

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.

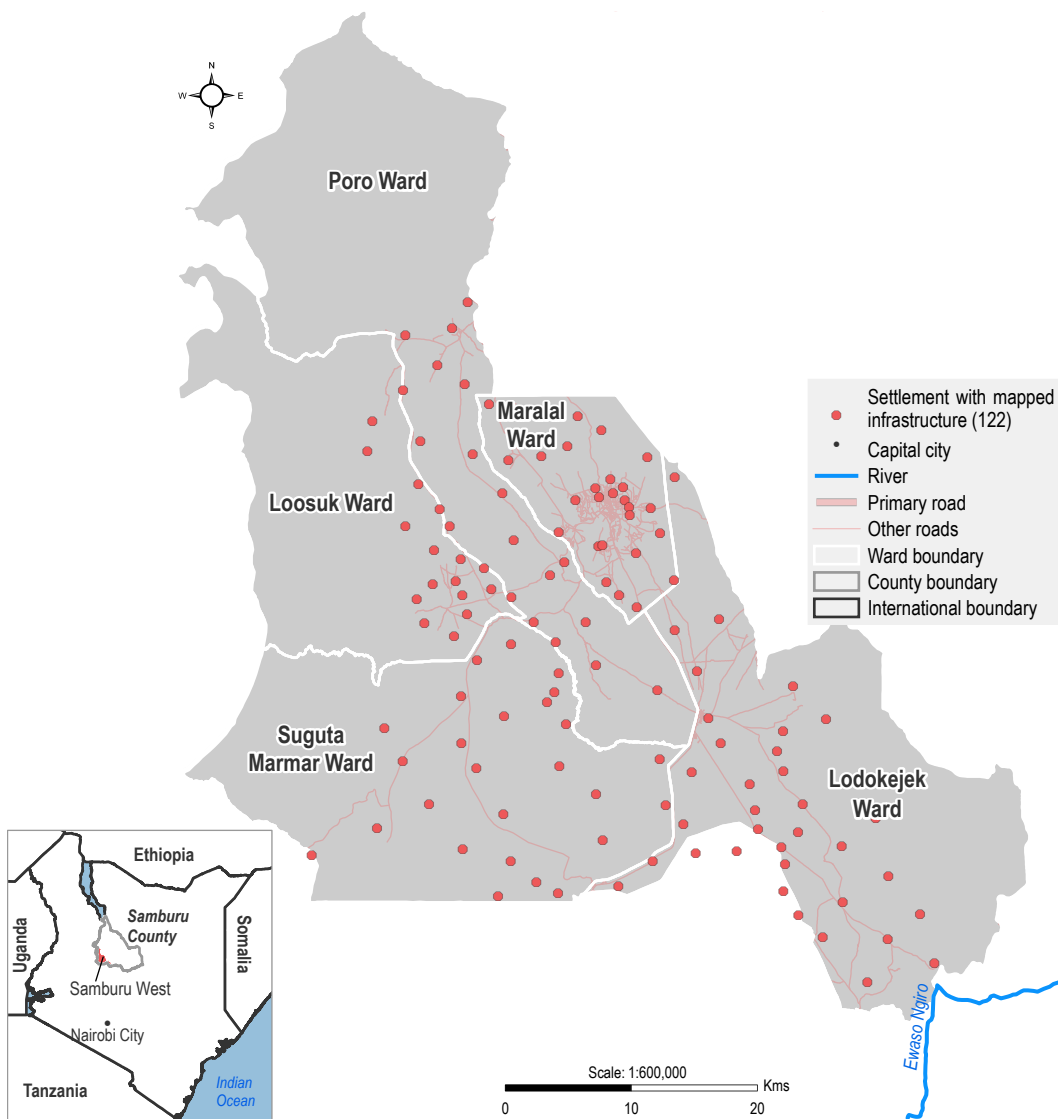
The severe lack of rain across Samburu County since August 2018 has led to a steep decline in access to water², alarming rates of food insecurity and heavy strain on livelihoods³. According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Samburu County is one of the most affected counties by drought 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 which was followed by another round of data collection that took place from 22 July to 2 August 2020. A total of 1,221 infrastructures in 122 settlements were mapped out in Samburu West Sub County: 306 education facilities, 53 health and nutrition facilities, 13 markets, 455 water points, 27 main bridges, 83 administrative offices, 10 warehouses and 274 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.

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 West Sub County:

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of health facilities
Hospitals	1		1
Health centres	5		5
Medical clinics	19		19
Dispensaries	20	3	23
Pharmacy	5		5
Total	50	3	53

47% of the health facilities are private health facilities while 43% are run by the Government of Kenya (GoK) and 10% are faith based health facilities.

A high proportion (90%) of the functioning health facilities were reportedly offering out patient services while none of them was offering eye services at the time of data collection.

Top five reported services offered at the health facilities:⁴

Outpatient		90%
Maternal		62%
Vaccination		56%
Pediatric		50%
Nutrition		44%

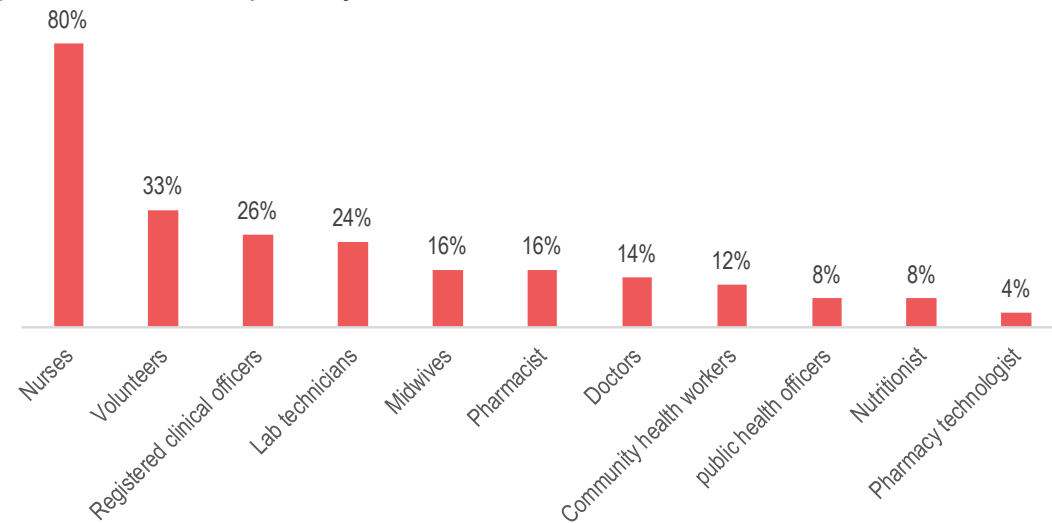
Top five reported nutrition services offered at health facilities that offered nutrition services at the time of data collection :⁴

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

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



80% of health facilities were reported by KIs as having at least one nurse while 14% of the health facilities were reported as having at least one doctor at the time of data collection.

6% of the health facilities were reportedly damaged at the time of data collection. Sixty-seven percent of these facilities were damaged as a result of vandalism.

89% 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		45%
Tap		43%
Borehole		26%

83% of health facilities reportedly had a source of lighting at the time of data collection.

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

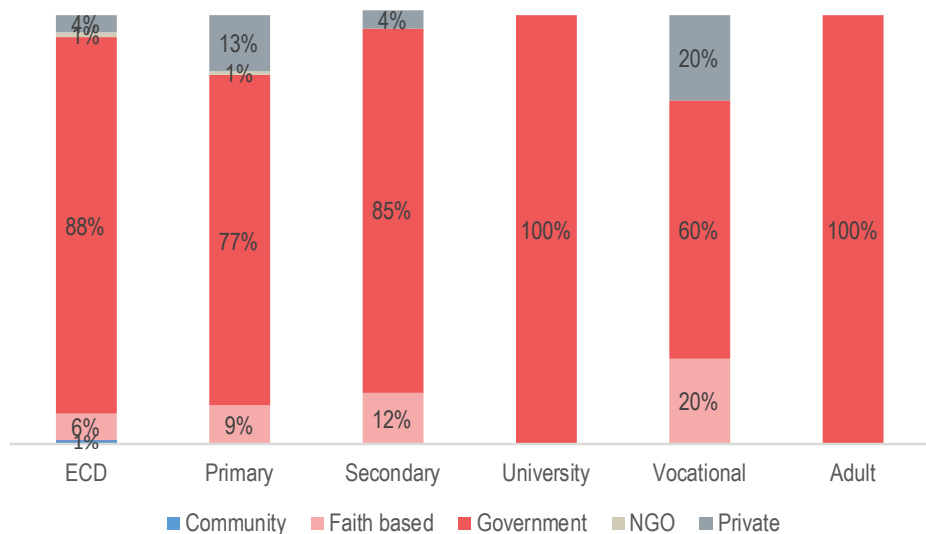
Kenya power		73%
Solar		32%
Generator		17%

Education facilities in Samburu West Sub County:

Type	Functioning	Not functioning	# of education facilities
Early childhood Development (ECD) centre	174	8	182
Primary school	90	1	91
Secondary school	26		26
Vocational training	3	2	5
Adult education centre	1		1
University		1	1
Total	294	12	306

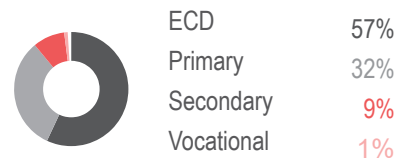
REACH initiative was able to get information about the number of students and teachers in 74% of the schools from KIs. The student-teacher ratio⁵ in ECD centers was 61:1, 40:1 in primary schools, 21:1 in secondary schools and 7:1 in vocational training institutions. Most of the schools were reportedly run by the GoK.

Proportion of schools by reported management and education level:



91% 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:



64% of schools had a source of water supply at the time of data collection.

Most commonly reported sources of water at the schools:⁴



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

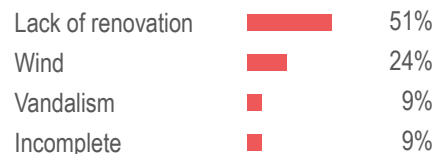
Most commonly reported sources of electricity/power at the schools:⁴



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.

18% 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.

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	61	72	133
Dam/water pan	64	5	69
Protected well with pump	8	18	26
Protected well without pump	2		2
Tank	35	49	84
Tap stand	7	3	10
Unprotected well	32		32
Water kiosk	33	64	97
Lake	1		1
Spring	1		1
Total	244	211	455

49% of the boreholes that were not functioning at the time of data collection were incomplete while 25% had a broken generator and 15% had broken taps.

42% of the water kiosks that were not functional had a broken tap while 19% of them had a problem linked to the source of water bringing water to the kiosk and another 19% were incomplete.

47% of the water tanks that were not functional at the time of data collection had broken taps.

57% of the functioning boreholes reportedly had a storage tank at the time of data collection.

82% 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		55%
Tap stand		29%
Borehole		26%
Tank		26%
Dam/Water pan		2%

The average price of a 20 liter jerrican of water reportedly was 6 Kenya shillings at the time of data collection.

There reportedly is a total of 21 functional bridges of which 18 are constructed using steel and concrete while 3 are constructed using concrete only.

ECONOMIC

Type of markets	Functioning	Not functioning	# of markets
Livestock market	2		2
Main market	9	2	11
Total	11	2	13

All the livestock markets and 45% of the main markets are reportedly managed by the government while 55% 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	233	2	235
Financial groups	1		1
Banking agency	26		26
Savings And Credit Cooperative (SACCO)	5		5
Bank	6		6
Post office	1		1
Total	272	2	274

Most of the financial institutions (235/274) reportedly were mobile money agents at the time of data collection.

ADMINISTRATION

Type of administration office	Functioning	Not functioning	# of administrative offices
Chiefs office	6		6
Community assets	13	3	16
County office	26		26
Government offices	15	1	16
Non-governmental organizations offices	10		10
Police post	4		4
Police station	5		5
Total	79	4	83