

Reporting Organization	Ministry of State for Special Programmes
Scope of Organization's mandate (e.g. national authority for disaster, NGO network)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination, formulation and implementation of policies and institutional framework for Disaster Management.</li> <li>- Mobilization of resources for Disaster Management.</li> <li>- Coordination of all stakeholders in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.</li> <li>- Monitoring and Evaluation of Disaster Management programmes</li> </ul>
Country, region, or other area being reported on	Kenya
Reporting on own organization or on behalf of others – please state	On behalf of other Ministries
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## **Section 1: Hyogo Framework For Action 1: *Ensure that Disaster Risk Reduction is a national priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation***

### **1. Name of initiative and Programme**

Formulation and implementation of policies and institutional framework for effective Disaster Management through, coordinating the finalization and subsequent review, update and implementation of:-

- i. National Disaster Management Policy and Bill.
- ii. National Fire Safety Policy and Bill.
- iii. Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) Development Policy.
- iv. Peace Building and Conflict Management Policy.
- v. HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Bill.

### **2. Description, Objectives, main activities**

- i. Building and maintenance of a diversified strategic food reserve and non-food stock.
- ii. Establishment of a National Disaster Trust Fund (NDTF) and District Contingency Fund (DCF). Mobilize resources locally and internationally to finance disaster management programmes.
- iii. Coordination of Disaster Management all round.

Reduce HIV/AIDS infection

Encourage Voluntary Counseling and Testing.

Care of the infected and affected.

Encourage safe sex.

Reduce stigmatization.

- iv. Awareness campaign through workshops and seminars.

Distribution of literature on HIV/AIDS.

Distribution of condoms at work place.

Establishment of an AIDS Control Units (ACU's)

- v. Planning, monitoring and responding to disaster
- vi. Resource mobilization.
- vii. Collaboration with other stakeholders e.g. WHO, UNFPA and OCHA.

### 3. Results /Achievements made:

- i. The NDTF was established this financial year (2006-2007). The EC has provided funds for the DCF and technical support for its operationalization. Development partners are expected to contribute to the DCF basket. The enhanced DCF is expected to facilitate timely response to disaster emergencies.
- ii. Community participation – Training communities into community development committees and natural resources management and governance institutions have strengthened awareness.
- iii. People are aware of the dangers of HIV/AIDS and the use of condoms has increased.
- iv. Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS activities into the Ministries's workplans this Financial Year.
- v. Reduction of incidences of communicable diseases like cholera.
- vi. A number of health workers have been hired and sensitized on disaster management and response.

### 4. Major challenges and lessons learnt

Inadequate funds for awareness campaign.

Some Kenyan communities' way of life contributes to spread of HIV/AIDS (wife inheritance).

Re-emergence of diseases e.g. Rift Valley Fever and Polio in the country and threat of Avian Flu which have been reported.

Climatic changes which have resulted in floods and earthquakes e.g. in Kilgoris.

**Section 2: Hyogo Framework priority for Action 2: *Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning***

**1. Name of initiative and programme**

- a) Arid Lands Resources Management Project II.
- b) Development and implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for Kenya.

**2. Description, objectives, main activities**

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction interventions in the country through:-

- Development of a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy in Kenya.
- Integrating disaster management issues in sectoral planning and budgeting.
- Advocating and creating awareness in disaster risk reduction.
- Conducting risk assessment, hazard mapping and vulnerability analysis.

**3. Result/Achievements made**

a. National and local risk assessments through:-

- Multi-sectoral and multi-agency food security and vulnerability assessments are conducted twice per year through the food security and drought management structures.
- Multi-sectoral drought contingency plans for 22 Arid and semi-arid districts, the plans link early warning and timely response.

b. An establishment of community based drought early warning system in 28 arid and semi-arid districts. This system provides timely and credible early warning information for response.

c. The Government and other stakeholders have prepared programmes on capacity building covering all relevant stakeholders at all levels.

5. **Major Challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or programme, and next steps planned**

- a) Finalisation of Policies and Bills through Cabinet and Parliament has taken a long time.
- b) There has been slow progress in completion of the National Risk Assessment and hazard mapping.

**Sec 3: Hyogo Framework Priority For Action 3: *Use Knowledge, Innovation And Education To Build A Culture Of Safety And Resilience At All Levels.***

**1. Name of initiative and programme**

Educational sectoral Emergency and Disaster preparedness and intervention programmes.

**2. Description, Objectives, main activities**

- 1) Reducing loss of life and property and minimizing suffering and destruction caused by disasters through;
  - i. Establishment of a baseline data on disaster occurrence and response.
  - ii. Conducting baseline survey to quantify suffering and destruction caused by disasters.
  - iii. Improvement of response to disaster search and rescue, provision of relief material and rehabilitation.
  - iv. Mainstream disaster preparedness and intervention measures into education policies and programmes.

**3. Results/Achievements made**

- Needs Assessment have been undertaken with occurrences of floods and clashes in lower Tana Delta and Mt. Elgon District.
- A training workshop on Tsunami, and other related risks has been held for Education Officers and teachers for five districts (Kwale, Kilifi, Malindi, Lamu and Mombasa).

- Disaster preparedness Management workshop for education officers has been carried out.
- There is continuous training of communities through some projects.
- Early warning information is shared among all stakeholders.

#### **Major Achievements of the National Steering Committee (NSC):-**

- Facilitation of civil society to play a greater and more formal role in peace work. NSC acknowledges the need for strengthened partnership and collaboration in peace building and will strive to enhance this.
- Streamlining and formalizing the operations of community based peace structures in 18 districts through district peace committees:- Wajir, Mandera, Ijara, Garissa, Tana River, Mwingi, Moyale, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana, West Pokot, Marakwet, Baringo, Transmara, Kuria, Lamu, Gucha.
- Encouragement and promotion of dialogue through facilitation of community/civic dialogue and documentation of the outcomes/resolutions. Key examples of these are the Modogashe Declaration 2001 (for a number of communities in North Eastern and Eastern Province); Garisssa Declaration of 2005 (for a number of communities in North Eastern, Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces), The Naivasha Peace Accord of September 2006 (for Pokot of East Baringo and Samburu communities; the Molo/Kuresoi Peace Agreement of December 2006, among others.
- Capacity building of law enforcement agencies on peace building.
- Implementation of IGAD early warning (CEWARN) Mechanism.
  - Development of a draft National Policy on Peace Building and Conflict Management.
  - Development of the draft National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons.
- Establishment of a documentation centre.
- Development of a Draft Training Curriculum for District Peace Committees.
  - Fundraising for peace initiatives and supporting local communities respond to violent conflict.

#### **4. Major Challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or programme, and next steps planned**

- Most of the emergencies experiences are caused by natural calamities hence they are unpredictable.
- The programme requires high level training and massive advocacy on disaster management.

## **Section 4: Hyogo Framework Priority for Action: 4**

### *Reduce the underlying risk factors*

#### **1. Name of initiative and programmes**

- Kenya Community Development Project.
  - Development of Strategy and vision for natural Resource Management in ASALs.
  - Information and awareness of natural resource management.
    - Strengthening of natural resource management institutions. (traditional institutions).
  - Multi-sectoral natural resource planning at the District level.
  - Implementation of Discrete Development areas.

#### **2. Description, objectives, main activities**

- To promote food Security.
- Upgrading water facilities.
- Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK).

This programme aims at ridding famine in Kenya by encouraging farmer groups to engage in projects that ensure household food security.

#### **3. Results and achievements made:**

- Conducted patrol operations to specific hot spots (water catchment areas)
- Legislation and enforcement to help put in place management to ensure that the environment is sustainably managed.
  
- Since the year 2005, 836 groups have been funded to the tune of Kshs.98.2 million. By June 2007 Kshs.62 million will be disbursed to 504 groups.
  
- Under the programme, 12 CBO's have received Kshs.15 million to under take pilot food security initiatives. A further 20 organizations have been targeted to receive Kshs.12 million before the end of this financial year 2006-2007.
  
- 8 districts in Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces will receive Kshs.8 million to construct earth dams and water dams as well as to protect springs during this Financial Year 2006-2007.
  
- Under community nutrition and school meals programme, communities around 36 primary schools have received Kshs.13 million to produce food for the schools.

**4. Major challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or programme, and next steps planned:**

- Properly implemented projects can lift the living standards of the people.
  
- Slow implementations due to lack of funds.
  
- More resources will be required to expand the programme.



**Section 5: Hyogo Framework priority for Action 5:  
*disaster preparedness for effective response***

*Strengthen*

**1. Name of initiative and programmes**

- The Government of Kenya has developed through the Ministry of State for Special Programmes, by creating National Disaster Operation Centre to serve as a focal point for Disaster Management expertise and material inventory for the country.
  
- Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation system.
  
- Enhancing support and administrative services for effective Disaster Management.

**2. Description, Objectives, main activities**

1. Monitoring on a 24-hour, 7-day a week disaster occurrence in the country
  2. Mobilize and coordinate emergency and disaster response in the country.
3. Reduce vulnerability to disaster.
4. Coordination of disaster response and training of personnel in disaster rescue.

**3. Result/Achievements made**

- Minimized impact and potential disasters in the country.
- Public awareness creation.
- Mitigation on disasters.
- Drills and rehearsals training.
- Creation of district disaster committees.
  
- The Government has implemented drought preparedness activities covering such sectors as water, agriculture, livestock, education and health.
  
- These initiative have been undertaken through the Arid Lands Resources Management Project covering 28 Arid and Semi Arid Districts in Kenya.

4. Major challenges and lessons in implementing the initiative or programme, and next steps planned

1. Funding.
2. Long and tedious tendering process.
3. Emerging and over-riding disaster/incidents.