



**OVERVIEW PRESENTATION ON THE NATIONAL DISASTER  
LANDSCAPE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT LEGAL AND  
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**


**PRESENTATION BY NDOC**

**AT THE TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON INTEGRATED DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING.**

**ON 25<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2024.**

**TRADEMARK-HOTEL.**

**NAIROBI.**

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- **EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 1 of 2022 THE ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT**
  - WHEREAS Article 129 of the Constitution underscores that the **executive** authority of the Republic is derived from the People of Kenya and is to be exercised in accordance with the Constitution and for their well-being and benefit.
  - The executive order gave the Ministry of Interior and National Administration three (3) State Departments.
  - State Department for Interior and National Administration(17) functions.
  - State Department for Correctional Services (5) functions.
  - State Department for Citizen Services (10) function.



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- Some of the functions of State Department for Interior and National Administration that are relevant to this meeting include but not limited to-
  - a) Coordination of National Government functions at the County.
  - b) Disaster and emergency response coordination.
  - c) Relief management and humanitarian emergency response..
  - d) National Disaster Operation Center(NDOC)

# NDOC MISSION & VISION

## **NDOC MISSION.**

- To monitor, coordinate, mobilize and respond to disaster incidents in the Country.

## **VISION.**

- To be the leading focal point for disaster management and response in Kenya.

# Mandate

- Coordination at the National level of all disaster management activities before, during and after disasters.
- Disaster risk management policies, plans and strategies.
- Ensuring that all personnel and volunteer agencies are informed of the activation of contingency plans.
- Translating the decisions of the National Disaster Coordinating Committee (NDCC) into action and/or instructions and ensuring that these instructions are transmitted and carried out by the Ministries/ Departments as directed.
- Preparing all inventories of resources and assets Country wide.
- Developing prioritized list of needs for donors to meet shortfalls in relief supplies.
- Preparation of evacuation plans, shelter and refuge areas including identification of executing agencies.
- Preparation media program and briefs for public information and press briefing at the center.
- Carrying out an annual review , evaluation and validation of national disaster mitigation plans with a view of improving its effectiveness and efficiency.
- Manning situation room 24 hours,7 days a week on disasters happening in the Country.

# Institutional and Legal Frameworks.

- Kenya faces a wide range of natural and human-induced hazards, such as, drought, floods, landslides, human and animal disease outbreaks, pests, earth tremors, urban and forest fires, rising water levels and landslides, technological hazards, deforestation, transport accidents, conflicts, pollution, infrastructural failures, terrorism, fires and invasive species.
- Disasters retard development and economic gains through destruction of infrastructure and property, causing displacement of persons, loss of livelihoods, increased morbidity and mortality.



To address the above hazards and risks, the government has created

Different agencies and departments such as National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC), National Disaster Management Unit (NDMU) and National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) among others with mandates to help address the said hazards.

The Disaster Risk Management Policy 2017-

this Policy emphasizes the need for uniformity and co-ordination in approach, and the application of doctrines and principles as laid out in it. In this regard, the Policy calls for an integrated and coordinated approach for the two levels of governance, with emphasis on risk reduction as opposed to response to disasters.

This Policy further emphasizes on the engagement of communities and public participation in its execution.

# BILL NO 24 OF 2023- DRM BILL

The principal object of the Bill is to provide a legal framework for the coordination of disaster risk management activities in both levels of government

The main premise of the Bill is to approach disaster risk management in a manner that seeks first to respond effectively and in a timely manner to any disaster or risk of disaster, and to prevent the adverse effects of a disaster, recover, as far as may be possible, the livelihood of communities affected by a disaster.

PART I— contains preliminary provisions, which include the interpretation of terms used in the Bill, the objects of the Act as well as the guiding principles.

PART II— provides for the establishment of the Institutional Framework on Disaster Risk Management which include the Intergovernmental Council on Disaster Risk Management as the apex body and the National Disaster Risk Management Authority which is to act as the national coordination body on matters of disaster risk management.



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PART III— contains provisions dealing with the manner in which disasters may be classified and the establishment of the Disaster Electronic Information System.

PART IV— contains provisions on the institutional framework at the county level. This Part provides for the establishment of the Disaster Risk Management Committees in each county to act as the focal point for the coordination of disaster risk management activities at the county level and to liaise with the Authority.

PART V— contains financial provisions, which include the funds of the Authority, financial year, annual estimates as well as the accounts and audit of the Authority.

PART VI— contains miscellaneous provisions on protection of information held by the Authority and the County Committees. The part also creates offences and prescribes penalties thereto.

PART VII— contains provisions on delegated powers. In terms of this Part, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for matters relating to disaster risk management may, in consultation with the Council of Governors, make regulations generally for the better carrying into effect of any provisions under the Act.

PART VIII— contains saving and transitional provisions.

# DRM STRATEGY 2024-2030.

The strategy recognizes the roles played by both levels of government in DRM. A comprehensive DRM Strategy for the country will ensure that appropriate interventions are adequately planned for, budgeted, monitored, and evaluated in each phase 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, integrate DRM into planning and Budgeting.

the national DRM Strategy identifies five priority areas:

- 1). Establishment of an institutional and legal framework for DRM.
- 2). Enhancing the DRM capacities of institutions;
- 3). Disaster information management;
- 4). Enhancing resilience at the national, county and local levels to the effects of disasters and climate change; and
- 5). Mainstreaming disaster risk management in sustainable development policies, strategies, and plans at all levels, within and across all sectors.

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. Chapter One- provides an overview of the Kenya National DRM Strategy, the context of strategy planning, taking cognizance of national, regional, sub-regional and international frameworks, with the Constitution of Kenya 2010 being supreme. It also covers the rationale indicating the need while providing the purpose, and the hazards and disaster risks profile of Kenya.

Chapter Two- provides an overview of the Disaster Risk Governance in Kenya. It outlines the key components that shape the country's approach to managing disaster risks, including the Policy, Legal, and Institutional Frameworks. These frameworks are essential in establishing a coordinated and effective disaster risk management system, ensuring that all stakeholders, from national to local levels, are aligned in their efforts to reduce risks and respond to emergencies. Further, the chapter delves into the relationship between the Strategy and the current Disaster Risk Management Framework.

Chapter Three- provides a comprehensive analysis of the current Disaster Risk Management (DRM) landscape, offering insights into the existing conditions and the roles of various stakeholders. It examines the overall DRM situation in Kenya, identifying the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) that shape the effectiveness of disaster risk management efforts

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Chapter Four- covers guiding principles, strategic objectives, pillars for action and anticipatory action.

Chapter Five- focuses on data and knowledge management, emphasizing data collection, processing, sharing, and information exchange, as well as sectoral linkages for DRM.

Chapter Six- addresses the implementation of the DRM strategy, including governance and implementation, financial resources, budgeting, reserve funds, contingent financing, program-based risk transfer, and other sources of funding. It also addresses media and communication, early warning systems, behavior change communication, information sharing and coordination, community engagement, risk communication, awareness creation and advocacy, whole-of-society engagement, international cooperation, and global partnerships.

Chapter Seven- covers monitoring, evaluation, and learning to ensure sustainability, transparency, accountability, and professionalism at all levels, including reporting mechanisms and performance indicators of the DRM strategy.

This Strategy calls for further strengthening of the DRM institutional setup and establishment of a legal framework to address challenges and emerging issues in the field of disaster risk management with clarion call to involve the whole society and partnership engagement.

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Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap 2024-2029: **Building a Resilient Kenya through Anticipatory Action**



Launch: 9th August, 2024.

Plans for operationalization are underway.



THE END  
THANK YOU