

Kenya

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)

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Outcomes for 2007-2009

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Outcomes:

The government of Kenya has mainstreamed Disaster Risk Reduction programme into sustainable development and planning in all its sectors, the line Ministries as stipulated in her vision 2030 and development plans for example in Agriculture there is a programme 'NJAA MARUFUKU Kenya' meaning elimination of Hunger, for food security, environmental protection through afforestation and reforestation and these have been embedded in the country's new Constitution.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Outcomes:

A number of community based disaster risk management programmes are being carried out by the Govt, NGOs and church based organizations in the form of better husbandry, livelihood creation programmes like zero grazing, poultry farming despite the disaster management policy not being in place. A good progress has now been made in that the draft Disaster management policy has been aligned to the new constitution and is awaiting cabinet approval.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Outcomes:

This is one area that Kenya has done a commendable job the post election violence of 2007. A department of Mitigation and resettlement was created in the Ministry of State for special Programmes- Office of the President, to help settle the affected communities, with the help of development partners, International NGOs and the UN systems, the Govt has been able to resettle back three quarters of those affected and has designed a number of livelihood development programmes to assist the returnees under Operation of 'RUDI NYUMBANI' Programme i.e reconciling communities, psycho-social services and counselling, construction of houses and all should be resettled by the end of the year.

Strategic goals

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Disaster management outcomes are achieved through the development and implementation of sound policy and effective corporate governance by ensuring of clear and transparent decision making through collaboration, cooperation and communication, Also ensure consistent application of legislation, regulation and supporting policies

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Use collaborative and best practice research to inform disaster management and improve the effectiveness of disaster management principles, policy development and practices, incorporate research findings into policy formulation, planning and management of disasters, translate knowledge into practice through review of plans and procedural systems and processes

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Create disaster awareness and prepare communities by ensuring alignment of national, local and specific disaster management plans, enhance the understanding of and planning for catastrophic events, utilize community networks to enhance disaster management resilience and sustainability, test disaster management plans and procedures.

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in development plans and strategies? Yes
- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * Yes: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * Yes: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The National Disaster management policy is still not in place. but alot of progress and effort has been put in place to fasttrack it. one of the major activity on this document was to align it to the Kenyas new constitution. this exercise has now been carried out and is awaiting a stakeholders validation workshop, there after a cabinet memo to be prepared to be sent to the cabinet before the end of the year 2010.

Context & Constraints:

Apart from bugetry implications/constraints because of lack of policy document. there are a number of legislations and acts of paliament that are currently being used to address disaster management issues in kenya. but the progress is slow due to financial implications. decentralization of activities on DRR has nicely been addressed by the new Constitution.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?

- * no % allocated from national budget
- * yes USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * yes USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * no USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * yes USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Due to lack of policy frame work no funds has been provided for in the budget for the overall implimentation of DRR activities. bet in the sectoral bugets funds have been provided for sectoral planning and development purposes for example in agriculture, transport, roads, water, health, and housing.UNDP has committed some funds to the country for disaster management programmes.

Context & Constraints:

Securing funds from the treasury for DRR activities has been a challenge. people wait to see the repercussions of disasters when they happen to release funds. therefore DRR programmes becomes really difficult to run.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR? No
- * No: Legislation
- * Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

For Kenya once the policy will be in place the community participation and decentralization throughdelegation of authorityand resourses at the local level will be guaranteed as this is spelt in the new constitution and is proposed in the draft policy.

Context & Constraints:

kenyas Administration will be through countys.we need to put in place county Disaster management officers for the 47 counties, we need to train trainner of trainners for those countys and also the commetties these will require alot of resources.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform? Yes

* 15 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 50 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 10 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

The Kenya national platform for Disaster risk reduction is very active and has contributed in the development of the disaster management draft policy, draft fire policy and the national response plan. The platform members also participate in regional and international forums and actively participate in marking the international world disaster day. At the national level the national platform members have been active in capacity building activities at the District level.

Context & Constraints:

Transfer and turnover of trained members on DRR is the biggest challenge, also lack of budgetary allocations to hold frequent consultative meetings and training and to run programmes.

Priority for action 2

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions? No

* No: Multi-hazard risk assessment

* 70 % of schools and hospitals assessed

* 0 schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

* No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

* No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Description:

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessment for key sectors but these are disaggregated and scattered in different sectors and institutions, these institutions need to be coordinated to share their information with other stakeholders. currently the government has received an assistance from UNDP, has consulted Kenyatta university to come up with a national risk assessment and vulnerability maps for Kenya.

Context & Constraints:

The consultancy work is expected to take about 3 months and is expected to be ready by March 2011. Emerging issues have also to be taken into consideration.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

* Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed? Yes

* Yes: Disaster loss database

* Yes: Reports generated and used in planning

Description:

Systems are in place to monitor, especially after the establishment of the National Disaster Operation Centre to monitor and disseminate information on emergencies in the country, The Kenya Red Cross is also doing a wonderful job in this front with their network of ever-present volunteers to disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerability.

Context & Constraints:

The key constraint here is accessibility to some of the remotest parts of the country due to bad terrain and poor road network.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

* Do risk-prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?
Yes

* Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively

* Yes: Local level preparedness

* Yes: Communication systems and protocols

* Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description:

On this front Kenya has done exceptionally well, meteorological department is very active and provides timely information, we have also vibrant media that informs on early warnings to emergencies and at the community level administrative structures carry out awareness-raising campaigns and warnings. The government has also started a programme on community radios on local dialect especially for flood-prone areas of western part of Kenya.

Context & Constraints:

Even after receiving warnings especially on impending floods, the people of western Kenya are so attached to their ancestral land and don't willingly agree to move to higher grounds.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects? Yes
- * No: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues
- * Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks
- * Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- * No: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

The government is working very closely with Africa Union at the regional and Igad at the sub-regional level in addressing disaster risk reduction and trans boundary issues. Issues of small arms and light weapons that causes instability are being addressed by AU, The conflicts brought about by crossborder rustling, pasture and grazing is being addressed by Igad. There are also efforts being done by Philanthropists like the Tecla Lorupe Foundation that organizes peace races and are preaching peaceful coexistence with neighbours, they also build schools and are changing the communities way of life in those regions.

Context & Constraints:

These are delicate issues and efforts are required for sustainable implementation and development.

Priority for action 3

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes
- * No: Web page of national disaster information system
- * Yes: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

As said earlier these informations are available but scartered all over and can only be available to people hooked to anetwork

Context & Constraints:

There is need to consolidate and coordinate this information to all stakeholder from a single entity organization

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? No
- * No: Primary school curriculum
- * No: Secondary school curriculum
- * Yes: University curriculum
- * Yes: Professional DRR education programmes

Description:

Even though DRR has not been included in the national curriculum, a number of subjects with topics on

DRR are being taught for example physical geography, environmental studies, social sciences, urban geography. The universities have comprehensive courses on DRR and there has been an upward trend on DRR professionals in the country.

Context & Constraints:

Emphasis on DRR still needs to be done and especially at the Primary school curriculum level, even by printing simple pictorial books on DRR.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? No
- * No: Research outputs, products or studies
- * Yes: Research programmes and projects
- * Yes: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description:

A lot of research on DRR is being done in the country and this information is scattered with different institutions and sectors especially in the institutions of higher learning like the Universities, the UN system like UNDP, UNISDR, UNOCHA, WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME, IGAD, KENYA REDCROSS, ACTION AID, OXFAM GB, WORLD VISION, amongst others have carried out a number of research work.

Context & Constraints:

The challenge remains the consolidation of some of these research findings and coordinated sharing of the information on these researches.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities? -- not complete --
- * Yes: Public education campaigns.

* Yes: Training of local government

* Yes: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description:

Through the Administrative units public awareness raising is being done, the media is also helping out, a number of NGOs both international and local NGOs are also involved in the awareness raising also community based organization. The Government through the office of Government spokesman also provides weekly updates on any emergency in the country.

Context & Constraints:

A lot still needed to be done as informal settlements are on the rise especially in the urban centres.

Priority for action 4

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

* Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes

* Yes: Protected areas legislation

* No: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)

* No: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)

* Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)

* Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

land policy is in place, there are also Acts of Parliament in place to address the land use natural resource Management and the protection of mangrove forests, Environmental impacts Assessments are being carried out by the National Environmental Management Authority.

Context & Constraints:

There are threats to the conservancy of mangrove forests, so a lot of awareness raising campaigns need to be done.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

* Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes

* No: Crop and property insurance

* No: Employment guarantee schemes

- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * Yes: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * Yes: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

A number of social development policies and plans are in place for example The Constituency Development Fund which is meant to address the development issues in the Constituencies like Construction of Schools, Dispensaries, improvement of access feeder roads, others are Local Authorities Transfer Fund, Kazi Kwa Vijana Funds, Women Trust Funds amongst others for social development.

Context & Constraints:

Accessibility to these funds is still a challenge as majority of people are complaining of slow disbursement and low amount given out.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes
- * No: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Economic and productive indicators in Kenya are showing an upward trend in gains as can be witnessed in the key sectors of Tourism, Tea, Telecommunication, banking and finance.

Context & Constraints:

These gains haven't trickled down to the local communities and therefore vulnerability is still quite high, there is also a worrying trend on the population increase that is not commensurate to the social amenities being provided by the Government.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes
- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

Disaster risk reduction has been incorporated in planning and management of human settlement especially the housing programmes of upgrading the slum areas like KIBERA AND MAJENGO estates. There has been investment in flood prone areas by strengthening the dykes, the construction of dams to contain water upstreams and early warning systems enhanced through provision of radios with local dialect.

Context & Constraints:

The enforcement of building codes has been a challenge, as the country lacks adequate skilled personnel in this area, the upgrading programme is slow due to lack of funds.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR? No
- * 0 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * Yes: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

Disaster risk reduction measures have been integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation and progress has been made however lack of proper budgetary allocations hamper work.

Context & Constraints:

There is still no policy framework in place. Budgetary challenges and enough funds to provide for standardised rehabilitated housing.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

* Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed? Yes

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

In event of Disaster and emergency happenings there are elaborate procedures in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects like field visits, monitoring and evaluation, impact assessment on development infrastructure.

Context & Constraints:

Capacity at the National Environmental Management Authority is a challenge in terms of implementation and auditing.

Priority for action 5

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies?
Yes
- * No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * Yes: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

The Draft National Disaster Management addresses an all inclusive multi-hazard and risk management, However sectors and institutions have their hazard specific programmes for example the Hospitals have their emergency plans in place and National hospitals like Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi Hospital and The Agakhan do carry out drills. Schools too have not been left out, as structural audits are continuously being carried out by school inspectors and awareness raising campaigns are being done.

Context & Constraints:

The major constraint is that DRR has not been mainstreamed into the school curriculum, all the same a lot of DRR issues are being taught and captured in a number of subjects especially in social sciences and environment.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes
- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre

- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Contingency plans are in place for different sectors and there is good network of communication system, the Kenya Red Cross, St John Ambulance, the Military and the Volunteers have always assisted and have done well in search and rescue, The Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya Red Cross and UNOCHA ,WFP provides stock piles of relief supplies, women are greatly involved in emergency services and a number of hospitals have good facilities.

Context & Constraints:

The major constraints is lack of adequate specialised referral facilities for example in reconstructive surgery and trauma centres, also specialised and adequate personnel in these areas. Also DNA LABORATORIES are inadequate.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? No
- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

There is a national contingency fund but only for the internally displaced persons but it has been proposed to amend the gazette notice that created it to include the other emergencies too. The draft policy also proposes the establishment of this fund.

Context & Constraints:

There has been a trend that whenever a disaster strikes is when funds are being requested from Treasury and this usually takes time for funds to be released on good time and this promotes the culture of reacting to disasters rather than disaster risk reduction.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? No
- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There are good procedures in place to exchange of information during hazard events and disasters as the country has created the National Disaster operation centre to monitor and report all emergencies on a 24hrs,7days aweek basis.

Context & Constraints:

Assesment methodologies has not been uniform as the country has just embarked on the hazard mapping exercise, there are also lack of adequate equipments for monitoring like modern communication gadgets ,also adequqate trained personnel.

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Studies on hazard mapping and hazard analysis are on going and is being done alover the country by The ministry of State for Special Programmes.The studies have been subcontrated out to consultants with assistance of funds from UNDP.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Gender issues have taken centre stage in all the sectors in Kenya this has also been captured in the new contitution and a number of Gender perspectives are being applied in disaster risk reduction and recovery prorammes.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Capacity for risk reduction and recovery has been identified in all the line Ministries, Trainings are being carried out in all the Districts with assistance of funds from UNDP, There has also been sponsorship on DRR COURSES and exchange programmes from development partners.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Human security and social equity approaches intergrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery has been enhased especialy after the post election violence of 2007, The Ministry of State forProvincial Administration and Internal security has consructed Police Posts in all the hot spots areas and and also

enhanced community policing and peace building efforts. There are also a number of social microfinance programmes being carried out under different ministries.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

At the national level engagement and partnership with non-governmental actors, civil society, private sector, amongst others have been fostered and are working in harmony but this needs to be cascaded to the lower levels. There has been a number of forums for example the national platform for disaster risk reduction by Ministry of State for Special Programmes which is very active.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress

Levels of Reliance:

No/ little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or, there is some acknowledgement but nothing/ little done to address it

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

With the passage of the new constitution which lays a lot of emphasis on human right issues we believe a lot of social problems will be fixed and therefore disaster risk reduction on development issues.

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

The overall challenge is that the Disaster management policy is still not in place, therefore hampering on the resources allocation for disaster risk reduction programmes at all levels and especially at the grassroots and the community.

Future Outlook Statement:

The future outlook is good as we envisage the passage of the policy. there are also a number of development programmes being undertaken in different sectoral plans and overall the achievement of VISION 2030.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

There are a number of non government organizations carrying on capacity building at the community level, but the challenge is that they tend to concentrate too much in one region, this leads to duplication of work at the expense of other areas. Donors programmes are also skewed to particular regions and for particular development activities.

Future Outlook Statement:

A lot of development activities are being reviewed with sole objective of rationalizing them to other regions too. the new constitution envisages equitable distribution of resources to county level.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

Systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the affected communities has been slow largely due to inadequate budgetary allocations and enormous amount of money involved in the reconstruction work at the affected communities.

Future Outlook Statement:

A number of development programmes are being undertaken by assistance from development partners and international communities are offering valuable support in recovery programmes.

Stakeholders

Departments/organizations that have contributed to the report

* KENYA NATIONAL PLATFORM ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (Gov) - Gordon muga,assistant secretary -Ministry of State