**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
AND NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

2025-2030

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National Disaster Risk Management Strategy – 2025-2030

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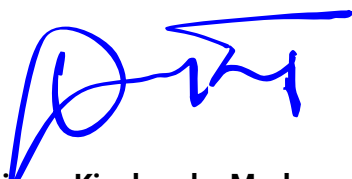Mail: info@ndoc.go.ke

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FOREWORD

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) assigns disaster management functions to both the National and County Governments. Kenya Vision 2030, which outlines the country's development priorities by the year 2030, identifies risk reduction as a key government priority. However, Kenya's response to disaster risks has historically been predominantly reactive and short-term, due to deficiencies in legal and institutional frameworks, insufficient investment in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and prolonged reliance on the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy (2006–2016) aligned with the Hyogo Framework.

The 2025–2030 strategy, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015–2030, emphasizes the need to establish, streamline, finance, and strengthen Disaster Risk Management (DRM) institutions, coordination frameworks, partnerships, and regulations in Kenya. The strategy acknowledges the roles played by both levels of government in DRM. A comprehensive national DRM strategy will ensure that interventions are appropriately planned, budgeted for, monitored, and evaluated across all phases of the DRM continuum. The overall objective of the national DRM Strategy is to effectively implement risk reduction actions within the DRM framework and, most importantly, to integrate DRM into planning and practice. This will reduce the exposure and vulnerability of communities to hazards while enhancing their capacity to withstand the effects of those hazards.

In support of this overall objective, the National DRM Strategy identifies five priority areas: the establishment of an institutional and legal framework for DRM; the enhancement of DRM capacities within institutions; disaster information management; strengthening resilience at national, county, and local levels to the impacts of disasters and climate change; and mainstreaming disaster risk management into sustainable development policies, strategies, and plans at all levels and across all sectors. The implementation of the DRM Strategy will ensure that development programs within the country do not inadvertently reverse the gains made in disaster risk reduction, thereby strengthening and sustaining the resilience of vulnerable communities to hazards. This approach marks a critical shift from short-term relief responses toward sustainable development, continual risk reduction, and enhanced preparedness.

In conclusion, the Ministry of Interior and National Administration is committed to coordinating the implementation of the DRM Strategy, with the goal of achieving excellence in disaster risk management. This effort aims to significantly reduce disaster risk and minimize losses in lives, livelihoods, and property across all sectors and communities in Kenya.

Hon. Onesimus Kipchumba Murkomen EGH
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Interior and National Administration

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Government of Kenya recognizes that disaster management is everyone's responsibility. Accordingly, the National DRM Strategy 2025–2030 has been developed through a consultative process involving a cross-section of DRM stakeholders at all levels. Inputs, feedback, and comments from experts across various organizations and partners have ensured that the DRM Strategy aligns with the Constitution of Kenya (2010).

This Strategy provides a guiding framework for delivering the country's DRM aspirations and envisions excellence in disaster risk management through the establishment of an enabling policy, legal, institutional, planning, and financing framework. It is informed by the views of the National Platform on DRR and the Kenyan communities, ensuring that the interests of all stakeholders are represented.

I wish to acknowledge our partners for their involvement, technical inputs, and guidance throughout the development and review of this document. Their valuable contributions have provided a solid foundation for the National DRM Strategy, which will serve as a basis for building the necessary institutional capacity to reduce disaster risks and minimize losses in human, animal, economic, environmental, and social assets in Kenya.

I also extend my appreciation to the members of the National Platform for DRR, comprising representatives from various Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies; the Council of Governors; Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST); the Kenya Red Cross Society; the British Council; UNDRR; UNICEF; UNDP; IOM; WFP; UNFPA; World Vision Kenya; The World Bank, Mount Kenya University, ICPAC-IGAD, K4R, and Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) for their commitment and excellent work coordinated by the National Disaster Operation Centre. Their contribution has provided a strong foundation for the National DRM Strategy, which lays the groundwork for enhancing institutional capacity to mitigate disaster risks. Ultimately, this will aid in minimizing the loss of lives and livelihoods, supporting the achievement of sustainable development.

Dr. Raymond Omollo, PhD, CBS
Principal Secretary
Internal Security and National Administration

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Disasters, if not effectively managed, result in loss of lives and often reverse the gains of economic development by destroying fixed assets and physical capital, interrupting production and trade, and diverting or depleting both savings and private and public investments. In Kenya, disasters disrupt livelihoods annually, affecting many citizens. This strategy provides a guiding framework for realizing the country's Disaster Risk Management (DRM) aspirations. It envisions excellence in DRM through the establishment of an enabling policy, legal, institutional, planning, and financing framework.

The overall objective of the National DRM Strategy is to effectively implement risk reduction actions within the DRM framework and, most importantly, to integrate DRM into planning and practice, reduce communities' exposure and vulnerability to hazards, and strengthen the capacity of affected communities to withstand the effects of those hazards.

The strategy comprises seven chapters. **Chapter One** provides an overview of the Kenya National DRM Strategy and the context in which it was developed, taking into account national, regional, sub-regional, and international frameworks, with the Constitution of Kenya (2010) as the supreme reference. It also presents the rationale for the strategy, its purpose, and the hazard and disaster risk profile of Kenya. **Chapter Two** gives an overview of Disaster Risk Governance in Kenya. It outlines the key components shaping the country's approach to managing disaster risks, including the policy, legal, and institutional frameworks. These frameworks are crucial for establishing a coordinated and effective DRM system, ensuring alignment of all stakeholders—from national to local levels—in reducing risks and responding to emergencies. The chapter also explores the relationship between the Strategy and the current DRM framework. **Chapter Three** offers a comprehensive analysis of the current DRM landscape in Kenya, highlighting the roles of various stakeholders. It presents a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) to assess the effectiveness of ongoing DRM efforts. **Chapter Four** outlines the guiding principles, strategic objectives, pillars for action, and anticipatory action for DRM. **Chapter Five** addresses data and knowledge management, with a focus on data collection, processing, sharing, and information exchange. It also emphasizes the importance of sectoral linkages for effective DRM. **Chapter Six** discusses the implementation of the DRM strategy. It covers governance and implementation mechanisms, financial resources, budgeting, reserve funds, contingent financing, program-based risk transfer, and other funding sources. Additionally, it addresses media and communication, early warning systems, behavior change communication, information sharing and coordination, community engagement, risk communication, awareness creation, advocacy, whole-of-society engagement, international cooperation, and global partnerships. **Chapter Seven** focuses on monitoring, evaluation, and learning to ensure sustainability, transparency, accountability, and professionalism at all levels. It includes reporting mechanisms and performance indicators for tracking the strategy's progress.

The process of formulating this strategy has been extensive, participatory, and consultative, involving a diverse range of stakeholders through literature reviews, and both physical and virtual meetings. The strategy is designed to cover a five-year period (2025–2030), with provisions for a mid-term review. It calls for the strengthening of institutional DRM structures and the establishment of a comprehensive legal framework to address ongoing and emerging challenges. The strategy makes a clarion call for whole-of-society involvement and active partnership engagement.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Anticipatory Action
AAs	Anticipatory Actions
ARSDRR	Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BETA	Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda
Cat DDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CDRMC	County Disaster Risk Management Committee
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoG	Council of Governors
CS	Cabinet Secretary
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMF	Disaster Risk Management Framework
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRS	Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy
EAC	East African Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
GoK	Government of Kenya
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGOs	Inter-Governmental Organizations
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KRCS	Kenya Red Cross Society

LMOs	Living Modified Organisms
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MMUST	Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
MOALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MOINA	Ministry of Interior and National Administration
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDMU	National Disaster Management Unit
NDOC	National Disaster Operations Centre
NDRMP	National Disaster Risk Management Policy
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSC	National Security Council
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PoA	Programme of Action
PS	Principal Secretary
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RICs	Regional Implementation Centers
SAGAs	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
NT	The National Treasury
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisation

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Anticipatory action

A short-term disaster risk management approach where targeted interventions are implemented before the full impacts of a hazard unfold. These actions aim to reduce or prevent harm to vulnerable communities at risk, and require pre-arranged funding and planning.

Anticipatory actions

A set of predefined interventions triggered by forecast-based thresholds and comprehensive risk analysis. These actions are taken in advance of a predicted hazard to prevent or mitigate its potential negative impacts on at-risk populations.

Build back better

The use of the recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase resilience in nations and communities. This is achieved through the integration of disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure, societal systems, and the revitalization of livelihoods, economies, and the environment.

Climate change

Refers to a change in the climate system caused by significant increases in the concentration of greenhouse gases due to human activities. This change is in addition to the natural climate variations that have been observed over considerable periods.

Contingency planning

A management process that analyzes disaster risks and establishes pre-arranged measures to ensure timely, effective, and appropriate responses.

Critical infrastructure

The physical structures, facilities, networks, and assets that provide essential services for the social and economic functioning of a community or society.

Disaster

A serious disruption in the functioning of a community or society, occurring at any scale, due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability, and capacity. This leads to one or more of the following: human, animal, material, economic, and environmental losses and impacts.

Disaster loss database

A set of systematically collected records about disaster occurrences, damages, losses, and impacts, in compliance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 monitoring minimum requirements.

Disaster damage

Disaster damage occurs during and immediately after a disaster. It is typically measured in physical units (e.g., square meters of housing, kilometers of roads, etc.) and refers to the total or partial destruction of physical assets, disruption of basic services, and damage to sources of livelihood in the affected area.

Disaster impact

Disaster impact refers to the total effect of a hazardous event or disaster, encompassing both negative (e.g., economic losses) and positive effects (e.g., economic gains). This includes economic, human, and environmental impacts, and may involve death, injuries, disease, and other negative effects on human physical, mental, and social well-being.

Disaster management

The organization, planning, and implementation of measures for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters.

Disaster risk

The potential loss of life, injury, or damage to assets that could affect a system, society, or community within a specific period. It is determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity.

Disaster risk assessment

A qualitative or quantitative process used to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability. This assessment helps identify risks that could harm people, property, services, livelihoods, and the environment on which they depend.

Disaster risk governance

The system of institutions, mechanisms, policies, legal frameworks, and other arrangements that guide, coordinate, and oversee disaster risk reduction and related policy areas.

Disaster risk information

Comprehensive data on all dimensions of disaster risk, including hazards, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity, as they relate to individuals, communities, organizations, countries, and their assets.

Disaster risk management

The application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new risks, reduce existing risks, and manage residual risks. This contributes to strengthening resilience and reducing disaster losses.

Disaster risk reduction

Disaster risk reduction aims to prevent new disaster risks, reduce existing risks, and manage residual risks. These efforts contribute to strengthening resilience and, ultimately, to achieving sustainable development.

Disaster Risk Financing System

A set of institutions, relationships, and operational procedures designed to arrange financing in advance to support disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and reconstruction, covering the future costs associated with these activities.

Early warning system

An integrated system that combines hazard monitoring, forecasting, disaster risk assessment, communication, and preparedness activities. It enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses, and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks before hazardous events occur.

Emergency

The term "emergency" is sometimes used interchangeably with "disaster," particularly in the context of biological, technological, or health hazards. However, an emergency can also refer to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of a community's or society's functioning.

Exposure

The situation where people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities, and other tangible human assets are located in hazard-prone areas.

Hazard

A process, phenomenon, or human activity that has the potential to cause loss of life, injury, health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation.

Mitigation

The process of lessening or minimizing the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.

National platform for disaster risk reduction

A generic term for national mechanisms that coordinate and provide policy guidance on disaster risk reduction. These platforms are multisectoral and interdisciplinary, involving public, private, and civil society participation from all concerned entities within a country.

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities, and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent, or ongoing disasters.

Prevention

Activities and measures taken to avoid both existing and new disaster risks.

Reconstruction

The medium- and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructure, services, housing, facilities, and livelihoods necessary for the full functioning of a community or society affected by a disaster.

This process aligns with the principles of sustainable development and "build back better," aiming to avoid or reduce future disaster risks.

Recovery

The process of restoring or improving livelihoods, health, and economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets, systems, and activities of a disaster-affected community or society. Recovery aligns with the principles of sustainable development and "build back better," aiming to avoid or reduce future disaster risks.

Rehabilitation

The restoration of basic services and facilities necessary for the functioning of a community or society affected by a disaster.

Residual risk

The disaster risk that remains unmanaged, even when effective disaster risk reduction measures are in place. Emergency response and recovery capacities must be maintained to address this remaining risk.

Resilience

The ability of a system, community, or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner. This includes preserving and restoring essential structures and functions through effective risk management.

Response

Actions taken before, during, or immediately after a disaster to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety, and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected populations.

Retrofitting

The reinforcement or upgrading of existing structures to make them more resistant and resilient to the damaging effects of hazards.

Structural and non-structural measures

Structural measures refer to any physical construction designed to reduce or avoid the possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques and technology to enhance hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems.

Non-structural measures involve actions that do not require physical construction, instead using knowledge, practices, or agreements to reduce disaster risks and impacts. These include policies and laws, public awareness raising, training, and education.

Underlying disaster risk drivers

Processes or conditions, often related to development that influence disaster risk by increasing exposure and vulnerability or reducing capacity.

Vulnerability

The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes that increase the susceptibility of individuals, communities, assets, or systems to the impacts of hazards.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Kenya National DRM Strategy (2025 - 2030)

Kenya is frequently vulnerable to the impacts of various disasters, which have been further exacerbated by climate change, weather variability, and asset exposure, increased populations in disaster-prone areas, unplanned urban settlements, and environmental degradation, among other factors.

The effects of these disasters have shaped the development of this Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategy, which also builds on lessons learned from the implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy (2006-2016). However, the DRR strategy was not reviewed due to inadequate resources. This new strategy serves as a roadmap for creating a common understanding of prevailing disaster risks, evaluating the current DRM system and its capacities, and achieving disaster risk reduction goals and targets through national multi-stakeholder consultations.

1.2. The Context of Strategy Planning

This Strategy Plan has been developed with consideration of the following national, regional, and international frameworks: the Constitution of Kenya 2010; Medium Term Plans III and IV of Kenya Vision 2030; the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA); the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy (2006-2016); the National Policy on Disaster Risk Management (2017); African Union Agenda 2063; the IGAD Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (2019-2030); the EAC Agenda/Vision 2050; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; the Paris Agreement; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and the Sustainable Development Goals.

1.3. Rationale

Kenya has faced disasters that have significantly impacted its socio-economic and environmental well-being, making disaster risk reduction a critical national priority. To effectively address this, disaster risk reduction must be strategically planned and executed. This strategy will provide a comprehensive framework to guide disaster risk management efforts across the country.

A well-rounded Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategy will ensure that appropriate interventions are properly planned, budgeted, monitored, and evaluated at each stage of the DRM continuum (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery). This approach will protect lives and livelihoods, sustain development gains, and strengthen the country's resilience.

1.4. Hazards and Disaster Risks Profile of Kenya

Kenya is exposed to a wide range of natural and human-induced hazards, including droughts, floods, landslides, disease outbreaks, fires, and technological accidents. These hazards have varying impacts across different regions, depending on geographical, environmental, and socio-economic factors.

To better understand and manage disaster risks, it is important to detail the country's vulnerabilities and levels of exposure. Vulnerabilities stem from factors such as poverty, unplanned urbanization, environmental degradation, and limited access to basic services. Exposure is influenced by the location of populations, critical infrastructure, and economic assets in hazard-prone areas.

Developing a comprehensive risk profile requires reliable and up-to-date data, which can be sourced from relevant ministries, agencies,

and institutions such as the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), and sector-specific bodies. The integration of this data into disaster risk management planning will ensure more targeted interventions and better resource allocation for building resilience.

1.4.1. Hazards Risks in Kenya

Natural and human-induced hazards often result in disasters that are distinct in terms of:

a. **Complexity:** This refers to factors such as the frequency of occurrences, geographical extent, timing (specific dates and duration), severity of impacts, and the interconnectedness or synergy of multiple events.

b. **Influence of Climate Change:** Climate change has intensified disasters by increasing their complexity, frequency, and intensity. It has also weakened cultural coping mechanisms, reducing communities' ability to adapt and thereby increasing vulnerability.

c. **Policies and Strategies:** The management of disasters is guided by policies and strategies that emphasize anticipatory actions, early warning and early action systems for all, and consideration of cultural influences. These efforts are aligned with national development priorities such as the Medium Term Plan IV (MTP IV) of Kenya Vision 2030.

1.4.2. Types of Hazards

The main hazards in Kenya include the following:

a. **Hydro-meteorological hazards**

These are hazards of atmospheric, hydrological, or oceanographic origin. Examples include floods (including flash floods), droughts, heatwaves and cold spells, coastal storm surges, and tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes). Hydro-meteorological conditions can also contribute to other hazards such as landslides, wildfires, locust plagues, epidemics, and the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic materials.

b. **Environmental hazards**

These hazards may include natural and biological hazards and are often driven by environmental degradation or pollution of air, water, and soil. Examples include soil degradation, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity, salinization, and sea-level rise. Many of these are considered drivers of hazard and risk rather than hazards themselves.

c. **Biological hazards**

These are of organic origin or transmitted by biological vectors, including pathogenic microorganisms, toxins, and bioactive substances. Examples include pests, disease outbreaks, pandemics, invasive species, GMOs/LMOs, bacteria, viruses, parasites, venomous wildlife and insects, poisonous plants, and disease-carrying mosquitoes.

d. **Geological or geophysical hazards**

These originate from internal earth processes. Examples include earthquakes, tremors, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses, and debris or mudflows. Hydro-meteorological factors often contribute to these processes. Although tsunamis are triggered by undersea geological events, they become oceanic processes manifested as coastal water-related hazards.
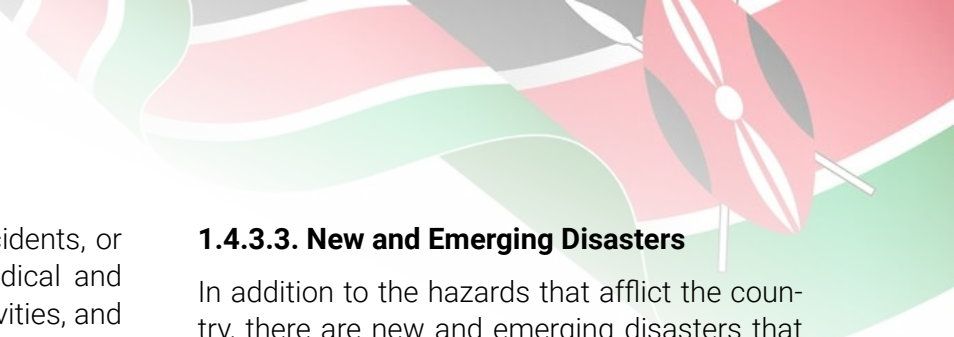
e. **Technological hazards**

These arise from technological or industrial conditions, dangerous procedures, infrastructure failures, or specific human activities. Examples include cybersecurity threats, industrial pollution, toxic waste, dam failures, transport accidents, factory explosions, fires, chemical spills, e-waste, and GMOs/LMOs. Technological hazards may also result from the secondary impacts of natural hazard events.

f. **Radiation hazards**

Radiation hazards involve contamination by radioactive isotopes, typically resulting

from unsafe storage, nuclear accidents, or exposure through industries, medical and research institutions, military activities, and food supplies. Radiological hazards are often fatal to those exposed.

g. Social hazards and emerging issues

These include civil disorder/unrest, migration, corruption, poor urban planning, uncontrolled informal settlements, non-compliance with traffic rules, over-enrolment in schools, and non-compliance with building codes and standards.

These hazards are broadly categorized as either natural or man-made, with further distinctions based on their specific origin and nature.

1.4.3. Disaster Risk Profile

Kenya is vulnerable to disasters as a result of both natural hazards and anthropogenic factors.

1.4.3.1. Natural Hazards

Natural hazards such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, tropical cyclones, wildfires, and tsunamis arise from geological or meteorological phenomena. These events cause widespread devastation to infrastructure, livelihoods, and ecosystems.

1.4.3.2. Anthropogenic Disasters

Anthropogenic disasters result from human activities, including land degradation, deforestation of catchment areas, poor agricultural practices, inappropriate land-use systems, industrial accidents, oil spills, urban fires, transportation mishaps, nuclear incidents, hazardous waste incidents, and changing living conditions. These disasters contribute significantly to increased disaster risk, environmental pollution, health hazards, and socio-economic disruptions.

1.4.3.3. New and Emerging Disasters

In addition to the hazards that afflict the country, there are new and emerging disasters that require further research. Some of these include: rise in the levels of inland lakes leading to the displacement of large populations; tectonic movements and fissures in the Rift Valley region resulting in damage to infrastructure such as roads, farmland, schools, health centers, and human dwellings; emerging human and animal diseases.

Communities worldwide, particularly in Kenya, are becoming increasingly connected through advanced communication methods, including terrestrial, marine, and air transportation, as well as internet communication technologies. This enhanced connectivity has several implications:

a) Increased mobility, leading to a greater number of people potentially being affected by disasters;

b) Quicker receipt of information by communities globally due to the internet, enabling faster reactions to new information;

c) Greater vulnerability to internet-based hazards such as viruses, malware, cybersecurity threats, and artificial intelligence-related risks; and

d) Faster spread of diseases.

CHAPTER TWO: DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE IN KENYA

2.1 Policy Framework

The global framework for disaster risk reduction is represented by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), which was adopted on 18th March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, by delegations from around the world. This framework is a successor to the Hyogo Framework for Disaster Reduction 2005-2015, which aimed to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters. The SFDRR has seven targets as follows:

a. **Target A** – Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortalities between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015;

b. **Target B** – Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015;

c. **Target C** – Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;

d. **Target D** – Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;

e. **Target E** – Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;

f. **Target F** – Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030; and

g. **Target G** – Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

In addition to climate-related risks, the Sendai Framework also emphasizes the importance of addressing environmental degradation as a critical factor influencing disaster risk. Environmental hazards such as deforestation, loss of biodiversity, land degradation, and pollution are recognized as key drivers that exacerbate vulnerabilities and disaster impacts. Thus, disaster risk reduction strategies must integrate both climate resilience and environmental protection measures to ensure a holistic approach to sustainable development and risk management.

The SFDRR serves as a guiding document for global efforts in disaster risk reduction, promoting a proactive and comprehensive approach to managing risks and minimizing the impacts of disasters.

At the regional level, the strategy is guided by the Five Custom Targets (Targets A to G) under the African Union (AU) Programme of Action (PoA) for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). These Five Custom Targets are:

i. **Target 1** – Substantially increase the number of countries integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into their educational systems at all levels, both as stand-alone curricula and as integrated components of other curricula;

ii. **Target 2** – Increase the integration of DRR into regional and national sustainable development and climate change adaptation frameworks, mechanisms, and processes;

iii. **Target 3** – Substantially expand the scope and number of sources for domestic financing for DRR;

iv. **Target 4** – Increase the number of countries with risk-informed preparedness plans, and mechanisms for response, post-disaster recovery, and reconstruction, while ensuring periodic testing of these plans; and

v. **Target 5** – Substantially increase the number of regional networks or partnerships for knowledge management and capacity development, including the establishment of specialized regional centers and networks.

At the sub-regional level, the East African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) have also adopted the SFDRR and are collaborating with the AU to implement the Four Priorities for Action of the Framework.

At the national level, the strategy's policy framework aligns with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, specifically Clause 24 Part 1 of the Fourth Schedule, which assigns the National Government the mandate for disaster management, and Clause 12 Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule, which mandates County Governments to manage fire services and disaster management.

The strategy also draws from additional policies, including the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) 2023–2027 of Kenya Vision 2030. Kenya Vision 2030, launched on 10th June 2008, is the country's long-term development blueprint, aimed at transforming Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income nation that provides a high quality of life to all citizens in a clean and secure environment by 2030. It is being implemented through successive five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs), with MTP IV (2023–2027) identifying drought and disaster risk management as one of the key sectors. MTP IV recommends the development of a coordination framework to guide the implementation of DRM programs; enhancement of human resources, equipment, and machinery capacities to respond to disasters; and the continuation of programs and projects, including addressing key priorities not achieved during the MTP III period when the sector was treated as a thematic area.

Other policies informing this strategy include the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017), the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (DRFS), County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), and County Disaster Risk Management Plans, among others.

This policy framework supports and guides the coordination and accountability of sectoral policies. Overall, it promotes a "whole-of-government" approach to risk management and defines the role of all stakeholders in reducing, managing, and ensuring that development is risk-informed.

2.2. Legal Framework

The national legal framework for Disaster Risk Management is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya and several key legislative acts, which collectively provide the foundation for the formulation and implementation of the disaster risk management strategy.

2.2.1. Basis for the National Legal Framework:

a. **Constitution of Kenya:**

- **Clause 24 Part 1 of the Fourth Schedule**: (Outlines the responsibilities of the national government in disaster risk management).

- **Clause 12 Part 2**: (Details the roles of county governments in disaster risk management, emphasizing the devolved nature of governance in Kenya).

b. **National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Act, 2016:**

- This act has significantly influenced the development of the disaster risk manage-

ment strategy. It underscores the importance of consultation and collaboration among stakeholders in the creation and execution of preparedness strategies.

c. Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012:

- Provides the financial framework within which disaster risk management strategies are implemented.

- **Public Finance Management (National Drought Emergency Fund) Regulation, 2021**: This regulation specifically addresses the establishment of emergency funds by county governments under Section 110 of the PFM Act, 2012, ensuring that resources are available for disaster preparedness and response.

d. Legal Notice 2238 of 1st April 2016:

- This legal notice has also played a role in shaping the current disaster risk management strategy.

e. Climate Change Act of 2016:

- It integrates climate change considerations into Disaster Risk Management (DRM). It also mandates the development of strategies and action plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation, which are crucial for reducing the vulnerability of communities to climate-related disasters such as droughts, floods, and extreme weather events. The Act establishes the National Climate Change Council to coordinate climate actions across different sectors and levels of government, ensuring that DRM is aligned with climate resilience goals.

f. The Environment Management and Coordination Act of 1999:

- It contributes to Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Kenya by mandating Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) to identify and mitigate potential disaster risks before project approval. It enforces pollution control and sustainable natural resource management, reducing the risk of disasters like water contamination, air pollution, and environmental degradation.

g. The National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS):

- The National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) in Kenya is a strategic initiative aimed at enhancing the delivery and use of climate information and services to support decision-making across various sectors. It is designed to improve climate resilience by ensuring that reliable and timely climate information is available to communities, governments, and sectors such as agriculture, water, health, disaster management, and infrastructure. The NFCS facilitates the coordination between the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) and other stakeholders to develop tailored climate services, including weather forecasts, early warning systems, and climate risk assessments.

h. Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019:

- This Act provides a framework for the planning, use, regulation, and development of land in Kenya. It supports disaster risk management by ensuring that land use planning integrates risk reduction measures, thereby minimizing exposure and vulnerability to hazards.

i. The National Building Code, Urban Areas and Cities Act:

- The National Building Code: Establishes standards for construction practices, ensuring that buildings are designed and constructed to withstand hazards, thereby reducing disaster risk and enhancing public safety.

j. Urban Areas and Cities Act:

- Provides a framework for the governance and management of urban

areas and cities in Kenya, promoting sustainable urban development that incorporates disaster risk reduction and resilience measures.

k. Water Act, 2016:

- Provides for the management, conservation, use, and control of water resources and supply services in Kenya. It supports disaster risk management by addressing issues related to water scarcity, flooding, and water-related hazards, and by promoting sustainable water resource management.

l. Forests Act:

- Provides for the conservation, sustainable management, and utilization of forests in Kenya. It contributes to disaster risk management by promoting ecosystem restoration and protection, which helps reduce risks such as floods, landslides, and droughts.

Together, these legal instruments create a comprehensive framework that guides the formulation, funding, and implementation of disaster risk management strategies in Kenya, ensuring that both national and county governments, along with various stakeholders, are well-prepared to handle emergencies, crises, and disasters.

2.3. Institutional Framework

The institutional framework delineates the roles, relationships, and locations of organizations and institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction (DRR) governance. The Government assumes a central role in disaster risk management (DRM); however, the framework also emphasizes the critical contributions of non-state actors, including civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, and local communities. These actors are integral to the planning, coordination, support, and implementation of DRR initiatives. The framework clarifies the reporting lines among all stakeholders, establishes mechanisms for effective coordination, and assigns clear mandates and responsibilities. It ensures the designation of a single coordinating entity at each level of government and defines vertical and horizontal interactions across levels and sectors, thereby fostering a coherent, whole-of-society approach to disaster risk governance.

2.3.1. Current Institutional Framework

1. **National Security Council (NSC)**: Serves as the highest authority within the disaster risk reduction (DRR) framework, providing overall leadership, strategic direction, and policy oversight for disaster risk management activities.

2. **Ad hoc Committee of Cabinet Secretaries (CSs)**: Represents the next level of authority, responsible for high-level decision-making and coordination of disaster risk management policies and actions.

3. **Ad hoc Committee of Principal Secretaries (PSs)**: Tasked with operationalizing and overseeing the implementation of decisions made by the Ad hoc Committee of Cabinet Secretaries (CSs), ensuring coordinated execution of disaster risk management activities across sectors.

4. **National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC)**: Coordinates the overall response to emergencies, crises, or disasters by mobilizing resources from various government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs), ensuring timely and effective disaster response operations.

5. **National Disaster Management Unit (NDMU)**: A specialized response service unit within the Kenya Police Service, tasked with providing emergency response services, managing disaster incidents, and supporting the overall disaster risk management efforts.

6. **National Drought Management Authority (NDMA):** Responsible for addressing drought emergencies in Kenya at an early stage, preventing escalation into full-scale disasters through proactive monitoring, preparedness, and response measures.

7. **Climate Change Secretariat under Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry:** Responsible for addressing climate change issues in Kenya, coordinating national efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, and integrating climate considerations into disaster risk management strategies.

8. **Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD):** Provides weather forecasts, climate information, and early warnings for severe weather events. It monitors and analyzes meteorological data, supports disaster risk management and climate adaptation efforts, and engages in public awareness and capacity-building activities to enhance resilience and inform decision-making across various sectors.

9. **Relevant National Government Institutions**: Various institutions are assigned specific responsibilities for responding to emergencies, crises, or disasters within their designated sectorial areas, ensuring targeted and effective disaster risk management across different domains.

10. **County Governments**: Constitutionally mandated to manage disaster risk within their respective county boundaries, County Governments are responsible for coordinating disaster response and risk reduction efforts, tailored to the severity and level of the emergency, crisis, or disaster.

11. **Disaster Management Committees**: Responsible for coordinating emergency response and disaster management efforts at the county level, ensuring a unified approach to addressing local crises and disasters.

This framework ensures that disaster risk management is carried out in a structured and coordinated manner, with clearly defined responsibilities at both the national and county levels, as well as among various stakeholders.

The organogram of the **current Institutional Framework** is shown below:
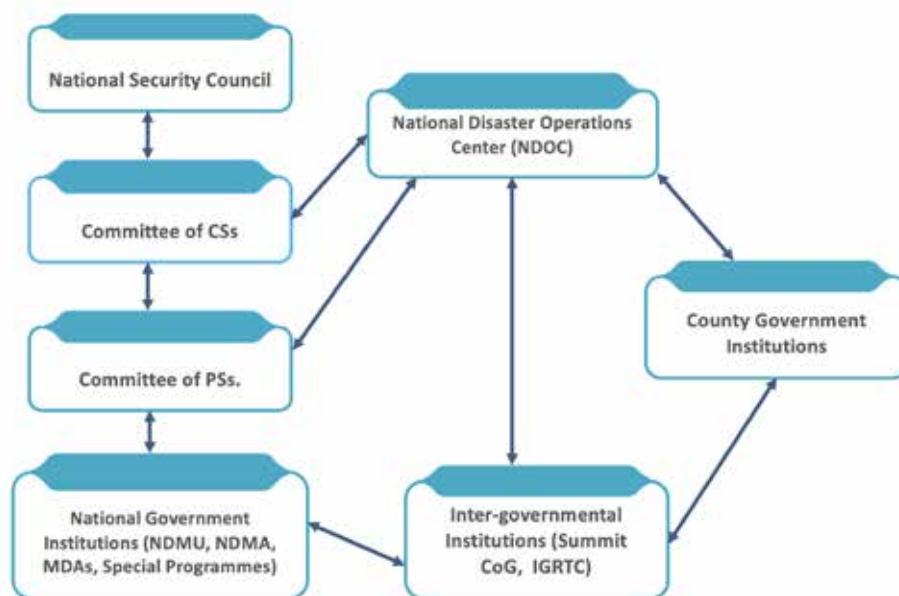
Fig. 1.1 Institutional Framework[1]

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1   The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, 2024.

Fig. 1.2 National to County Level Structures

Above figure depicts a hierarchical structure of disaster management committees in Kenya, showing the flow of responsibilities and coordination from the top to the grassroots level. This structure ensures that disaster risk management is integrated across all levels of government, from the national level down to individual villages, facilitating a coordinated and comprehensive approach to managing disasters.

2.4. Current Disaster Risk Management Framework

The national government has played a critical role in establishing a comprehensive disaster risk management (DRM) framework that is applicable across both national and county levels of government, as well as to other stakeholders and institutions in various sectors such as housing, healthcare, and economics. This framework is designed to ensure a coordinated and effective approach to disaster management, emphasizing not only a timely response to disasters but also anticipatory action, mitigation, and preparedness. It aims to proactively reduce risk and build resilience before disasters occur, ensuring that all sectors are prepared to address potential threats. The framework also advocates for key principles, including:

2.4.1. Governance and Leadership

Effective disaster risk management is under-pinned by strong governance and leadership, which are essential for generating the political will needed to develop, implement, and maintain the national DRM framework. This involves:

- **Continuous Policy Updates**: Acknowledging the importance of regularly updating the national disaster risk management policy to reflect changing risks and emerging challenges.

- **Formal Policy Formulation and Review Process**: Establishing a structured process for the formulation and review of DRM policies to ensure they remain relevant and effective over time.

- **Defining Key Policy Elements**: Clearly identifying the main components of DRM policy, such as risk assessment, preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience-building.

- **Implementation and Maintenance Procedures**: Developing procedures for the implementation and maintenance of DRM initiatives, ensuring that policies are translated into actionable plans.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Continuously monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of risk reduction actions to identify areas for improvement and adapt to new risks.

These elements are essential for ensuring that DRM efforts are effectively guided and sustained at both the national and local levels.

2.4.2. Implementation Tools

An effective disaster risk management framework relies on a comprehensive set of implementation tools that ensure the framework is operational and effective. These tools encompass policies, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks tailored to address the specific needs of each action within the DRM framework. They define the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders involved, ensuring clarity and coordination in executing disaster risk management activities. Additionally, these tools identify the necessary resources, both human and financial, required to successfully implement and sustain the DRM framework.

2.4.2.1. Key CompWonents of the DRM Framework:

The disaster risk management (DRM) framework is built on several critical components that ensure its effectiveness in addressing disaster risks. These include:

- **Policies**: Serve as strategic guidelines, outlining the goals, objectives, and priorities for disaster risk management. They provide the foundation for all DRM activities, ensuring that efforts are aligned with national priorities.

- **Institutional Arrangements**: Define the organizational structure and mechanisms for coordinating DRM efforts across different levels of government and among various stakeholders. These arrangements ensure seamless collaboration and accountability in disaster response and risk reduction.

- **Legal Frameworks**: Establish the legal authority and obligations for DRM, ensuring that all actions are supported by law and that there is accountability in the execution of DRM activities. Legal frameworks also help define the roles and responsibilities of all involved parties.

- **Financing Mechanism**: Provide the financial resources required for the implementation and sustainability of DRM activities. A well-structured financing mechanism ensures that funds are available for both immediate disaster response and long-term risk reduction initiatives, facilitating timely and effective action.

Together, these components create a cohesive DRM framework that addresses the diverse risks faced by Kenya. The framework not only enables efficient disaster response but also emphasizes the importance of risk reduction and resilience-building to minimize the impact of future disasters.

The current DRM Framework diagram is shown in the figure below.
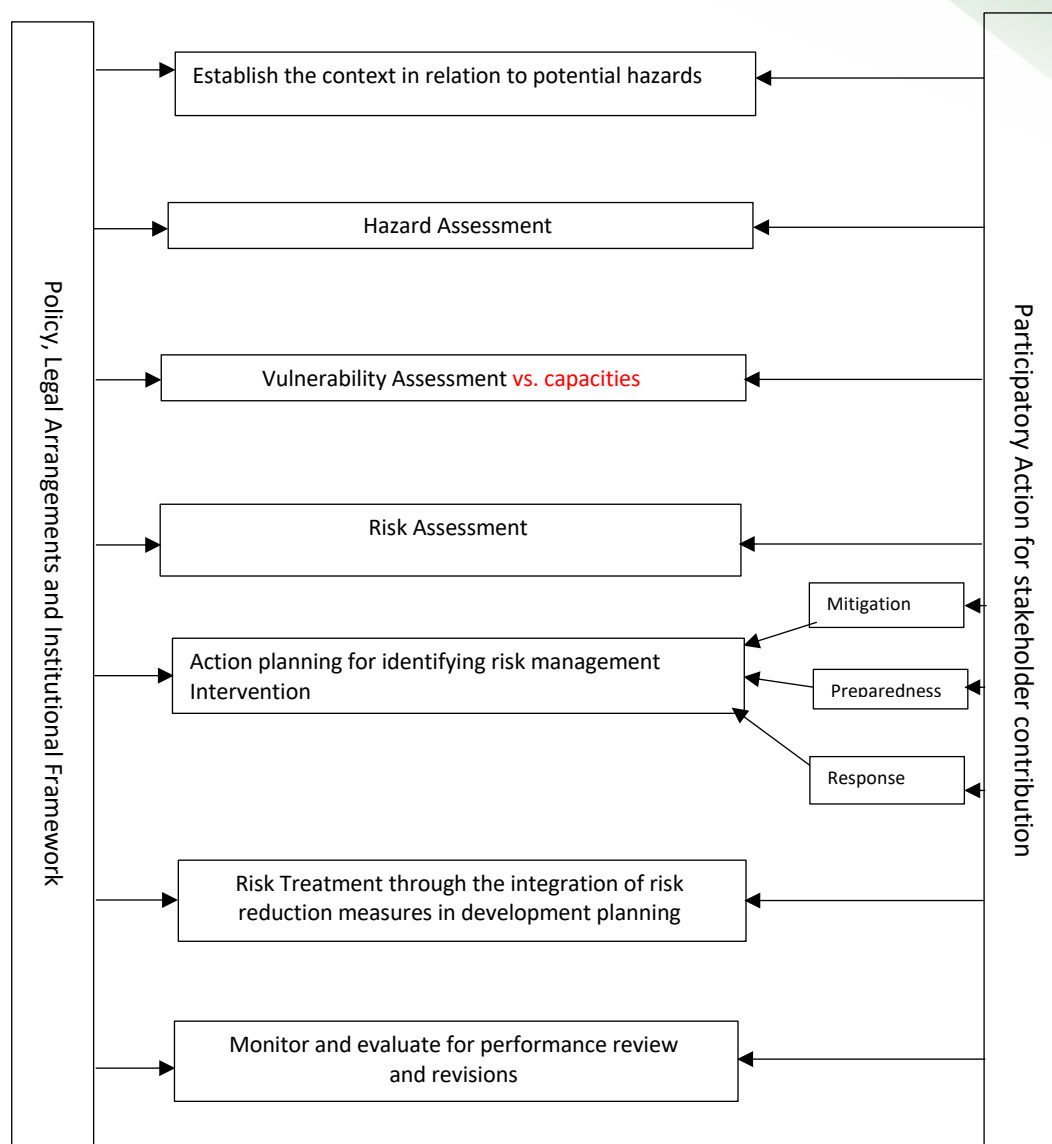
Fig. 1.3 Disaster Risk Management Framework (DRMF) Ongoing Development Activities: Integration of DRM aspects within development programs to ensure that risk reduction is a continuous consideration.[2]

2.4.2.2. Elements of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Framework

The Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Framework is comprehensive, integrating both **structural measures** (physical and technical) and **non-structural measures** (diagnostic, policy, and institutional) across the three phases of the disaster risk continuum: pre-disaster (mitigation and preparedness), disaster response, and post-disaster (recovery). This integrated approach ensures a coordinated and effective response to disasters, addressing the diverse risks and challenges at each stage while promoting resilience and sustainable recovery.

2.4.2.2.1. Pre-disaster Phase

This phase focuses on proactive measures that aim to minimize the impact of potential disasters. It includes:

2   Modified from Carter N. (1992).

- **Ongoing Development Activities**: Integration of DRM aspects within development programs to ensure that risk reduction is a continuous consideration.

- **Risk Assessment**: A diagnostic process to identify the risks that communities face, forming the foundation for informed decision-making and planning.

- **Prevention**: Activities designed to avoid or eliminate the adverse impacts of hazards before they occur.

- **Mitigation**: Implementation of structural (e.g., building infrastructure) and non-structural (e.g., policy regulations) measures to limit the severity of the adverse impacts of hazards.

- **Preparedness**: Actions and measures taken in advance to ensure a timely and effective response to potential disasters, such as emergency planning, training, and stockpiling of resources.

- **Early Warning**: Systems for providing timely and effective information to populations at risk, enabling them to take actions to avoid or reduce the impact of hazards.

2.4.2.2.2. Disaster Response Phase

This phase deals with immediate actions taken during and immediately after a disaster to protect lives and livelihoods:

- **Evacuation**: The organized and temporary mass departure of people and property from threatened areas to safer locations.

- **Saving People and Livelihoods**: Protection and assistance efforts focused on preserving human lives and critical livelihood resources during emergencies.

- **Immediate Assistance**: Provision of critical assistance such as food, water, shelter, and medical care during or immediately after a disaster to those affected.
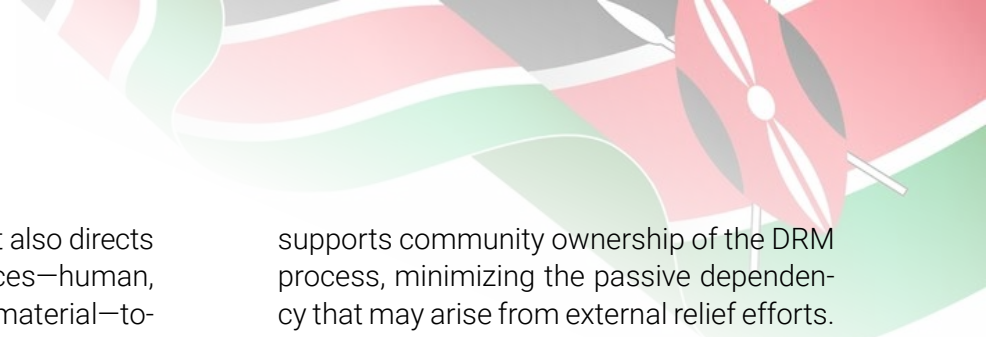
2.4.2.2.3. Post-disaster Phase

This phase focuses on recovery and rebuilding efforts after the immediate threat has passed:

- **Ongoing Assistance**: Continued support to affected communities until a certain level of recovery is achieved.

- **Recovery**: Actions taken to restore essential infrastructure, services, and the socio-economic fabric of affected areas.

- **Reconstruction**: Efforts to rebuild and resettle affected communities, ensuring that the rebuilt environment is more resilient to future hazards.

- **Economic and Social Recovery**: Measures taken to normalize the economy and social systems, helping communities return to a stable state.

- **Ongoing Development Activities**: Continuous engagement in development programs that integrate lessons learned from the disaster, contributing to long-term resilience.

- **Risk Assessment and Adaptation**: Post-disaster diagnostic processes to identify any new or evolving risks that may arise as communities rebuild.

2.4.2.3. Principles of the DRM Framework

The DRM Framework stands out due to its holistic approach to disaster risk management, highlighting the interconnectedness of hazards, disaster risks, and development processes. The framework offers several valuable benefits:

- **Holistic Approach:** It illustrates the relationships between various phases of disaster management, where prevention and mitigation are connected to development, while relief and recovery are linked to humanitarian assistance. Preparedness plays a crucial role in linking these efforts, ensuring continuity and coherence.

- **Foundation for DRM:** The framework lays the foundation for managing disaster risks by establishing common goals and strate-

gies for disaster risk reduction. It also directs and secures necessary resources—human, financial, informational, and material—towards disaster risk reduction efforts.

- **Coordination and Partnerships:** The framework encourages coordinated efforts and partnerships among various stakeholders, promoting a unified approach to reducing disaster risks.

- **Public Commitment and Institutional Systems:** It serves as a basis for fostering public commitment and developing institutional systems, including organizational capacities, policy, legislation, and community action. Additionally, it addresses environmental management, land use planning, urban planning, protection of critical facilities, the application of science and technology, partnership and networking, and financial instruments.

- **Inclusion of Traditional Coping Strategies:** The DRM Framework recognizes and values the traditional coping strategies of communities and households. By constructively integrating these strategies, the framework

supports community ownership of the DRM process, minimizing the passive dependency that may arise from external relief efforts.

- **DRM Financing:** The framework emphasizes the importance of securing adequate financing for disaster risk management efforts. This includes both public and private investments, as well as international aid and donor funding, ensuring that sufficient resources are available for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and long-term risk reduction. It encourages the use of innovative financial instruments, such as insurance and risk financing mechanisms, to increase the financial resilience of communities and governments.

Overall, the DRM Framework in Kenya is designed to be a dynamic and inclusive tool that not only addresses the technical and logistical aspects of disaster risk management but also promotes a sense of ownership and resilience within communities. This approach ensures that disaster responses are not only effective but also sustainable, ultimately reducing the population's vulnerability to future hazards.

CHAPTER THREE: SITUATION AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

This chapter offers a comprehensive analysis of the current Disaster Risk Management (DRM) landscape, providing insights into the existing conditions and the roles of various stakeholders. It explores the overall DRM situation in Kenya, identifying **the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats** (SWOT) that influence the effectiveness of disaster risk management efforts. Furthermore, the chapter highlights **Best Practices** and **Lessons Learned** from past DRM experiences, contributing to the ongoing improvement of disaster management strategies.

3.1. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis provides a strategic overview of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) situation by identifying and assessing four key aspects: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats.

3.3.1. Strengths

The strategy recognizes the resources and capabilities that enhance the achievement of its mandate and strategic objectives. These strengths are identified as follows:

Table 1: Strategy Strengths

Items	Strategic Implementation	Strategic Response
Availability of specialists	Available personnel for specialized disaster management/response	Develop unique skills
Government budgetary support	Enhanced financial stability	Ensure compliance and prudent use of resources
Qualified human resource	Available to deliver DRM mandate	Deliver quality DRM mandate
An environment conducive for innovation	Provide opportunity for personnel to be innovative	Encourage an innovative culture among personnel
Location within capital	Ease of access to operation center	Ease of deployment
Many links with community, national, and international organizations, including private sector partnerships	Increase collaboration opportunities	Identify areas of collaboration and sign MoUs
Private sector partnership	Strengthen engagement with private sector entities	Foster long-term strategic partnerships with the private sector
DRM mainstreamed into the Medium Term Planning	Alignment with the government agenda	Facilitate the success of DRM in line with key government development themes
Functional government systems with clear constitutional mandate	Compliance with key legislative framework in the country	Execute and implement key relevant legislations

3.3.2. Weaknesses

These arise from deficiencies in resources and capabilities that impede the accomplishment of the mandate. The internal weaknesses that the strategy must address are identified as follows:

Table 2: Strategy Weaknesses

Items	Strategic Implication	Strategic Response
Inadequate infrastructure	Poor environment for personnel/victims	Engage in resource mobilization for infrastructural development
Inadequate security system	Compromised safety of disaster-affected populations and responders	Strengthen security measures and foster regional coordination and collaboration
Inefficient contract management	Increased litigation costs	Proper vetting of suppliers and transparent due diligence
Insufficient ICT network	Work breakdown and poor response delivery	Upgrade ICT management to a strategic level
Inadequate funds for DRM-related activities	Limited response and recovery efforts	Resource mobilization and encourage Public-Private Partnerships
Inadequate legislative framework	Weak enforcement mechanism for existing regulations/legislation	Sensitize stakeholders on existing relevant regulations/legislation
Low levels of automation	Inefficient workflow	Automate DRM processes

3.3.3. Opportunities

These are current or potential favorable conditions in the external environment that can be leveraged to strengthen capacity. The opportunities that the strategy can capitalize on are as follows:

Table 3: Strategy Opportunities

Items	Strategic Implication	Strategic Response
Investment in current technologies	Improvement of efficiency of services	Incorporate ICT and emerging technologies
Potential for collaboration with learning institutions	Access to learning, improved curriculum, and benchmarking	Enter into partnerships
Devolution and public sector reforms	Need for development of training programs	Institutionalize these programs
Strategic location within capital	Accessibility to EAC countries	Aggressively reach out to the region
Reduce replication of roles to reduce expenditure	Increased revenue ratio	Allow investment in other areas
Kenya as a signatory to global instruments that guide DRM	Compliance with key global legislative frameworks	Identify and align with key relevant global legislations

3.3.4. Threats

These are unfavorable external conditions that may negatively impact the strategy. They could manifest as barriers, constraints, or any factors that may cause problems, damage, harm, financial loss, or injury to the strategy. The following potential threats to the strategy were identified:

Table 4: Strategy Threats

Items	Strategic Implication	Strategic Response
Inadequate infrastructure	Poor environment for personnel/victims	Engage in resource mobilization for infrastructural development
Inadequate security system	Restricted access to disaster-affected areas, compromising timely response efforts	Strengthen security measures to facilitate safe and effective disaster response
Inefficient contract management	Increased litigation costs	Proper vetting of suppliers and transparent due diligence
Insufficient ICT network	Work breakdown and poor response delivery	Upgrade ICT management to a strategic level
Inadequate funds for DRM-related activities	Limited response and recovery efforts	Resource mobilization and encourage Public-Private Partnerships
Inadequate legislative framework	Weak enforcement mechanism for existing regulations/legislation	Sensitize stakeholders on existing relevant regulations/legislation
Low levels of automation	Inefficient workflow	Automate DRM processes

3.2. Best Practices and Lessons Learned in DRM

The effectiveness of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) can only be ensured if all stakeholders recognize the importance of best practices and lessons learned, and commit to upholding and implementing them. The measures applied in these two areas are as follows:

3.2.1. Best Practices

Kenya observes, applies, and complies with internationally recognized best practices in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the African Union (AU) Programme of Action (PoA) for the implementation of SFDRR, and participation in "Peer Exchanges" among DRR focal points from AU member countries. Additionally, Kenya has established a Disaster Risk Financing system and developed a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for DRM, including the DRM Policy, DRM Strategy, DRM Act, and DRR Action Plan. Contingency plans are prepared based on potential scenarios, while response plans are crafted for actual events. Furthermore, there is a strong emphasis on utilizing indigenous knowledge in DRR efforts.

3.2.2. Lessons Learned

Kenya will continue collaborating with other DRM institutions to exchange ideas on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and achieve improved outcomes. This will include ensuring effective coordination across all phases of the DRM cycle, establishing a practical DRM framework, and emphasizing the importance of public awareness and active participation in DRR activities.

3.3. Stakeholders' Analysis

In the context of this strategy, stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions with an interest in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) or those impacted, either positively or negatively, by DRM activities. This understanding was developed through an analysis of their expectations and commitment within the DRM space.

3.3.1.   Key Stakeholders:

- **Government Agencies**: National and county-level government bodies responsible for implementing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policies and coordinating disaster response efforts.

- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**: Organizations contributing to DRM through advocacy, capacity building, emergency response, and community engagement.

- **Community Groups**: Local communities and grassroots organizations that play a crucial role in risk reduction, early warning systems, and response activities.

- **Private Sector**: Businesses and industries engaged in risk reduction efforts, particularly in sectors such as construction, insurance, and technology.

- **International Partners**: Donor agencies, international NGOs, and United Nations agencies providing technical and financial support for DRM initiatives.

- **Learning/Research Institutions**: Educational and research bodies contributing to DRM through knowledge generation, innovation, and capacity building.

- **Law Enforcement Agencies**: Authorities responsible for maintaining public order and safety, which play a key role in disaster response and recovery.

Table 5: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Expectation	Our Commitment	DRM Strategy Expectation
Ministry of Interior	Compliance with regulations and reporting requirements	Provide reports on utilization of resources	Provide policy direction
	Execute DRR mandate	Provide reports on execution of DRR mandate	Ensure coordination with other government agencies
National Treasury	Prudent use of resources	Follow PFM laws, rules, and regulations in the utilization of funds	Ensure adequate funding
	Compliance with Public Financial Management (PFM) Act and timely financial reports	Facilitate fundraising from development partners	Timely remittance of funds
Staff	Competitive remuneration	Offer a competitive employment package	Perform all duties
	Conducive work environment	Create a conducive working environment	Comply with allocated terms of engagement

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Expectation	Our Commitment	DRM Strategy Expectation
Devolved Governments	Consultations, training in DRR, compliance with rules and regulations	Provide training in relevant DRR skills	Good support infrastructure
	Support local DRR activities	Promote capacity building for the local community	
Local Community	Social welfare, mutual co-existence, and partnerships	Conduct community outreach and provide appropriate technologies and innovation	Community support, security, and harmonious co-existence
Development Partners	Prudent use of resources, compliance with terms of engagement	Transparency and accountability, measurable results	Timely funding, capacity building, provision of equipment and facilities
			Compliance with terms of engagement
Learning Institutions	Collaboration and benchmarking	Conduct consultations, establish partnerships, and sign mutual agreements	Collaboration and compliance
Law Enforcement Agencies	Compliance with the law, sharing information, and collaboration on security matters	Follow the rule of law and maintain security	Adequate security, professionalism, accurate and timely information
			Cooperation
Other Government Ministries and Agencies	Consultations and compliance with rules and regulations	Provide training in relevant skills	Collaboration and funding

CHAPTER FOUR: GUIDING PRINCIPLES, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE, PILLARS FOR ACTION AND ANTICIPATORY ACTION

4.1. Guiding Principles

The implementation of the National DRM Strategy shall be guided by the following principles[4]:

a) **The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (4th Schedule):** The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, serves as the cornerstone of governance and legal frameworks for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in the country. In particular, the 4th Schedule of the Constitution delineates the responsibilities between the national and county governments, establishing a clear framework for decentralized disaster risk management. This division of roles is critical for the effective implementation of DRM strategies, ensuring that both levels of government collaborate in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. The DRM strategy aligns with constitutional mandates, ensuring compliance and fostering integrated disaster management efforts across all levels of government.

b) **Humanity**: Human suffering must be addressed wherever it occurs, with special attention to the most vulnerable, in line with Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which guarantees social and economic rights;

c) **Shared Responsibility:** DRM, as a concurrent function under the 4th Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, promotes consultation and cooperation between the national government, county governments, and all stakeholders;

d) **Continuous learning and improvement:** DRM promotes continuous knowledge generation and collaboration with academia to strengthen community resilience. It empha-

sizes coordination among stakeholders, as guided by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and prioritizes innovation and technology adoption to enhance preparedness, response, and recovery;

e) **Strengthened governance frameworks:** Effective DRM depends on strong institutional, legal, and policy frameworks that promote coordination across national and county governments, stakeholders, and communities, and integrate with national development plans, county plans, and community initiatives;

f) **All-hazard:** This strategy promotes the development of comprehensive, flexible, and scalable plans that can be applied to any type of hazard—natural, technological, or human-induced. It emphasizes the need for strong coordination among national and county governments, communities, and other stakeholders to effectively anticipate, prepare, respond, and recover from a wide range of emergencies and disasters;

g) **Partnership:** The DRM strategy embraces multi-stakeholder engagement through collaboration, consultation, and participation, recognizing that communities must be at the center of all efforts, with the greatest stake in building resilience and managing risks; and,

h) **Inclusivity:** The strategy promotes the active engagement of all sectors of society in DRM, ensuring the empowerment and meaningful participation of the most affected groups, and systematically integrating gender, age, disability, and cultural considerations into all disaster risk management frameworks, policies, and practices.

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3   Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2017

i) **Gender Considerations:** In line with the Constitution of Kenya, the Sendai Framework, and Regional Frameworks, this strategy recognizes that effective disaster risk reduction requires a whole-of-society approach. It emphasizes inclusive, accessible, and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to those disproportionately affected by disasters. Addressing social inequalities, discrimination, and marginalization—particularly those linked to gender, age, disability, socio-economic status, ethnicity, migration or displacement status, religion, or other characteristics—is essential. The leadership and meaningful participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups must be fully integrated into disaster preparedness, planning, and response, including through engagement with representative community organizations.

4.2. Strategic Objective

The overall objective of the national DRM Strategy is to effectively implement risk reduction actions within the DRM framework and, most importantly, integrate DRM into planning and practice. This includes reducing the exposure of communities to hazards, reducing their vulnerability, and increasing their capacity to anticipate, prepare, respond, and recover from the effects of hazards. Additionally, it emphasizes evaluating development programs from the perspective of reducing vulnerability and integrating measures to mitigate potential risks, exposure, and impacts. The strategy also focuses on enhancing organizational capacity and creating an enabling environment that supports sustainable disaster risk management;

a. Establish and strengthen institutional mechanisms and capacities for disaster risk management, including early warning systems and anticipatory actions.

b. Reduce hazards and vulnerabilities at local, county, and national levels.

c. Integrate disaster risk management into sustainable development policies, strategies, and plans at all levels and across all sectors.

d. Build resilience at local, county, and national levels to the impacts of disasters and climate change.

e. Enhance the effectiveness and coordination of anticipation, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts for disasters.

4.3. Pillars for Action

The following strategic pillars will guide the attainment of the objective of the DRM Strategy:

a. **Pillar 1:** Establishment of an Institutional and Legal Framework for DRM in Kenya

Action Points:

(1) Seek approval and adoption of the DRM Bill by the National Assembly and Senate.

(2) Seek approval and adoption of the DRM Policy by the National Assembly and Senate.

b. **Pillar 2:** Customization of Institutional and Legal Framework for DRM at County Level

Action Points:

(1) Support county governments to align with national DRM laws and policies.

(2) Facilitate development of county-specific DRM legislation and frameworks.

c. **Pillar 3:** Enhancing the DRM Capacities of Institutions in Kenya

Action Points:

(1) Mainstream DRM across all sectoral institutions.

(2) Strengthen skills and capacities of DRM personnel and stakeholders.

(3) Strengthen the coordination capacities of DRM institutions.

d. **Pillar 4:** Information and Knowledge Management for DRM

Action Points:

(1) Identify information needs and create platforms for sharing DRM information.

   (2)   Strengthen DRM data management and accessibility.

   (3)   Promote interdisciplinary collaboration in research.

   (4)   Document, manage, and share local and indigenous knowledge through a dedicated repository.

e. Pillar 5: Enhancing Resilience at Local, County, and National Levels

Action Points:

   (1)   Prepare National Sectoral Disaster Risk Profiles and Management Plans for all key sectors.

   (2)   Prepare County Multi-Hazard Risk Profiles for all counties.

   (3) Ensure development programs are risk-informed to reduce vulnerability.

f. Pillar 6: Mainstreaming DRM into Sustainable Development Policies, Strategies, and Plans

Action Points:

   (1)   Raise awareness on DRM, including research findings and initiatives.

   (2)   Collect and generate data on at-risk populations to inform equitable access to DRM interventions.

g. Pillar 7: Scaling Up and Mainstreaming Anticipatory Action

Action Points:

   (1)   Operationalize the Kenya Anticipatory Action (AA) Roadmap.

   (2)   Integrate anticipatory action into sectoral and county disaster management plans.

h. Pillar 8: Information and Knowledge Management of Local and Indigenous Knowledge

Action Points:

   (1)   Establish a comprehensive repository of local and indigenous knowledge for DRM.

   (2)   Promote community-driven disaster risk reduction practices.

   (3)   Integrate traditional knowledge into DRM policies and practices.

The five national DRM priorities for Kenya are guided by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015–2030. These priorities are: understanding disaster risk; strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response; and promoting "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

4.4. Anticipatory Action

Humanitarian actors in Kenya are applying the Anticipatory Action (AA) approach to mitigate the adverse effects of disasters by implementing early interventions to prevent humanitarian crises. With the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters, largely attributed to climate change, the adoption of AA has become more critical than ever. For sustainability, AA initiatives require strong collaboration among stakeholders to ensure disaster impact data is properly archived and shared, hazards are consistently monitored and reliably forecasted, capacities for AA are strengthened across all actors and policymakers, sustainable funding mechanisms are established, and a clear coordination structure is in place to prevent overlapping mandates.

A comprehensive five-year roadmap (2024–2029) has been developed to strengthen Anticipatory Action (AA) by fostering an enabling environment in Kenya. This interagency roadmap is organized around seven guiding pillars, each outlining clear outcomes supported by priority activities aimed at achieving those outcomes. It is envisioned that the roadmap will be adopted and operationalized within National and County Government development plans, policies, strategies, and legislative frameworks.

4.4.1. Pillar 1: Early Warning - Data, Triggers and Thresholds

Develop a synchronized national framework for hazard triggers and thresholds.

This pillar focuses on enhancing the quality and quantity of data to support robust impact-based forecasting (IbF) and anticipatory action (AA) protocols. It aims to promote a culture of data sharing, strengthen joint capacity building among forecasting stakeholders, and harmonize trigger development, thereby improving coordination and the effectiveness of anticipatory actions.

4.2.2. Pillar 2: Early Action (Planning and Operations)

Develop a National Catalog for Anticipatory Action.

There is a growing need in Kenya to shift from reactive disaster response to proactive anticipatory action (AA) within the DRM cycle. Historically, many lives have been lost due to delayed responses after disasters strike. Institutions must prioritize and allocate more resources toward AA. Current AA plans and Early Action Protocols (EAPs) cover only a small fraction of at-risk populations, highlighting the urgent need for expanded and inclusive planning.

4.2.3. Pillar 3: Coordination and Governance

Establish a structured National and County coordination mechanism for Anticipatory Action.

Currently, the coordination of anticipatory action (AA) in Kenya is fragmented, with implementation knowledge confined to specific sectors. To enhance synergies and effective implementation, a comprehensive and integrated coordination mechanism is essential at both the national and county levels.

4.2.4. Pillar 4: Research, Innovation and Learning (Capacity building)

Publish evidence-based National Anticipatory Action status.

This pillar focuses on strengthening the evidence base for supporting anticipatory action (AA) in Kenya. It emphasizes the role of research, inno-vation, and continuous learning to enhance the capacity for effective AA implementation.

4.2.5. Pillar 5: Policy and Advocacy

Adopt a policy framework for the mainstreaming of Anticipatory Action at national and county levels.

Kenya's current disaster response approach is largely reactive and faces significant challenges due to gaps in the legal, institutional, and financial frameworks necessary for efficient disaster risk management. This pillar aims to address these gaps by advocating for the adoption of a comprehensive policy framework to integrate anticipatory action (AA) into national and county disaster management systems.

4.2.6. Pillar 6: Financing of Anticipatory Action (AA)

Establish partnerships for resource pooling for AA.

Anticipatory Action (AA) initiatives in Kenya have predominantly relied on funding sources accessible only to humanitarian actors and their donors. This pillar aims to diversify funding mechanisms by establishing partnerships for resource pooling, ensuring sustainable financial support for AA initiatives across all sectors involved in disaster risk management.

4.2.7. Pillar 7: Monitoring and Evaluation

Develop a comprehensive M&E Framework.

The AA roadmap aims to invest in documenting evidence and learning from each initiative, supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. This will ensure continuous improvement, accountability, and the integration of lessons learned into future anticipatory actions.

CHAPTER FIVE: DATA AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

This chapter highlights the crucial role of data and knowledge management in Disaster Risk Management (DRM). It underscores the importance of efficient data collection, storage, aggregation, sharing, and information exchange. Additionally, it emphasizes the need for establishing sectoral linkages to strengthen DRM efforts. The chapter outlines the strategies and mechanisms required to ensure that accurate, timely, and relevant information is readily available to all stakeholders involved in DRM.

5.1. Evidence-based Decision-Making

Data and Knowledge Management is a critical requirement in the DRM sector, as decisions at all levels must be grounded in factual information. Effective decision-making in DRM relies on accurate, timely, and relevant data. This approach minimizes delays, improves the quality of decisions, and ensures that the most appropriate actions are taken in response to disasters. Proper data management reduces the time needed to gather and analyze information, enabling quicker and more effective responses to emerging situations. It also supports the optimal allocation of resources and ensures that qualified personnel are appointed to manage those resources.

Evidence-based decision-making requires the application of **principles** and **standards** for information and knowledge management, including:

- **Accessibility:** Ensuring that data and information are readily available to all relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and the public.
- **Inclusivity:** Involving all relevant stakeholders in the data management process to ensure that diverse perspectives are represented.
- **Compatibility:** Ensuring that data systems and platforms are interoperable, allowing seamless data sharing and integration across different agencies and sectors.
- **Transparency:** Maintaining openness in data collection, analysis, and sharing processes to build trust among stakeholders and the public.
- **Collaborative Partnerships:** Promoting collaboration among government bodies, NGOs, international organizations, and other entities to enhance data sharing and support joint decision-making.
- **Data Protection:** Upholding the right to privacy for data subjects by implementing appropriate safeguards.
- **Data Quality:** Prioritizing the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of data.
- **Data Sustainability:** Ensuring the long-term preservation, accessibility, and usability of data resources.

The **Kenya Information and Communication Act, Rev. 2012 (Cap. 411A. VIA)** governs the collection, sharing, and exchange of data and information within Kenya. This Act provides the legal framework for effective data management practices, ensuring that data is handled responsibly and in compliance with national standards.

5.2. Data and Knowledge Management

There is a need to systematically improve data management and knowledge among public officers, vulnerable communities, and stakeholders to enhance the effectiveness of DRM. A system-

atic approach will ensure that DRM practices are grounded in an understanding of existing hazards, vulnerabilities, and the exposure of people and assets to disaster and climate change risks, as well as data on their impacts.

5.2.1. Data Collection

Effective disaster risk management depends on the systematic collection of accurate and comprehensive data. This section outlines the following key aspects:

- **Hazard Mapping and Risk Assessment:** Collecting data on various hazards, including their frequency and intensity, while assessing the vulnerability and exposure of communities to these hazards. This data is essential for identifying high-risk areas and prioritizing DRM efforts.

- **Monitoring and Surveillance Systems:** Establishing systems to monitor potential disaster triggers, such as weather patterns, seismic activity, and disease outbreaks. Continuous data collection enables early detection and timely intervention.

- **Community-Based Data Collection:** Engaging local communities in data collection to ensure that grassroots-level information is captured, particularly regarding local vulnerabilities, coping strategies, and indigenous knowledge.

- **Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment (KIRA) Tool:** A multi-sector, multi-agency tool designed to provide a rapid overview of humanitarian situations, supporting evidence-based decision-making in the early stages of a humanitarian response and helping to understand how needs vary across different affected groups.

- **Integration of Technological Tools:** Leveraging advanced technologies such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, and drones for more precise data collection, storage, and analysis.

5.2.2. Data and Knowledge Generation

This includes the collection and compilation of major groups/types of data and information required for the implementation of National/County level programs for the sectors, as outlined in the Vision 2030 MTP IV (2023–2027).

Communities and stakeholders will be actively engaged and consulted to harness information and lessons learned on DRM from the grassroots to the national level, generating knowledge that is essential for shared learning and the adoption of best practices. Historical data will provide a valuable foundation and analysis for driving improved actions.

Moreover, joint efforts from all relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies involved in Disaster Risk Management are essential to develop a national Loss and Damage Tracking System. This system will aim to harmonize all disaster risk data into a single National Tracking System, enabling DRM partners to freely share data without reservations or bureaucratic barriers.

Data standards—including format, classification, standardization, and acceptable levels of data quality—will be determined by the National/County level DRM committees, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Kenya Information and Communication Act, Rev. 2012 (Cap. 411A). The National/County level DRM committees will strive to provide, on a case-by-case basis, the historical data required for the implementation of activities. Communication will occur through the respective National/County level DRM committees.

5.2.3. Data and Knowledge Processing

This involves transforming raw data by building capacity in data and knowledge processing methods at both the National and County levels, converting it into meaningful and usable products for consumers. This includes presenting or visualizing the data in a way that makes it easy to use. Information, including content applicable for knowledge sharing, will be synthesized and packaged in a manner that is easily accessible to specific audiences, such

as the County Assembly for prioritization of programs and projects funding, and the National Government for national use. It is important to ensure that the processed information is relevant for knowledge sharing and learning on DRM. Critical questions, such as applicability and relevance, will guide the processing of data and knowledge.

This section aligns with the Kenya Data Protection Act, including data sharing protocols. The data processing cycle will comprehensively address systems, storage, and platforms for sharing and utilization.

5.2.4. Data and Knowledge Sharing and Exchange

Sharing data and information across various stakeholders is essential for coordinated and effective DRM. This section focuses on involving:

Establishing Data Sharing Protocols: Creating standardized procedures and agreements for reporting to the affected populations and sharing data between government agencies, NGOs, international partners, and the private sector. These protocols ensure that data is shared in a timely and secure manner.

Interoperability of Information Systems: Ensuring that data management systems used by various stakeholders are compatible and can communicate with each other seamlessly. This interoperability is essential for effective information exchange during disasters.

Data Accessibility: Ensuring that relevant data is accessible to all stakeholders, including local communities, through open data platforms, mobile apps, and other user-friendly tools. Transparency and accessibility of data are crucial for informed decision-making at all levels.

Real-Time Information Exchange: Developing mechanisms for the real-time exchange of information during emergencies, such as early warning messages, situation reports, and response coordination updates. This can be facilitated through dedicated communication networks and platforms.

Creating/Strengthening Platforms: For the dissemination of DRM data/information and knowledge exchange.

Engagement and Communication: Ensuring dialogue among all stakeholders, with special attention given to local leaders, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable groups.

Unpacking Scientific Information: Presenting scientific data in simplified language to ensure effective communication that influences decision-making in DRM.

5.3. Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management is about capturing, sharing, and applying insights and lessons learned from DRM activities. This section highlights:

5.3.1. Documentation of Best Practices:

Systematically documenting successful DRM strategies and lessons learned from past experiences to ensure this knowledge is available for future use.

5.3.2 Knowledge Sharing Platforms:

Establishing platforms where stakeholders can exchange knowledge, such as online databases, workshops, conferences, and community forums, in alignment with the Data Protection Act. These platforms facilitate continuous learning and the adaptation of best practices, including translating information into local dialects.

5.3.3. Capacity Building for Knowledge Management:

Developing the skills and capacities of stakeholders to manage and utilize knowledge effectively, including the ability to interpret data, generate insights, and apply them to decision-making processes.

5.3.4. Learning from Communities:

Recognizing and incorporating local knowledge and traditional coping strategies into formal DRM knowledge systems. Communities often possess valuable insights that can significantly enhance the effectiveness of DRM efforts.

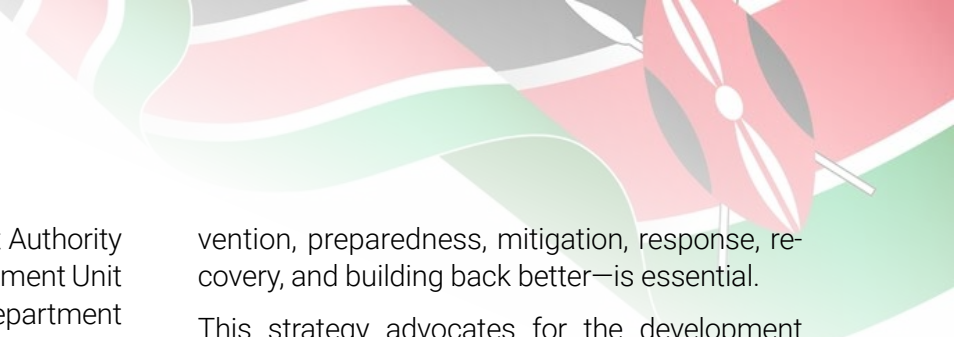# CHAPTER SIX: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DRM STRATEGY

The implementation of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategy in Kenya from 2024 to 2030 is structured around several key priorities, supported by a comprehensive governance and financial framework. The implementation will also be guided by the roadmap for the DRM Strategy (See Annex A). The critical components include:

- **Institutional and Legal Framework:** Establishing a robust institutional and legal foundation for DRM activities across the country, ensuring that all related initiatives are legally grounded and effectively governed.

- **Capacity Building:** Enhancing the capabilities of institutions involved in DRM to ensure they are adequately prepared to manage various disaster scenarios. This includes training, resource allocation, and infrastructure development.

- **Disaster Information Management:** Improving the management and dissemination of disaster-related information to ensure timely and accurate communication during all phases of a disaster.

- **Resilience Enhancement:** Implementing strategies to strengthen resilience at the local, county, and national levels, focusing on preventing, minimizing, and mitigating disasters, especially those linked to climate change.

- **Mainstreaming DRM:** Integrating DRM into sustainable development policies, strategies, and plans across all sectors to ensure a holistic approach to disaster management.

6.1. Governance and Implementation Structure

- **Two-Tier Government System**: The governance and implementation framework outlined in the Kenya Constitution 2010 establishes a two-tier government system, consisting of the National Government and the forty-seven (47) County Governments, with specific disaster management roles assigned to each. Schedule Four (4) of the Constitution defines the responsibilities of both the National and County Governments. Part 1, No. 24 assigns disaster management functions to the National Government, while Part 2, No. 12 grants firefighting services and disaster management responsibilities to the County Governments.

- **Coordination by NDOC**: The Ministry of Interior and National Administration, through the National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC), coordinates the implementation of DRM programs, projects, policies, strategies, and plans in the country, as outlined in Executive Order Number 2 of 2023. The NDOC works in close collaboration with the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), which serves as the lead response agency and auxiliary to the Government, alongside UN agencies, research institutions, and civil society organizations (CSOs).

- **Collaborative Approach**: The NDOC collaborates with various ministries, state departments, agencies, and non-state actors across all aspects of disaster management, including risk reduction, prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery, building back better, and enhancing resilience. Focal points have been established within stakeholder groups, state departments, and institutions such as

the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), National Disaster Management Unit (NDMU), Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD), and relevant line ministries.

- **The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction:** Established in 2004, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction meets biannually. It serves as a coordination mechanism for the harmonized implementation and monitoring of DRM efforts in the country. The platform influences the development of DRM policies and legislation, harmonizes DRM coordination, provides advocacy and technical support for the synergized implementation of DRM, and serves as a forum for sharing experiences and best practices. Stakeholders involved include MDAs, UN system partners, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), CSOs, academia, the private sector, and development partners.

- **County-Level Implementation**: The structure at the national level is mirrored at the county level through County Disaster Risk Management Committees (CDRMCs), guided by the National Disaster Risk Management Policy. Volunteerism and County Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) (or, when necessary, Situation Rooms) play a crucial role in coordinating and linking with the National Government, ensuring synchronized efforts across the country.

6.2. Partnerships and Financial Resources

The strategy emphasizes the critical role of financial resources for effective Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Every US$1 invested in risk reduction and prevention can save up to US$15 in post-disaster recovery. Similarly, every US$1 invested in making infrastructure disaster-resilient saves US$4 in reconstruction.[1] Therefore, the cost-benefit analysis clearly demonstrates the advantages of investing in prevention and resilience. The availability of financial resources across all stages of the DRM continuum—pre-

vention, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery, and building back better—is essential.

This strategy advocates for the development of a **comprehensive National Disaster Risk Management Financing Strategy**, aligned with the findings of the Political Declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. This strategy is for the purpose of[2]:

a. Finance disaster prevention, risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery through an integrated approach;

b. Leverage the full spectrum of pre- and post-disaster financial resources from public, private, domestic, and international sources, including existing disaster-related funds;

c. Identify gaps in public spending on disaster risk management;

d. Mainstream disaster risk management into public budgeting, financial planning, expenditure, investment, and procurement processes across all relevant sectors and government levels;

e. Guide risk-informed development investments by both the private and public sectors;

f. Promote the integration of DRM into the work of national financial authorities;

g. Enhance financing for early and anticipatory approaches to reduce disaster impacts, including through the United Nations system and other relevant organizations; and

h. Promote the development of innovative instruments and tools to finance disaster risk reduction, such as resilience bonds, particularly in developing countries, to build resilience against current and future shocks and hazards.

To ensure adequate resources are available at each phase of the DRM cycle, a mix of disaster risk financing instruments must be in place, as

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1   https://www.undrr.org/our-work/our-impact

2   Political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 https://www.undrr.org/media/88061/download?startDownload=20240718

outlined in the **Kenya Disaster Risk Financing Strategy 2018-2022.** This approach will protect citizens' wellbeing, maintain fiscal stability, and support the achievement of development goals, while advancing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The disaster risk financing instruments include:

- Annual Budget Allocations/Appropriations
- Contingencies/Reserve Funds
- Contingent Credit Lines
- Program-based Risk Transfer Instruments
- National and County Level Disaster/Emergency Management Funds

These financing instruments must be systematically applied across the DRM cycle, as outlined below:

6.2.1. Budget Allocations/ Appropriations

a. Annual budget allocations and appropriations in the implementation matrix of the DRM sector plans and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), as outlined in the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) at both National and County levels. These allocations should cover mainstreamed investments in disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

b. Financial provisions for DRM interventions in the annual budgets of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), in respective DRM sector areas, to support mainstreamed investments in disaster-related activities.

c. Financial provisions for DRM interventions in the annual budgets of County Governments, addressing mainstreamed investments for disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

d. Annual budgetary provisions in the implementation matrix of Outcome 2.8 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Coordination Framework (UNSDCF). These provisions support mainstreamed interventions in disaster prevention, preparedness, and mitigation, with some provisions also directed towards response and recovery efforts at both National and County levels.

6.2.2. Reserve Funds

a. Contingency Fund established by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, designed for urgent and unforeseen expenditures lacking legislative authority.

b. National Drought Emergency Fund, established under the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and National Drought Emergency Fund Regulations, 2021 (L.N. No. 27 of 2021), dedicated to drought interventions, including resilience, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

c. County Emergency Funds, provided for under the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, designed to address disasters at levels 1 and 2.

d. National Disaster Management Fund, which can be established under the Public Finance Management Act. This fund primarily applies to response and recovery in the DRM cycle, with some allocations for preparedness and mitigation efforts. It is designed to address disasters at levels 3 and 4.

6.2.3. Contingent Financing

Project Contingent Financing is a financial arrangement where funding is provided based on the successful achievement of specific project milestones or outcomes. This financing includes shock-responsive safety nets, such as the Hunger Safety Net Program, supporting vulnerable communities in arid counties.

Sovereign Contingent Financing refers to financial arrangements provided to sovereign states under specific conditions, such as natural disasters or economic crises. An example is the Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Credit with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO), which helps countries manage unexpected financial shocks while strengthening institutional, technical, and financial disaster management capacities.

6.2.4. Programme-based Risk Transfer

Livestock Insurance Programs, like the Kenya Livestock Insurance Program, protect pastoralists in 8 arid and semi-arid counties from the impacts of drought.

Crop Insurance Programs, such as the Kenya Agricultural Insurance and Risk Management Program and Agriculture and Climate Risk Enterprise Ltd (ACRE) Africa Weather Index Crop and Area Yield Index Insurance, provide coverage for over 35 crop-growing counties.

6.2.5. Other Sources of Funding

Funding for DRM activities may come from diverse sources, including:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)
- International Government Organizations (IGOs)
- International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs)
- Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)
- Private Sector

- Public-Private Partnerships
- Development Partners
- Foundations and Philanthropic Entities
- Other Benefactors

This table offers a clear overview of the funding sources associated with each stage of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) process, highlighting the contributions of both government and development partners, as well as other key entities.

Budgetary allocation procedures will be guided by the approved regulations currently in force, as applicable to the Government of Kenya, development partners, and other non-state actors.

6.3. Communication

An integrated approach that leverages various communication channels is crucial for enhancing preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery, aiming to reduce vulnerabilities and minimize the impact of disasters on communities. The key components of communication include:

Table 6. Summary of DRM Continuum and Sources of Funds

DRM Continuum	Source of Fund
Prevention	Annual Budget Allocations and Development Partner funding for the Mainstreamed interventions and investments at National and County Government.
Preparedness	
Mitigation	
Response	Reserve Funds
	Contingent Financing instruments
Recovery	Program-based Risk Transfer Instruments
	Development Partners including Humanitarian Partners Funding
Building Back Better	Annual Budget Allocations and Development Partner funding for the mainstreamed interventions and investments at National and County Government.
Other Sources of Funding	UNSDCF, IGOs, INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, Private Sector, Private-Public Partnerships, Development Partners, Foundations and Philanthropic Entities, Other Benefactors

Early Warning Systems

Effective communication mechanisms, including mass media, will be utilized to disseminate early warnings and alerts to at-risk populations, enabling timely action.

Awareness and Education

Campaigns will be designed to raise awareness about disaster risks, educate communities on preparedness measures, and promote resilience-building activities.

Information Sharing and Coordination

Information will be shared among stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, and communities, to enhance coordination and collaboration in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, utilizing appropriate communication channels.

Community Engagement

Two-way communication channels will be promoted between authorities and communities, facilitating active participation and contribution to the DRM agenda.

Risk Communication

Risk information will be translated into languages and accessible formats tailored to diverse audiences, enhancing understanding and facilitating informed decision-making.

Civic Education

Relevant communication channels will be used to raise public awareness on DRM, mobilize support for policy initiatives, and hold governments and individuals accountable for safer practices and risk reduction measures.

6.4. Whole-of-Society Engagement

Article 10 of the Constitution recognizes public participation as one of the national values and principles of governance. This principle binds all state organs, state and public officers, and all individuals in Kenya whenever they apply or interpret the Constitution, enact, apply, or interpret laws, or make or implement public policy decisions.

Public participation, community engagement, and accountability are increasingly essential for the efficient prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery, and the building of community resilience in the event of disasters. The Government of Kenya is committed to placing local communities at the heart of change, ensuring that it's DRR and DRM actions are effective, inclusive, and sustainable.

6.5. International Cooperation and Global Partnership

International cooperation and global partnerships play a critical role in enhancing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) efforts. By collaborating with regional, international, and multilateral organizations, the Government of Kenya can access technical expertise, financial resources, and innovative solutions to strengthen disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. These partnerships foster knowledge exchange, promote capacity-building, and ensure a coordinated approach to managing transboundary risks. Through strengthened global cooperation, Kenya can contribute to global DRM frameworks while ensuring resilience and sustainability at the national and community levels.

6.5.1. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

In Kenya, the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SF-DRR) is guided by various national documents, policies, and strategies. Below are some key documents and their relationship to the Sendai Framework:

National Disaster Risk Management Policy (NDRMP): Kenya's National Disaster Risk Management Policy provides a comprehensive framework for disaster risk reduction and management in the country. It aligns with the priorities and principles outlined in the Sendai Framework, such as enhancing disaster preparedness, strengthening risk governance, and mainstreaming DRR into development planning.

National Climate Change Action Plan (NC-CAP): Climate change is a significant driver of disaster risk in Kenya. The NCCAP addresses climate-related risks and vulnerabilities, including those related to extreme weather events and changes in precipitation patterns. By mitigating climate change impacts, the NCCAP contributes to reducing disaster risk in line with the Sendai Framework's objectives.

Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP): The vision of this NAP is to enhance climate resilience toward the attainment of Vision 2030. Enhanced climate resilience includes strong economic growth, resilient ecosystems, and sustainable livelihoods for Kenyans. It also results in reduced climate-induced loss and damage, mainstreamed disaster risk reduction approaches in various sectors, reduced humanitarian aid costs, and improved knowledge and learning for future adaptation and protection.

Kenya Vision 2030: Kenya's long-term development blueprint, Vision 2030, emphasizes the importance of sustainable development and resilience-building. It integrates disaster risk reduction considerations into various sectors, such as development, urban planning, and environmental conservation, aligning with the Sendai Framework's approach of mainstreaming DRR into development processes.

County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs): Kenya's devolved system of governance empowers counties to develop their own development plans. Many counties incorporate disaster risk reduction priorities into their CIDPs, reflecting the decentralized approach advocated by the Sendai Framework. These plans address local risk profiles and vulnerabilities, promoting community resilience and preparedness as informed by the County spatial plans.

National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) Strategic Plan: Drought is a recurrent hazard in Kenya, leading to food insecurity and other socio-economic challenges. The NDMA's strategic plan focuses on drought risk management and resilience-building measures, aligning with the Sendai Framework's emphasis on addressing underlying risk factors and enhancing preparedness for drought-related disasters.

National Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for Kenya's Education Sector: This policy aims to enhance disaster resilience in the education sector by promoting safe school infrastructure, integrating DRR into the curriculum, and strengthening emergency preparedness and response mechanisms. It contributes to achieving the Sendai Framework's goal of protecting critical infrastructure and ensuring the safety of vulnerable populations.

Overall, Kenya's national documents and policies related to disaster risk reduction reflect the country's commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework and building resilience to disasters at all levels of governance and across various sectors. Through strategic planning, policy development, and institutional coordination, Kenya strives to reduce disaster risk, minimize loss of life and property, and promote sustainable development in line with the objectives of the SFDRR.

6.5.2. The Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and – for the first time – brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation have the common objective of reducing vulnerability and enhancing capacity and resilience. This is reflected in the overall goals and objectives of the United Nations Framework Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, among other international agreements. The convening of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 27) and the Paris Agreement (CMA 4) identified mitigation, adaptation, financing and loss and damage as priority areas, all of which are mutually shared across all domains.

6.5.3. African Union Commission (AUC)

Disaster risk reduction in Africa over the past decade has been guided by the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ARSDRR) which was adopted by African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government in 2004. The implementation of the Strategy has been through the Programme of Action (PoA) for the Implementation of the ARSDRR (2006-2015) developed in 2005 and subsequently from 2011 through the Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2005-2015). The PoA was aligned with the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015. The AU Heads of State and Government have expressed their strong commitment to the implementation of the SFDRR as a means of sustaining the momentum generated by the Extended Programme of Action (PoA). It is noteworthy that the Africa Regional Strategy (2004) was developed before the HFA was adopted as the global framework on disaster risk reduction.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 provides the opportunity to focus disaster risk management (DRM) on implementation of the new global framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Africa, based on a revised Programme of Action (PoA) that strengthens efforts to increase resilience which will drive poverty reduction, sustainable development in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Agenda 2063 and other development frameworks and processes.

The PoA applies to the AUC, RECs, Regional Implementation Centers (RICs) and national ministries, agencies and departments responsible for DRM, as well as their sub-national structures. It provides elements of and guidance for national DRR programs of countries which are aligned with and complement the PoA. Non-government organisations, partners and stakeholders, including the private sector, are encouraged to align their DRM strategies and programs to the PoA for coherence of DRM in Africa.

The implementation of the PoA will be guided by the following key principles that make efforts to implement the SFDRR in Africa more systematic and effective:

a. DRR is about protecting life, health, assets, livelihoods and rights;

b. DRR is a shared responsibility of all and requires coordinated involvement of all segments and institutions of society;

c. DRR requires contextualized and local measures through flexible and adaptable implementation of programs;

d. Reducing risk requires a systematic, sustained and comprehensive approach;

e. Local community action is critical for effective; and

f. DRR depends on cooperation and partnerships.

6.5.4. Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

The IGAD has put in place a Disaster Risk Management Programme. The Programme was launched in 2004 and since then, it has contributed to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the IGAD region through the development of national policies and strategies, providing a regional platform to discuss the DRM Agendas and developing capacity of Member States to prepare and respond to disasters.

The DRM Programme aims at developing regional and national disasters preparedness and response capacity. It supports the elaboration of policies, legislation and agreements for disaster management. It strengthens regional collaboration, educates for disaster management and mobilizes resources. Among others, it has developed the regional framework for integrating DRM and Climate Change Adaptation in the IGAD region and a regional framework for Flood Risk Management with a special focus on flood early warning systems.

The Key outputs of the IGAD DRM Strategy include successful development of three regional frameworks for DRM, mainstreaming DRM and Climate Change Adaptation into school curricula, development of a regional flood risk management strategy and a framework for integrating DRM and Climate Change Adaptation in the region.

In addition, The IGAD region has developed the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) for its member states. The IDDRSI focuses on drought resilience and conflict management to ensure a "resilient IGAD Region."

6.5.5. East African Community (EAC)

At the East Africa Community (EAC) level, Article 111 of the EAC Treaty requires that Member States take necessary steps towards disaster preparedness, management, protection and mitigation specially to control hazards (natural and man-made). In a bid to realize this commitment, EAC Member States enacted the EAC Disaster Risk Reduction Act, 2016 to strengthen disaster management in the region. The Community is emphasizing integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and management into the sustainable development agenda to help create safer and more resilient communities in social, economic and environmental terms and encouraging Partner States to domesticate and mainstream policy on the aforementioned to ensure that ownership of the responses are made national, and at all levels of governance.

The areas of focus include DRR Policy and Coordination; Risk Information, Monitoring and Reporting; DRR Advocacy and Communication; Collaboration with Partner States in response to complex emergencies; and Resource Mobilization.

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

This Strategy emphasizes the importance of establishing effective monitoring, evaluation, research, and the application of lessons learned to manage all hazards—both natural and man-made—disasters. The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (ME&L) framework is designed to ensure sustainability, transparency, accountability, professionalism, and informed decision-making at all levels. The ME&L process will include the following key components:

1. **Regular Review and Update of Early Warning Systems (EWS):**

   a) Ensuring Preparedness by Continuously Updating Early Warning Systems (EWS): Regular updates to Early Warning Systems will be implemented to ensure timely and accurate information, enabling effective preparedness and response actions.

2. **Ongoing Assessment of Goals and Strategic Interventions for DRM:**

   b) Regular Evaluation of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Goals and Strategies: Ongoing evaluation of DRM goals and strategies will be conducted at all levels across the country to assess effectiveness, identify gaps, and ensure continuous improvement.

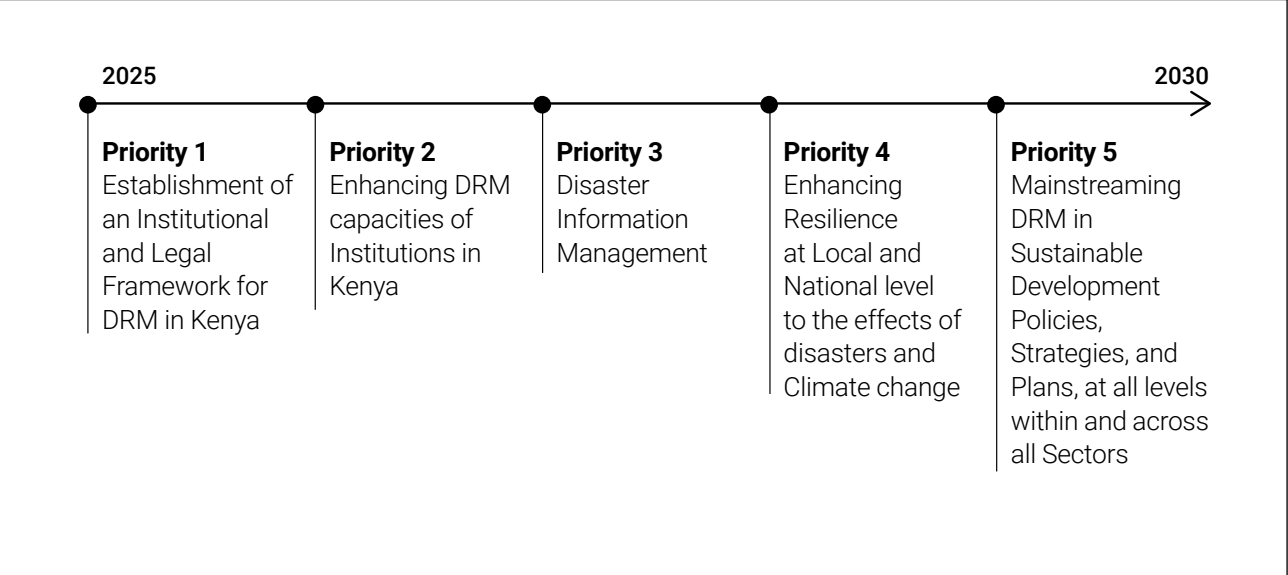3. **Evaluation of DRM Interventions and Anticipatory Action:**

   c) Assessing the Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Overall Outcomes of DRM Interventions: The efficiency and effectiveness of DRM interventions will be evaluated, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, their livelihoods, socio-economic systems, and the environment, to ensure that outcomes contribute to resilience and sustainable development.

The ME&L system adopted for the Disaster Risk Management Strategy will provide critical feedback to stakeholders. Additionally, it will measure the results and impacts of disaster management activities, helping to identify lessons learned and promote best practices.

The Government, through the National Disaster Operations Center (NDOC), will periodically conduct ME&L activities at various phases of DRM. This Strategy will be integrated with the National and County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES & CIMES), ensuring that disaster management efforts align with broader national frameworks and are effectively coordinated across different levels of government.

ANNEXES

Annex A. Road Map for Implementation of DRM Strategy

2025 ──●── 2030

Priority 1
Establishment of an Institutional and Legal Framework for DRM in Kenya

Priority 2
Enhancing DRM capacities of Institutions in Kenya

Priority 3
Disaster Information Management

Priority 4
Enhancing Resilience at Local and National level to the effects of disasters and Climate change

Priority 5
Mainstreaming DRM in Sustainable Development Policies, Strategies, and Plans, at all levels within and across all Sectors

NATIONAL DRM PRIORITIES	ACTION POINTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	TIME (FYs)					ESTIMATED COST (Kes M)
				A	B	C	D	E	
Pillar 1. Establishment of an Institutional and legal Framework for DRM in Kenya	Seek approval of the DRM Policy by Parliament	DRM Policy approved by Parliament	MoDA TNT &P MoINA	▓	▓				50
	Seek approval of the DRM Bill by Parliament	DRM Bill approved by Parliament	MoDA TNT &P MoINA	▓	▓				50
Priority 2. Enhancing DRM capacities of Institutions in Kenya	Equipping the DRM Institutions	One Institution equipped per year	MoINA	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	55
	Build Capacity of personnel in the Institutions	One officer per Insti-tution trained per year	MoINA MoEF MoDA MoALD CoG	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	100
	Strengthening co-ordination capacity of the Institutions	Four virtual meetings held per year	MoINA	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	50
Priority 3. Disaster Information Management	Set up a DRM data base and identify Institutions in Kenya	DRM data base developed	MoINA	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	75
	DRM data management	DRM data available and accessible on need to know	MoINA	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	75
	Enhancing inter-disciplinary collaboration on research	National Symposium on DRR held once a year	MoINA	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	75

NATIONAL DRM PRIORITIES	ACTION POINTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	TIME (FYs)					ESTIMATED COST (Kes M)
				A	B	C	D	E	
Priority 4. Enhancing Resilience at Local and National Level to the effects of Disasters and Climate Change	Enhancing preparation of National Sectoral Disaster Risk Profiles and Management Plans for all productive/ economic Sectors in Kenya	National Sectoral Disaster Risk Profiles and Management Plans for all pro-ductive/ec-onomic Sectors in Kenya prepared	MoINA All Ministries respon-sible for specific Sectoral areas						60
	Enhancing the preparation of County Multi-Hazard Risk Profiles for all Counties in Kenya	Three County multi-Hazard Risk Profiles prepared per year	MoINA MoDA CoG						120
	Development programmes and DRR – Strive to ensure all development plans are risk-informed	TNT &P engaged to make it a prerequisite for approval that all development plans should be risk-in-formed	MoINA						60
Priority 5. Mainstreaming DRM in Sustainable Development policies, Strategies and plans at all levels within and across all sectors	Awareness creation for DRM in Kenya, including the Research activities done, ongoing, and planned.	Four Virtual and/ or Face-to-Face meetings held with stakeholders per year	MoINA Ministry of ICT						150
	Generate and collect data for disadvantaged groups to respond to inequalities in access to disaster management and risk reduction activities equitably	Data for disadvan-taged groups generat-ed and collected	MoINA MoDA						50
	Identify Institutions that offer training on DRM	Data on Institutions that offer training on DRM collected	MoINA MoDA MoALD						5
Overall Comments 1. Include capacity building of com-munities. 2. Include an action point on AA									

Legend

FYs – Fiscal Years; A - FY 2024/2025; B - FY 2025/2026; C - FY 2026/2027; D - FY 2027/2028; E - FY 2028/2029; F - FY 2029/2030;

Source of Funds: GoK

Summary of Estimated Costs (Kes Millions)

SER No.	NATIONAL DRM PRIORITIES	ESTIMATED COST (Kes MILLIONS)
1	**Priority 1**. Establishment of an Institutional and Legal Framework for DRM In Kenya	100
2	**Priority 2**. Enhancing DRM capacities of Institutions in Kenya	205
3	**Priority 3**. Disaster Information Management	225
4	**Priority 4**. Enhancing Resilience alt Local and National Levels to the effects of disasters and climate change	240
5	**Priority 5**. Mainstreaming DRM in Sustainable Development policies, strategies, and plans at all levels within and across all sectors	205
GRAND TOTAL		**975**

Source of Funds: GoK

LINKAGE BETWEEN SFDRR 2015-2030 PRIORITIES AND NATIONAL DRM PRIORITIES

SFDRR 2015-2030 PRIORITIES	NATIONAL DRM PRIORITIES 2021-2031
P1. Understanding disaster risk	**P1.** Establishment of an Institutional and Legal Framework for DRM in Kenya
P2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	**P2.** Enhancing the DRM capacities of Institutions in Kenya
P3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	**P3.** Disaster Information Management
P4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction	**P4.** Enhancing Resilience at Local and National Levels to the effects of disasters and climate change
	P5. Mainstreaming DRM in Sustainable Development Policies, Strategies, and Plans at all levels, within and across all Sectors

Legend

Similar colors indicate the linkage between the various parts.

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