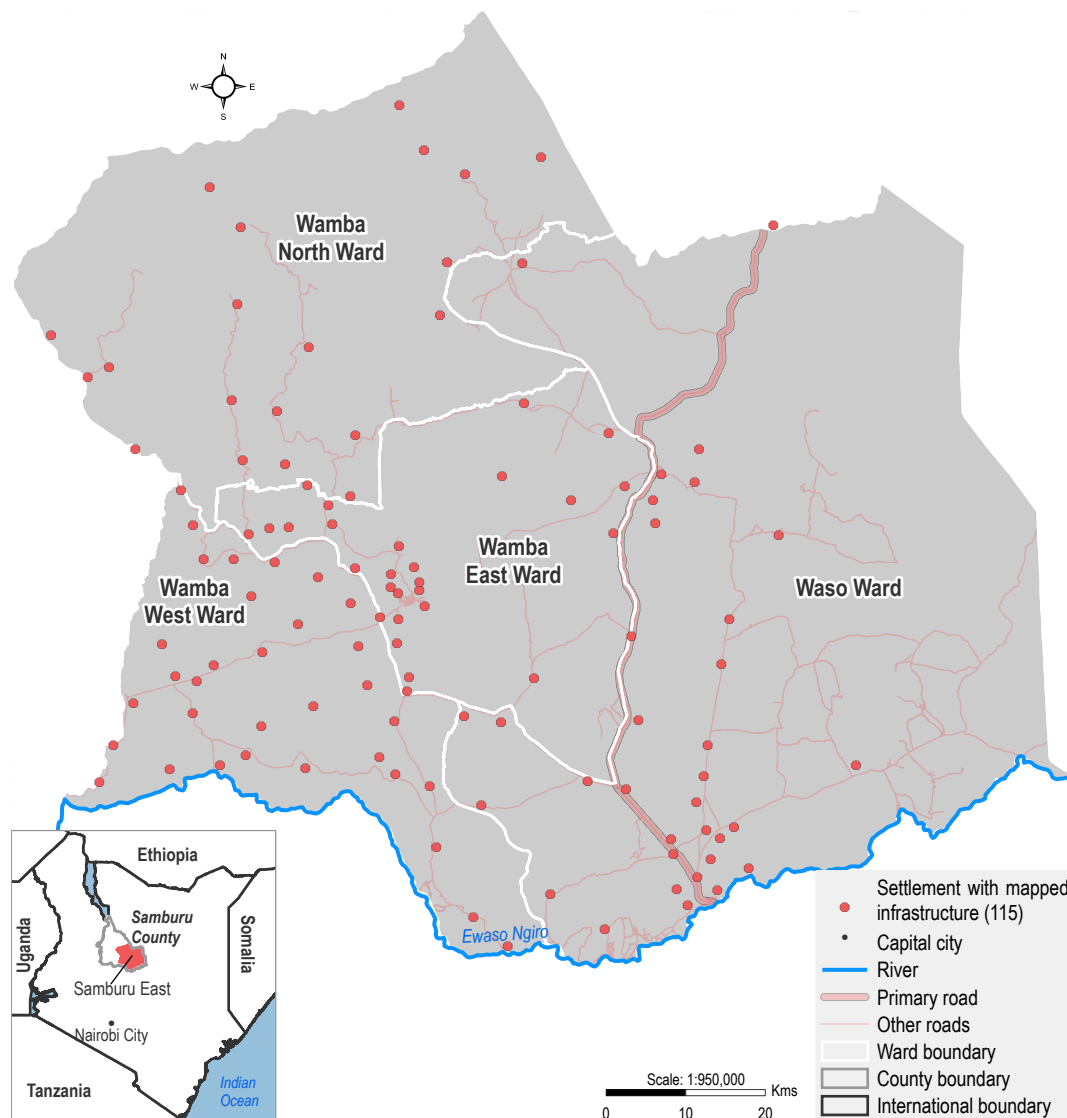
The severe lack of rain across Samburu County since August 2018 has led to a steep decline in access to water², alarming rates of food insecurity and heavy strain on livelihoods³. According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Samburu County is one of the most affected counties by drought 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, ACTED and local communities, the first round of data collection took place from 27 November to 21 December 2019 which was followed by another round of data collection that took place from 22 July to 2 August 2020. A total of 673 infrastructures in 115 settlements were mapped out in Samburu East Sub County: 192 education facilities, 35 health and nutrition facilities, 11 markets, 345 water points, 13 main bridges, 17 administrative offices and 60 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.

COVERAGE MAP



¹ Kenya vision 2030

² Twenty one per cent (21%) of the population in Samburu North, 25% in Samburu East and 46% in Samburu West have access to water. 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. 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	19	2	21
Total	30	5	35

74% of the health facilities are run by the Government of Kenya (GoK) while 20% 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 psychiatric and dental care at the time of data collection.

Top five reported services offered at the health facilities:⁴

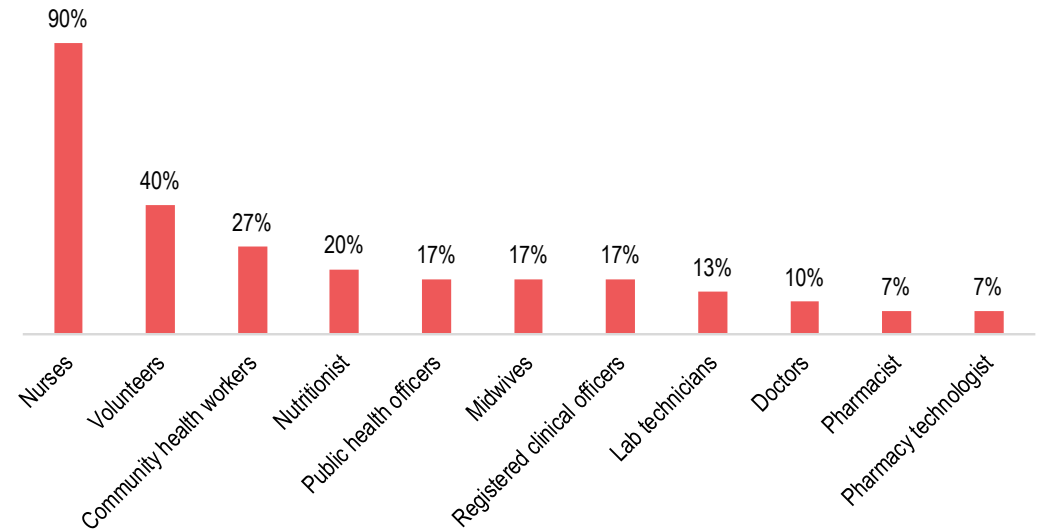
Outpatient		100%
Maternal		83%
Vaccination		83%
Nutrition		80%
HIV/AIDS services		77%

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

Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTP)		88%
Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)		71%
Micronutrient supplementation		50%
Infant and young Child feeding (IYCF)		38%
Stabilization Center (SC)		25%

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.

Types of health workers reported, by % of health facilities:⁴



90% of health facilities were reported by KIIs as having at least one nurse while 10% of the health facilities were reported as having at least one doctor at the time of data collection.

49% of the health facilities were reportedly damaged at the time of data collection. Seventy-one per cent (71%) of them were reportedly damaged because they were too old while another 24% were damaged as a result of vandalism.

74% of health facilities had a source of water supply at the time of data collection.

Most commonly reported sources of water at the health facilities:⁴

Rain water harvesting		69%
Tap		31%
Borehole		23%

77% of health facilities had a source of lighting at the time of data collection.

Most commonly reported sources of electricity/power at the health facilities:⁴

Solar		71%
Kenya power		25%
Generator		21%

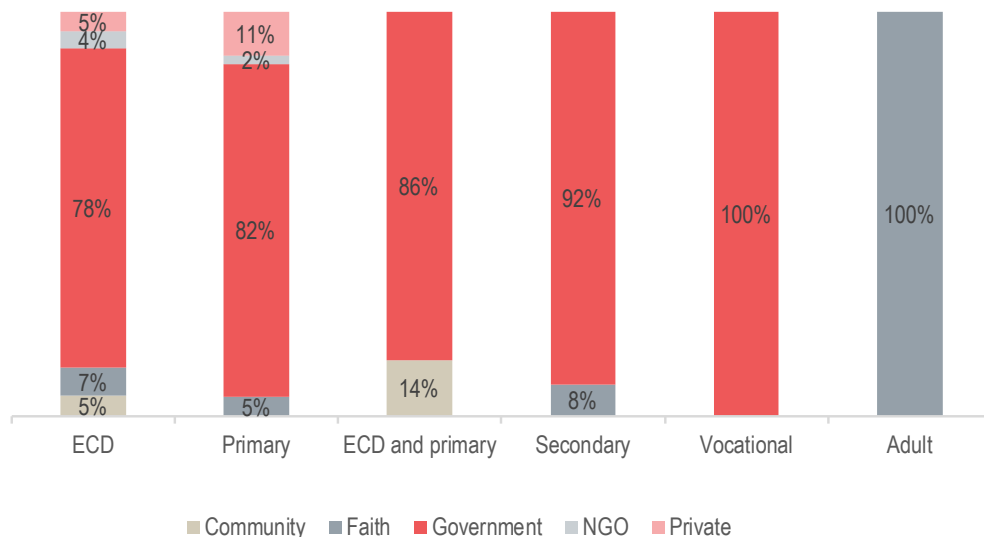
⁴Key informants could choose two answers

Education facilities in Samburu East Sub County:

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of education facilities
Early Childhood Development (ECD) centre	110	3	113
Primary school	57		57
ECD and Primary school	7		7
Secondary school	11	2	13
Vocational training	1		1
Adult education programme	1		1
Total	187	5	192

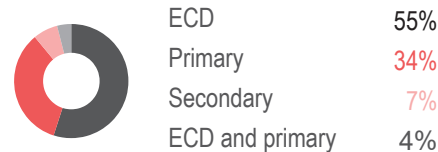
REACH initiative was able to get information about the number of students and teachers in 51% of the schools from KIs. The student-teacher ratio⁵ in ECD centers was 32:1, 34:1 in primary schools, 38:1 in secondary schools and 6:1 in vocational training institutions. Most of the schools were reportedly run by the GoK.

Proportion of schools by reported management and education level:



76% 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:



56% of schools had a source of water supply at the time of data collection.

Most commonly reported sources of water at the schools:⁴



59% of schools had a source of lighting at the time of data collection.

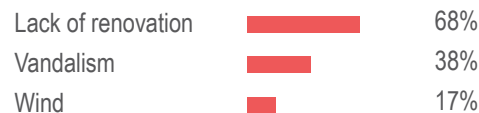
Most commonly reported sources of electricity/power at the schools:⁴



75% of schools had functional latrines at the time of data collection. KIs from almost half (49%) of these schools reported that these latrines were segregated by gender.

55% 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.

Most commonly 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	49	29	78
Dam/water pan	94	8	102
Protected well with pump	46	29	75
Protected well without pump		1	1
Swamp	1		1
Tank	29	16	45
Tap stand	1	2	3
Unprotected well	1		1
Water kiosk	16	20	36
Rock catchment	3		3
Total	240	105	345

70% of the protected wells that were not functional had a broken generator.

44% of the boreholes that were not functioning at the time of data collection, were incomplete, 32% had a broken generator, and 23% had broken taps.

48% of the water kiosks that were not functional had a broken tap while 18% of them were incomplete.

50% 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 reportedly has to be paid for:⁴

Water kiosk		50%
Tank		10%
Borehole		6%

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. All the bridges are functional.

TRADE AND MARKET

Type of markets	Functioning	Not functioning	# of markets
Livestock market	1	1	2
Main market	9		9
Total	10	1	11

The livestock markets and 67% of the main markets are reportedly managed by the government while 33% 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	# of financial institutions
Mobile money agent	48	7	55
Banking agency	1		1
Savings And Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	2		2
Bank	1		1
Post office	1		1
Total	53	7	60

Most of the financial institutions (55/60) were mobile money agents at the time of data collection.

ADMINISTRATION

Type of administration office	Functioning	Not functioning	# of administrative offices
Chiefs office	4		4
County office	3		3
Government offices	1		1
Police post	3	1	4
Police station	5		5
Total	16	1	17