



NAIROBI CITY COUNTY

NAIROBI CITY COUNTY DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POLICY, 2026

FEBRUARY, 2026

FOREWORD



It is with great pride that I present Nairobi City County's first-ever Disaster and Emergency Management Policy. This marks a significant step in our commitment to the safety and well-being of all who live, work, and visit Nairobi. As Kenya's capital and a major regional hub, Nairobi faces unique challenges, making it essential to establish an effective disaster management framework.

This policy lays the foundation for a proactive approach to disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery, calling on the government, communities, the private sector, and other stakeholders to work together in building a resilient city.

The increasing frequency of both natural and human-induced disasters underscores the urgency of taking action. This policy will strengthen our capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to disasters effectively, while also ensuring that communities recover and rebuild with resilience, guided by the principle of "building back better."

This policy builds upon the work I started as a Senator, where I championed the creation of the National Disaster Risk Management Bill to address the fragmented approach to disaster management. Today, I am proud to see that vision take shape in Nairobi, where we are making meaningful progress toward a safer future.

I thank everyone who contributed to the development of this policy. Your dedication and expertise are invaluable. Together, we will ensure that this policy is not just a document, but a living framework that brings lasting change for all who live, work, and visit Nairobi

Let us make Nairobi work.

H.E. Sakaja A. Johnson, EGH

Governor, Nairobi City County.

PREFACE



The Nairobi City County Disaster and Emergency Management Policy, 2026, provides a comprehensive framework to manage and respond to disasters and emergencies in our rapidly urbanizing, high-risk environment. As Nairobi faces both natural and human-induced challenges, this policy aims to strengthen disaster preparedness, resilience, and response across all sectors.

The policy emphasizes the importance of coordination among the county government, national agencies, the private sector, civil society, and local communities. It also prioritizes the protection of vulnerable groups, ensuring that disaster management efforts are inclusive and effective. To stay responsive to emerging risks, the policy will undergo regular reviews to adapt to changing conditions.

Aligned with H.E. Governor Sakaja’s forward-thinking development agenda, this policy integrates disaster management into the broader framework of Nairobi’s social, political, and economic growth. Given Nairobi’s strategic significance as Kenya’s capital, a robust disaster management framework is essential for ensuring the city’s continued success and resilience.

To ensure its effectiveness, the policy outlines key strategies, institutional arrangements, and resource requirements for disaster risk management. It also emphasizes community participation and the importance of sustainable financing. By implementing this policy, we aim to improve Nairobi’s capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies, minimizing the loss of life and property damage.

This policy reflects Nairobi City County's commitment to proactively addressing disaster risks.

Stephen Gathuita Mwangi

County Executive Committee member - Borough Administration and Personnel

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The development of this policy is the result of the dedication and effort of many individuals and organizations, and we are deeply grateful to all who contributed.

We extend our sincere gratitude to H.E. Governor Sakaja A. Johnson for his visionary leadership. His contribution as the architect of the Disaster Risk Management Bill of 2021, while serving as the Senator of Nairobi County, laid the foundation for this policy and affirms his personal commitment to enhancing disaster management not just in Nairobi City County but the country at large. We also thank Stephen Gathuita Mwangi, County Executive Committee Member, Boroughs, Administration and Personnel, for his unwavering support.

Our appreciation goes to the core departmental team consisting of my colleagues, Dr. Christopher Musyoki, Ivan Opanga, Mary Wangari, and Michael Waweru. Thank you for your selfless commitment and dedication. We are also indebted to the County multi-sectoral Technical Steering Committee for their role in guiding this process. Dr. Charles Oyaya and the entire Consultancy team, thank you for your invaluable technical input. To the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC), this policy would never have seen the light of day without your generous support.

We also acknowledge the role played by the County Assembly Committee for Culture and Community Services, led by Hon. Clarence Munga, the Kenya Red Cross, and the Research and Policy Development Department, led by Dr. Benjamin Kimolo. We are especially grateful for the input of Officers Florida Monda and Arphaxad Makori. To the Office of the County Attorney, we thank you very much for your constant support.

“Asanteni Sana”

Bramwell Simiyu

County Chief Officer, Disaster Management and Coordination

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BCP	Business Continuity Planning
BoD	Board of Directors
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCC	Crisis Communication Centre
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DEMIS	Disaster and Emergency Management Information System
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDRM	Gender-Responsive Disaster Management
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICS	Incident Command System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRA	Key Result Areas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
NADEMA	Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Authority
NDRM	National Disaster Risk Management
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PFA	Post-Disaster Field Assessment
PHE	Public Health Emergency
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
RCC	Regional Coordination Centres
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
UN	United Nation
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

SNo.	Name	Designation	Institution		
1.	H.E. Sakaja A. Johnson, CBS, EGH	Governor	Nairobi	City	County
2.	Godfrey Akumali	Ag. Country Secretary	Nairobi	City	County
3.	Stephen Gathuita Mwangi	CECM, Borough Administration and Personnel	Nairobi	City	County
4.	Christine Ireri	Ag. County Attorney	Nairobi	City	County
5.	Mr. Bramwell Simiyu	Chief Officer, Disaster Management and Coordination	Nairobi	City	County
6.	Dr. Benjamin Kimolo	Director, Research and Policy Development	Nairobi	City	County
7.	Godfrey Ochelle	Director Public Participation	Nairobi	City	County
8.	Dr. Christopher Musyoki	Deputy Director Training Innovation and Development	Nairobi	City	County
9.	Arphaxad Makori	Assistant Director Training Innovation and Development	Nairobi	City	County
10	Floridah Monda	Assistant Director, Research & Policy Development	Nairobi	City	County
11	Ivan Opanga Isialila	Assistant Director, Ambulance Services	Nairobi	City	County
12	Michael Waweru	Asst. Director, Lands	Nairobi	City	County
13	Fatma Huri	Counsel Legal Services	Nairobi	City	County
14	Michael Omondi	Principal Legal Officer	Nairobi	City	County
15	Mary Wangari	Asst, CCO's Office	Nairobi	City	County
16	Harrison Karanja	Logistics officer	Nairobi	City	County
17	Alex Manyasi	Development Partner	APHRC		
18	Damaris Khakali	Development Partner	APHRC		
19	Dr. Charles Oyaya	Consultant	International	Development Institute- Africa (IDIA)/APHRC	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	ii
PREFACE	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	v
LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	x
LIST OF FIGURES	x
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	xi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 History of Disaster Management in Nairobi City	2
1.3 Policy Issues.....	3
1.3.1 Governance Framework for Disaster Management	3
1.3.2 Capacity for Managing Disasters	4
1.3.3 Disaster Resilience in the Community	4
1.4 Justification of the Policy.....	5
1.5 Policy Goal	6
1.6 Policy Objectives	6
1.7 Policy Vision and Mission	6
1.8 Scope of the Policy	6
CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	7
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Governance Framework for Disaster Management	7
2.3 Capacity for Managing Disasters	7
2.4 Disaster Resilience in the Community	8
2.5 SWOT Analysis of Disaster and Emergency Management in Nairobi City	
County.....	9
2.5.1 Strengths	9
2.5.2 Weaknesses	9
2.5.3 Opportunities	9

2.5.4 Threats	10
CHAPTER 3: POLICY FRAMEWORK, STATEMENTS, AND STRATEGIES	11
3.1 Introduction.....	11
3.2 Overall Policy Statement.....	11
3.3 Guiding Principles.....	11
3.4 Core Values	11
3.5 Policy Statements and Strategies	12
3.5.1 Policy Statement 1: To Strengthen Governance Framework for Disaster Management.....	12
3.5.1.1 Strategies to Strengthen Governance Framework for Disaster Management	12
3.5.2 Policy Statement 2: To Enhance Capacity for Managing Disasters	12
3.5.2.1 Strategies to Enhance Emergency Response Capacity	12
3.5.3 Policy Statement 3: To Strengthen Disaster Resilience in the Community	13
3.5.3.1. Strategies to Strengthen Community Disaster Resilience	13
CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	14
Introduction	14
4.1 Institutional Arrangement for Service Delivery.....	14
4.1.1 Coordination Structure	15
4.1.2 Roles and Responsibilities	15
4.2 Resource Mobilization Strategies and Process	17
4.3 Partnership Engagement Framework	17
4.3.1 Partner Identification Process	17
4.3.2. Key Stakeholders.....	18
4.3.3. Stakeholder Engagement Strategies.....	18
4.3.4. Resource Sharing.....	19
4.3.5. Cluster-Based Coordination during Emergencies	19
4.4 Legal and Policy Framework.....	19
4.4.1. Constitutional and National Legal Framework.....	19
4.4.2 County Legal Framework	22
4.4.3. International and regional frameworks	22
4.4.4. Implementation Mechanisms	23
4.4.5. Legal Compliance and Review	23

4.5 Advocacy, Communication, and Social Mobilization (ACS).....	23
4.5.1 Advocacy.....	23
4.5.2 Communication.....	23
4.5.3 Social Mobilization	24
4.6 Disaster and Emergency Management Information System.....	24
CHAPTER 5: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING FRAMEWORK	25
5.1 Purpose and Objectives of the MEL Framework	25
5.2 Monitoring	25
5.2.1 Key Performance Indicators	25
5.2.2 Data collection methods.....	27
5.3 Evaluation.....	27
5.3.1 Types of Evaluations	28
5.3.2 Evaluation Methods.....	28
5.4 Reporting and Review	28
5.5 Learning and Adaptation	28
5.6 Roles and Responsibilities	29
CHAPTER 6: POLICY REVIEW INTERVAL AND PROCESS.....	30
6.1 Introduction.....	30
6.2 Review Interval	30
6.2.1 Triggers for Policy Review	30
6.3 Review Process	30
REFERENCES	31
ANNEXES.....	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Disaster Trends and Emerging Risks in Nairobi	1
Table 5. 1: Key Performance Indicators	25

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 4. 1: Disaster management coordination framework</i>	14
--	----

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nairobi City County Disaster and Emergency Management Policy, 2026, outlines a structured, forward-looking approach to strengthening disaster preparedness, resilience, and response across the county. Nairobi faces increasing risks from floods, fires, disease outbreaks, and climate-related events, which are compounded by fragmented coordination, limited staffing, aging infrastructure, and insufficient financing. Existing disaster management policies and legal frameworks are inadequate to address the evolving challenges.

This policy marks a shift from reactive responses to proactive, risk-informed, and integrated disaster management aimed at protecting lives, property, and livelihoods. Anchored in the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and aligned with the Sendai Framework and international best practices, it promotes an inclusive, county-wide approach. It focuses on three priority areas: (a) strengthening the governance framework for disaster management, (b) enhancing the capacity for managing disasters, and (c) building disaster resilience in the community. It applies to all-hazards, all-sectors approach that involves both national and county governments, the private sector, civil society, and local communities.

To support implementation, the county shall establish; (a) The Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Committee, chaired by the Governor for coordination and resource mobilization, (b) Disaster Management Fund (c) The Nairobi County Disaster Management Authority (NADEMA) which will serve as the lead agency, operating through four directorates: Fire and Rescue Services (FRS), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Training, Innovation & Development (TID), and Finance and Administration.

The policy outlines clear roles for all stakeholders, supported by a coordinated response mechanism and a sustainable resource mobilization strategy. Strategic partnerships will expand capacity and improve service delivery, especially in vulnerable communities. A results-based Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning framework will guide tracking the implementation, ensure accountability, and support continuous improvement.

A full policy review will take place every ten years, with provisions for earlier reviews triggered by constitutional changes, major disasters, evolving risks, or significant innovations in disaster management. This ensures the policy remains dynamic, relevant, and effective.

Through this policy, Nairobi City County commits to building a safer, more resilient city by integrating disaster risk reduction into governance and development planning, ensuring all residents, especially the most vulnerable, are better protected from emergencies.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nairobi, Kenya's capital, is the political, economic, and cultural hub of the country and one of Africa's fastest-growing urban centers. The city's population increases from 4.5 million at night to around 7.5 million during the day (KNBS, 2019), making it a dynamic hub drawing residents, businesses, and tourists from across the region and beyond. This growth enhances Nairobi's significance in both regional and global markets, solidifying its position as a key financial, technological, and diplomatic center (World Bank, 2021).

Nairobi's rapid urbanization has intensified its vulnerability to disasters. Inadequate infrastructure, congested informal settlements, and urban sprawl have heightened risks of floods, fires, building collapses, traffic accidents, disease outbreaks, and technological threats (UN-Habitat, 2020). Climate change further compounds these risks (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022). Table 1.1 presents the disaster trends and emergency risks in Nairobi, City County.

Table 1.1 Disaster Trends and Emerging Risks in Nairobi

Disaster Type	Historical Pattern	Current Risk Factors	Emerging Concerns
Fires	Frequent fires in Gikomba, Mathare, Kibra, Mukuru, and other informal settlements, leading to loss of lives, properties, economic loss, and displacement.	Dense, unplanned settlements, unsafe electrical connections, and limited firefighting infrastructure.	Rising industrial fires and hazardous material incidents. Frequent fire incidents in low-income zones.
Flooding	Recurring flooding in both formal and informal settlements (e.g., Kibera, Mathare, Runda, Karen)	Changing rainfall patterns (climate change), continued encroachment on natural waterways, and poor stormwater management.	Increased frequency and severity of extreme precipitation events.
Structural Collapses	Major incidents like the Huruma collapse (2016) highlight construction safety failures.	Wide-spread non-compliance with building codes, unauthorized construction, and aging infrastructure.	Expanding high-rise developments increase risks from poor construction.
Road Traffic Accidents (RTAs)	High incidence along major corridors and within the CBD.	Poor road infrastructure; weak traffic management; non-compliance with rules; limited enforcement.	Growing accident severity due to increased vehicle density and new transportation modes.
Drowning	Increasing cases of drowning in rivers, dams, and swimming pools	Unattended, Unsecured and abandoned dams. Makeshift bridges. Weak life skills amongst vulnerable members (children, elderly, PWDs)	Increasing cases of children drowning while crossing makeshift bridges, and accidental drowning in dams
Disease Outbreaks	Periodic outbreaks (e.g., cholera, typhoid) occur in areas with poor sanitation.	Insufficient health surveillance, inadequate sanitation infrastructure, and high population density.	Risk of novel pathogens and antimicrobial resistance.

Disaster Type	Historical Pattern	Current Risk Factors	Emerging Concerns
Technological Hazards	Incidents related to Chemical and biological accidents have been reported including the recent one at the Samia Hotel	Unplanned and non-compliant industrial growth, poor handling of chemicals, etc.	Rising potential for complex, cascading technological disasters.
Terrorism	High-profile attacks (Westgate 2013, DusitD2 2019) expose vulnerability in soft targets.	Continued regional instability, soft target vulnerability, and evolving attack methods.	New concerns regarding non-traditional targets and attack vectors.
Urban Hunger	Cyclical food insecurity in informal settlements and vulnerable populations.	High food prices; income inequality; supply chain disruptions; climate impacts on food systems.	Growing malnutrition rates among the urban poor, especially during economic shocks and disasters.
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	Rising cases of disaster incidents related to GBV	Prevalent in low-income households.	Increased vulnerability in temporary shelters and during post-disaster recovery periods.

The city’s disaster management remains fragmented and reactive, leading to delayed and often ineffective responses (NDMU, 2020). This policy introduces the first comprehensive framework for Nairobi City County to strengthen Governance, disaster resilience, improve preparedness, and implement proactive risk management strategies.

1.2 History of Disaster Management in Nairobi City

The establishment of Nairobi’s first formal fire service was driven by municipal leadership and community actors in the early colonial period. Initial planning began in 1895 through a municipal committee chaired by Mr. Cooper, with members including Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Desai, under the authority of the Nairobi Municipal Council. A decisive follow-up committee in 1907, chaired by Mr. H.R. Date and comprising Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Gailey, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wood, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Rebeiro, formally advanced the construction of the town’s first fire station. Mr. Desai made a critical contribution of 5,000 rupees to the project.

The station was completed in 1907 on what is now Tom Mboya Street (formerly the Koja fire station) and served as the headquarters of Nairobi’s first organized fire brigade. Its construction was motivated by the need to protect railway assets, government buildings, and commercial infrastructure in a rapidly growing and fire-prone town. This institution became the foundation of modern fire and disaster management services in Nairobi.

Post-independence, the Fire and Rescue Services unit operated under the Department of Works in the now-defunct City Council of Nairobi. Following the enactment of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya and the introduction of a devolved system of government, the unit was transferred to the Security and Compliance sector under the Nairobi City County Government.

In 2015, the Nairobi City County Disaster and Emergency Management Act was passed, creating the first formal framework for emergency response and disaster management.

Subsequently, a fully-fledged Disaster Management and Coordination Sector was established in 2018 under the leadership of a County Chief Officer and administratively placed within the Office of the Governor.

1.3 Policy Issues

This policy addresses three interconnected critical issues in Nairobi's disaster and emergency management that hinder the county's ability to anticipate, respond to, and recover from disasters effectively.

1.3.1 Governance Framework for Disaster Management

Nairobi lacks a coherent disaster management framework. Roles and responsibilities are fragmented across agencies, resulting in poor coordination, regulatory gaps, and slow decision-making during crises. Further, the Kenya National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017) and Senate Reports on Urban Governance (2021) identify significant overlaps between national and county functions, with unclear mandates for disaster management, especially in urban areas.

This fragmentation leads to conflicting actions during emergencies, duplication of efforts, and resource wastage, hampering effective disaster risk reduction planning and undermining public confidence in institutions. Policy makers, frontline workers, community members, and NGOs face challenges due to a lack of coordination. For instance, overlapping mandates between the Kenya Red Cross, NEMA, the Police, and county departments delay emergency response.

The entire county is affected, especially during large-scale disasters like floods or building collapses. The problem developed gradually due to incomplete devolution frameworks and weak legislative harmonization between the county and national levels. Other causes include a lack of a county-specific legal framework, inadequate funding, and siloed operations. Efforts such as developing the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and the formation of the County Disaster Committee have been made, but enforcement remains weak.

Therefore, establishing a functional disaster governance framework is crucial to enable proactive planning and coordinated response. With climate threats and urban risks escalating, a delay in governance reforms could lead to more devastating outcomes.

The Constitution (Article 187) provides for the transfer of functions with clear accountability. Ethically, lives should not be lost due to bureaucratic inefficiencies. Stakeholders, including county departments, humanitarian agencies, and the private sector, call for a unified coordination mechanism and a legal framework to anchor county-level disaster governance.

1.3.2 Capacity for Managing Disasters

Nairobi lacks sufficient emergency response infrastructure and personnel. Response to disasters is fairly slow, poorly coordinated, and under-resourced, leading to avoidable loss of life and property. Data from Nairobi City County Disaster Management and Kenya Fire Brigade Services (2022) indicates that the city has only six operational fire stations serving a population of over 4.5 million. Hence, Emergency response time in many areas exceeds the international standard of 5-7 minutes, often taking 30 minutes or more.

This gap has led to poor outcomes in emergencies, including fires, flooding, building collapses, and road traffic accidents. Without a timely response, minor incidents escalate into large-scale disasters, undermining public trust and deterring private investment due to perceived safety risks. Unfortunately, all city residents are affected, with particular vulnerability for residents in high-density zones, market areas, and industrial estates. Businesses, schools, and hospitals face risks of disruption during emergencies.

Informal settlements, CBD, industrial zones, and peri-urban areas are most affected. The problem has worsened over time due to population growth, underinvestment in emergency infrastructure, and limited coordination. Other key causes include budget constraints, a lack of modern equipment, insufficient personnel, and outdated communication systems.

Previous efforts have included training first responders and acquiring a few fire engines, but these have not matched the scale of the need. Nairobi's growing urban density and the increasing complexity of hazards (e.g., terrorism, floods, and pandemics) require an immediate upgrade of emergency infrastructure, establishment of a modern Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), and training of responders to protect lives and assets.

The Constitution mandates the right to safety and security, and failure to respond to emergencies endangers lives. Businesses and community leaders demand efficient systems, while civil society organizations stress transparency and accountability in emergency resource allocation.

1.3.3 Disaster Resilience in the Community

Many communities within Nairobi City County, particularly those in informal settlements, exhibit limited awareness and capacity to prepare and respond to disasters. This makes them highly vulnerable to shocks from disasters such as floods, fires, pandemics, and building collapses. According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the National Disaster Operations Centre, approximately 60% of Nairobi's population resides in informal settlements where infrastructure is poor and services are inadequate. Data from the Kenya Red Cross (2023) shows that slum areas such as Kibera, Mathare, and Mukuru have experienced frequent fire and flood emergencies, affecting over 200,000 residents annually.

The lack of resilience places lives, livelihoods, and public assets at high risk. Disasters in informal settlements often result in significant loss of life and displacement, undermining public health, safety, and socioeconomic stability. The increasing frequency and intensity

of climate-related events, such as flash floods, exacerbate this risk. Besides, Low-income households, elderly persons, children, persons with disabilities, and women, especially in informal settlements, are disproportionately affected. They suffer from displacement, property loss, health risks, and disruption of livelihoods.

The most affected areas include Kibera, Mathare, Mukuru kwa Njenga, Kariobangi, and Kangemi. The problem is chronic, having developed gradually over decades due to rapid urbanization, weak enforcement of planning regulations, and insufficient community involvement in disaster planning. Poverty, inadequate infrastructure, limited public awareness, and poor urban planning are among the main causes. Governments and partners have made efforts such as the Kenya Urban Support Programme and awareness campaigns, but these have not reached all vulnerable communities or been sustainably funded.

With Nairobi's urban population projected to exceed 5 million by 2030, the vulnerability gap will widen if unaddressed. Climate change impacts and unplanned settlements demand urgent and targeted policy action to build resilience now. Ensuring community resilience aligns with Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which guarantees the right to health, housing, and a clean environment.

1.4 Justification of the Policy

The facts highlighted clearly and urgently call for the integration of disaster management into any development agenda. Given Nairobi's strategic social, political, economic, and technological significance, it is essential for the city to re-examine and strengthen its overall disaster management strategy. This position is supported by the following factors;

- a) Disaster management is a constitutional obligation, as outlined in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which designates it as a shared responsibility between the national and county governments. The County Government is, therefore, obliged to put in place the necessary policy and regulatory framework to support its mandate.
- b) In addition, Kenya is a signatory to key global frameworks, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which call for integrated, inclusive, and proactive disaster management policies at all levels.
- c) Currently, Nairobi lacks a structured coordination mechanism, leading to overlapping roles and inefficient resource use during emergencies. This creates additional pressure on the county government in light of the high public expectations for it to fulfil its legitimate duty in safeguarding life and property.
- d) An analysis of the financing trends over the past few years reveals that the sector receives less than 20% of the projected budgetary requirements. This leads to severe resource constraints that hamper effective disaster management. Therefore, there is a need for the development of an innovative and sustainable financing model.
- e) Nairobi is exposed to multiple hazards and is highly vulnerable due to various factors such as rapid population growth, urbanization, and climate change. There is

an urgent need to adopt best practices to cope with these emerging threats. Though the exact economic cost of disasters in Nairobi City County has not been established, it is estimated that the long-term fiscal liability of disasters in the country is equivalent to 2-2.5% of the GDP each year, or approximately USD 500 million per year (National Disaster Management policy, 2017)

- f) Women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and marginalized communities bear a disproportionate burden of disaster impacts, requiring targeted interventions aligned with the Sendai Framework "leave no one behind" principle.

Given these challenges, Nairobi requires a coordinated strategy. This policy addresses vulnerabilities, aligns with global frameworks, and ensures a resilient, inclusive approach to disaster management.

1.5 Policy Goal

The overall goal of this policy is to reduce or avert potential losses from hazards, provide prompt and appropriate assistance to affected persons, and achieve rapid and effective recovery.

1.6 Policy Objectives

The policy aims to:

- a) Improve the governance framework for disaster management;
- b) Strengthen capacity for managing disasters; and
- c) Build disaster resilience in the community.

1.7 Policy Vision and Mission

1.7.1 Vision

To create a safer and disaster-resilient city.

1.7.2 Mission

To establish a comprehensive disaster and emergency management framework that provides for effective governance, efficient response, and builds resilience.

1.8 Scope of the Policy

This policy applies to the following scope:

- a) Covers Nairobi City County geographical jurisdiction and its environs;
- b) All hazards and All Sectors approach;
- c) All stages of disaster management: preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery; and
- d) All stakeholders involved in disaster and emergency management within the County.

CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter examines disaster and emergency management trends in Nairobi City County, highlighting key policy gaps and challenges that need to be addressed through an integrated approach to disaster risk management.

2.2 Governance Framework for Disaster Management

Disaster governance has evolved significantly at the global level, with frameworks like the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 emphasizing the integration of disaster risk management into development policies at all levels. Effective governance requires clear roles, coordination mechanisms, and accountability frameworks across all levels of government. However, UNDRR (2020) reports that challenges related to political commitment, resource allocation, and institutional capacity continue to impede the implementation of these frameworks worldwide.

Across Africa, disaster governance remains largely fragmented. The African Union (2020) notes that while regional disaster management strategies are being developed, many countries struggle with weak institutional frameworks, poor coordination between governments and stakeholders, and inadequate enforcement of regulations. These governance challenges contribute to the continent's vulnerability to both natural and human-induced disasters.

Kenya's disaster governance structure is outlined in the National Disaster Management Policy (2017), which establishes coordination mechanisms between national and local authorities. However, implementation has been hampered by unclear protocols for coordination between national agencies and county governments, weak enforcement of safety regulations, and the absence of comprehensive disaster management legislation at local levels (GoK, 2017).

In Nairobi, governance challenges are particularly acute due to the city's complex administrative structure. The disaster management system is characterized by fragmented authority across multiple agencies, absence of a centralized coordination mechanism, and weak enforcement of safety regulations. Additionally, there is limited integration of disaster risk considerations in urban planning and development decisions, which perpetuates vulnerability in high-risk areas. These governance shortcomings significantly undermine the city's ability to effectively manage disaster risks across the prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery phases (NCCG DMC, Audit 2024).

2.3 Capacity for Managing Disasters

Disaster frequency and intensity has increased from 200 major events annually in the 1990s to over 350 in the 2020s (UNDRR, 2023). International standards recommend 4-minute urban emergency response times, yet only 32% of cities achieve this (IAFC, 2022). The World

Disaster Report (IFRC, 2021) indicates that despite advances in early warning systems and international humanitarian aid, resource allocation and coordination challenges persist as major obstacles to effective disaster response.

These challenges are magnified across Africa, where emergency response capacity is hampered by severe resource constraints and inadequate infrastructure. The UN Economic Commission for Africa (2020) reports that many countries, including Kenya, struggle with timely disaster response, particularly in urban areas where rapid population growth outpaces the development of emergency services. The shortage of trained personnel and poor coordination further impede effective disaster management across the continent.

At the national level, Kenya has established key disaster response institutions, including the National Disaster Operations Center (NDOC), National Disaster Management Unit (NDMU), and the Kenya Red Cross. However, the National Disaster Management Policy (2017) acknowledges that response efforts are often hampered by poor inter-agency coordination, limited funding, and inadequate equipment and staffing at the county level. The absence of dedicated emergency operations centers at local levels further complicates response efforts during crises.

Nairobi faces particular challenges due to its unique urban context, including inadequate emergency infrastructure, congested transportation networks that hamper rapid response, and insufficient trained personnel relative to its large population. The city's emergency response capacity is further challenged by growing informal settlements with limited access points and the absence of a centralized Emergency Operations Center to coordinate multi-agency responses. These factors significantly reduce the city's ability to respond effectively to both routine emergencies and large-scale disasters (NCCG DMC, Audit 2024).

2.4 Disaster Resilience in the Community

Community resilience has emerged as a global priority under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), which emphasizes local-level preparedness and risk reduction. Despite proven returns (\$1 invested saves \$7 in response costs), community preparedness remains constrained by limited resources and weak institutional frameworks (UNDRR, 2020).

These challenges are particularly pronounced across Africa, where community resilience is undermined by poverty, infrastructure deficits, and climate vulnerability. The African Union's Programme of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction (2020) identifies critical gaps in early warning systems and local capacity building that affect the continent's most vulnerable regions.

Kenya's Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017), advocates for community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) approaches. However only 9 of 47 counties have operational disaster committees and budget allocations below 0.5% of GDP which is not sufficient for local community engagement (Ministry of Devolution, 2021).

In Nairobi, 60% of the 4.5 million residents live in informal settlements, which are highly vulnerable to disasters. These areas experience disaster rates 5-7 times higher than other parts of the city, with only 36% having reliable water access and 73% lacking emergency vehicle access (World Bank, 2022). Early warning systems are absent, and only 5% of residents have received disaster training (Kenya Red Cross, 2023). The lack of infrastructure and planning increases vulnerability to floods, fires, and disease outbreaks. While community-based organizations raise awareness, their efforts are hindered by weak coordination with government agencies (NCCG, 2018-2025).

2.5 SWOT Analysis of Disaster and Emergency Management in Nairobi City County

A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis provides valuable insights into Nairobi City County's disaster and emergency management capabilities. The examination guides strategic decisions on key policy issues.

2.5.1 Strengths

- a) Strong political goodwill and commitment from the county leadership to support disaster risk management efforts.
- b) Existence of a dedicated team of trained professionals with hands-on experience in managing urban disasters.
- c) An existing legal framework that provides a foundation for emergency operations and disaster management.
- d) An existing infrastructure for emergency response and disaster management.
- e) Increased public awareness of disaster risk management

2.5.2 Weaknesses

- a) A weak disaster management governance and coordination framework
- b) Limited funding for disaster management, which affects the ability of the county to manage disasters.
- c) Inadequate number of skilled emergency response personnel and aging emergency response systems and infrastructure
- d) An outdated strategic focus and investments in post-disaster responses.
- e) Limited public participation in the formulation of disaster risk reduction strategies

2.5.3 Opportunities

- a) Availability of partnership, collaboration, and coordination opportunities with other key stakeholders such as the National government, Development partners, Academia, and other emergency response agencies.
- b) International legal frameworks, such as the Sendai framework, SDGs, that provide a benchmark for best practices and a strong foundation for adaptation and for the formulation of local policy frameworks
- c) New innovations and technologies in disaster risk management

- d) Innovative disaster financing models such as disaster risk insurance, climate adaptation funds, and Green Bonds.

2.5.4 Threats

- a) The impact of climate change: Increased frequency and intensity of weather events, such as floods and heatwaves, pose significant risks to Nairobi's vulnerable areas.
- b) Infrastructure vulnerability; unplanned housing and developments, transportation, and utilities
- c) Urbanization and high population growth: Rising inequality and social fragmentation undermine community resilience, reducing the capacity for independent response during disasters
- d) Poor and ineffective disaster risk assessment practices. Weak and ineffective early warning systems

CHAPTER 3: POLICY FRAMEWORK, STATEMENTS, AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a policy framework that will guide disaster and emergency management efforts in Nairobi City County. It outlines policy statements, principles, core values, and strategies to address current gaps and challenges. Focusing on the three policy issues, it outlines the county's commitment to effective governance, an efficient response, and resilience-building.

3.2 Overall Policy Statement

The Government of Nairobi City County commits to improving disaster governance, enhancing emergency response, and building community resilience through governance reforms, strategic infrastructure investments, and capacity building, aiming at creating a safer and disaster-resilient city for all.

3.3 Guiding Principles

The following principles guide this policy framework, ensuring that all actions taken are aligned with the long-term vision of creating a safer and disaster-resilient city.

- a) Prioritize Disaster Risk Reduction-prevention is better than a cure;
- b) Disaster Resilience Building;
- c) Equity and equitability;
- d) Accountability, transparency, and fidelity to the law; and
- e) Sustainable disaster management practices.

3.4 Core Values

The core values that will guide the implementation of this policy include:

- a) Proactiveness
- b) Effectiveness
- c) Professionalism
- d) Integrity
- e) Teamwork
- f) Impartiality
- g) Innovation

3.5 Policy Statements and Strategies

The following policy statements and strategies provide a roadmap for the implementation of this policy.

3.5.1 Policy Statement 1: To Strengthen Governance Framework for Disaster Management

The Government of Nairobi City County will strengthen the governance framework for disaster management by improving legal frameworks, coordination, and ensuring access to sustainable funding.

3.5.1.1 Strategies to Strengthen Governance Framework for Disaster Management

- a) Enact a comprehensive County Disaster and Emergency Management Act, 2026, to provide legal backing for disaster and emergency management activities;
- b) Establish the Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (NADEMA) with a clear mandate and resources;
- c) Create formal platforms for stakeholder engagement in disaster governance;
- d) Establish a dedicated Disaster Management Fund for sustainability, as provided by Section 116 of the Public Finance Management Act;
- e) Develop guidelines, regulations, and other legislation for the implementation of this policy provision; and
- f) Integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into all county development plans.

3.5.2 Policy Statement 2: To Enhance Capacity for Managing Disasters

The Government of Nairobi City County commits to enhancing the capacity of the county to manage disasters by improving infrastructure, increasing trained personnel, and establishing clear coordination mechanisms for timely and effective actions.

3.5.2.1 Strategies to Enhance Emergency Response Capacity

- a) Recruit and train additional emergency personnel (firefighters, Emergency Medical Technicians- EMTs, and disaster management officers);
- b) Establish the Nairobi County Fire and Disaster Management Academy (NCFDMA) as a Centre of Excellence for disaster management training, and implement continuous professional development for all emergency personnel;
- c) Increase the number of fully equipped fire stations and disaster management centers;
- d) Reduce emergency response times;
- e) Increase and maintain emergency fleet (ambulances and fire engines);
- f) Equip rescue personnel with adequate rescue equipment; and
- g) Establish a fully equipped Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

3.5.3 Policy Statement 3: To Strengthen Disaster Resilience in the Community

The Nairobi City County Government commits to enhancing community disaster resilience by promoting inclusive, community-centered approaches that empower residents, integrate local knowledge, foster public awareness, and establish accessible and effective early warning systems, particularly in high-risk and vulnerable areas.

3.5.3.1. Strategies to Strengthen Community Disaster Resilience

- a) Establish, train, and equip community disaster response teams in informal settlements and other high-risk areas;
- b) Create community-led disaster risk reduction plans based on local knowledge;
- c) Establish innovative early warning systems for timely alerts;
- d) Establish evacuation plans and safe zones; and
- e) Conduct continuous hazard and vulnerability mapping in high-risk areas.

CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Introduction

This chapter outlines the structures for the successful implementation of this policy. It focuses on integrated coordination between national, county, and community to strengthen disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response.

4.1 Institutional Arrangement for Service Delivery

The County will adopt a multi-tiered disaster and emergency management framework to ensure effective coordination across all levels. *Figure 4.1 presents the coordination framework.*

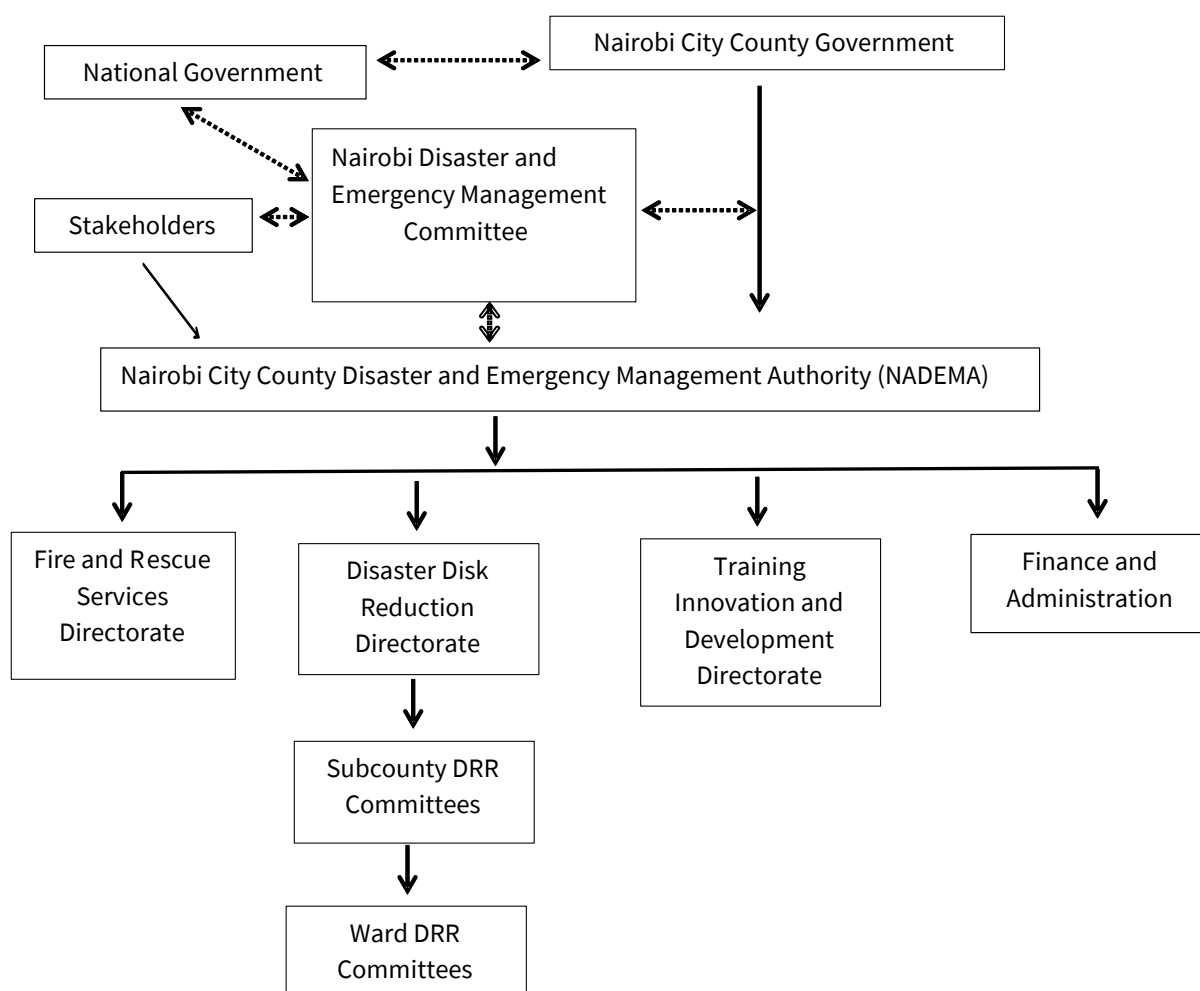


Figure 4. 1: Disaster management coordination framework

4.1.1 Coordination Structure

Disaster and emergency management in Nairobi City County will follow a structured, multisectoral, and multilevel approach as outlined in Figure 4.1. To align with Article 186(2) and the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which establishes disaster management as a shared mandate. To support this structure, the County Government will establish the Nairobi City County Disaster and Emergency Management Committee, chaired by the Governor and composed of county officials, national representatives, private sector actors, and development partners. The committee will oversee strategy, foster collaboration, and mobilize resources.

In accordance with the County Governments Act, 2012 (No. 17 of 2012), the County Government will establish the Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (NADEMA) as the lead agency for disaster and emergency management. NADEMA will operate through four functional directorates: (a) Fire and Rescue Services (FRS); (b) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); (c) Training Innovation and Development (TID), and (d) Finance and Administration. The functions will be decentralized to sub-county and ward committees to ensure effective and responsive service delivery.

4.1.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Building on the coordination framework, the roles of key institutions and stakeholders are outlined below.

- a) The National Government will:
 - i. Provide policy direction;
 - ii. Provide early warning systems;
 - iii. Resource allocation;
 - iv. Technical support to the county government; and
 - v. Mobilize support during major disasters.

- b) Nairobi City County Government shall:
 - i. Develop and implement policies, legislation, and fiscal measures for effective disaster and emergency management;
 - ii. Provide oversight and coordinate disaster and emergency management across the County;
 - iii. Establish the:
 - Nairobi City County Disaster and Emergency Management Committee
 - Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (NADEMA)
 - Disaster Management Fund and
 - iv. Allocate adequate resources.

- c) The Nairobi City County Disaster and Emergency Management Committee shall:
 - i. Foster inter-governmental and inter-agency collaboration and coordination; and
 - ii. Help mobilize additional resources from state and non-state actors.

- d) The Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (NADEMA)
This is the lead agency for disaster and emergency management in Nairobi City County, and its responsibilities include:
- i. Formulating and implementing policies and response services;
 - ii. Resource mobilization through strategic partnerships;
 - iii. Managing the Disaster Management Fund;
 - iv. Accrediting and regulating emergency service providers; and
 - v. Submitting periodic reports to the County Executive and Assembly.
- e) NADEMA functional directorates
- i. Fire and Rescue Services Directorate shall:
 - Manage fire suppression, rescue operations, medical assistance, fire prevention, and fire licensing; and
 - Oversee specialized units in Urban Search and Rescue, Aqua Rescue, Firefighting, Hazmat, and Disaster Ambulance Services.
 - ii. Disaster Risk Reduction Directorate shall
 - Coordinate disaster prevention, mitigation, and recovery efforts; and
 - Conduct hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and promote public awareness.
 - iii. Training Innovation and Development Directorate shall
 - Provide training, foster innovation, and support capacity development in disaster management;
 - Run the Nairobi County Fire and Disaster Management Academy (NCFDMA) as a Centre of Excellence;
 - Foster innovation, research, and development;
 - Promote partnerships and collaboration;
 - Host and manage the Disaster and Emergency Management Information System (DEMIS).
 - iv. Finance and Administration Directorate shall:
 - i. Handles budgeting, procurement, revenue, payroll, audits, disaster funds, HR, and general administration, including ICT and compliance.
- f) Other county departments shall
- i. Integrate disaster risk reduction into sectoral planning, provide technical support within their mandates, and collaborate with NADEMA through designated focal officers.
- g) Sub-county and ward administrations and committees shall
- i. Lead localized implementation, mobilize community participation, conduct risk mapping, and facilitate communication between the county and residents.
- h) Stakeholders
- i. Private sector and utilities will ensure business continuity, uphold safety standards, and support emergency response through infrastructure, logistics, and funding;

- ii. Civil society and development partners offer technical expertise, capacity building, relief services, and advocacy, in alignment with policy; and
- iii. Communities and volunteers to actively participate in disaster preparedness, awareness campaigns, early warning dissemination, and community-level response efforts.

4.2 Resource Mobilization Strategies and Process

The Nairobi City County government will undertake the necessary measures to obtain and secure adequate, sustainable resources for disaster management. This will include:

- a) Establishing a dedicated Disaster Management Fund, as provided by Section 116 of the Public Finance Management Act, financed through county budget allocations, national transfers, and external contributions;
- b) Introduce disaster risk insurance schemes;
- c) Foster collaborations with strategic partners such as development partners, humanitarian agencies, other First Responders, private sector businesses and philanthropists;
- d) Engage communities through volunteer programs, in-kind contributions, and digital platforms for disaster fundraising; and
- e) Partner with academic and research institutions to enhance disaster management capabilities and foster innovation.

4.3 Partnership Engagement Framework

The County will establish strategic partnerships with key stakeholders to strengthen disaster management, enhance resilience, and ensure an effective response. The partnership engagement will be guided by a structured approach, focusing on the following key elements:

4.3.1 Partner Identification Process

The County will identify potential partners based on their capacity, expertise, and alignment with disaster and emergency management goals. The process will include:

- a) Assessing stakeholder relevance and expertise in disaster management and related sectors;
- b) Evaluating the potential for collaboration to fill resource gaps and enhance response capabilities;
- c) Prioritizing partnerships that can offer technical, financial, and operational support; and
- d) Conducting formal due diligence on potential partners to ensure credibility and compatibility.

4.3.2. Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders for partnership engagement include:

- a) Government agencies: National, regional, and local disaster management authorities;
- b) Humanitarian organizations: Local and international NGOs providing disaster relief and recovery services;
- c) Private sector: Businesses, corporations, and service providers with Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives;
- d) Development partners: International donors, multilateral organizations, and funding bodies;
- e) Academic institutions: Universities and research organizations for capacity building, innovation, and knowledge sharing;
- f) Community groups and volunteers: Grassroots organizations and local volunteers for community-based disaster preparedness and response;
- g) Media organizations: TV, radio, print, and digital media platforms for public awareness and information dissemination;
- h) Faith-based organizations: Religious institutions with community mobilization capabilities and outreach networks; and
- i) Professional associations: Engineering, medical, architectural, and other specialized professional bodies.

4.3.3. Stakeholder Engagement Strategies

The County shall adopt the following strategies for effective stakeholder engagement:

- a) Regular Communication: Maintain continuous dialogue with stakeholders to ensure mutual understanding of goals and responsibilities;
- b) Joint Initiatives: Collaborate on projects that align with disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, and recovery;
- c) Capacity Building: Facilitate training programs, workshops, and joint exercises to enhance disaster management skills across stakeholders;
- d) Resource Mobilization: Work together with stakeholders to secure funding and in-kind support for disaster management activities;
- e) Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish clear mechanisms for assessing the impact of partnerships and ensuring transparency in the use of resources;
- f) Partnership Formalization: Develop and implement Memoranda of Understanding and formal agreements that clearly define roles, responsibilities, and expectations;
- g) Conflict Resolution: Establish protocols for addressing disagreements and challenges within partnerships; and
- h) Information Sharing: Create systems for knowledge management and timely exchange of critical information.

4.3.4. Resource Sharing

The County will focus on the following resource-sharing mechanisms:

- a) Collaborating with partners to pool financial, human, and material resources for disaster management activities, ensuring sufficient support for preparedness, response, and recovery efforts;
- b) Coordinating resources across sectors to maximize efficiency and impact in disaster and emergency management operations; and
- c) Facilitate sharing of technical knowledge and specialized skills to improve disaster response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.

4.3.5. Cluster-Based Coordination during Emergencies

During a disaster, the County will activate cluster-based coordination. These clusters will focus on specific areas, such as logistics, health, shelter, and communication, ensuring a comprehensive, integrated, multi-sectoral response.

4.4 Legal and Policy Framework

Disaster management in Nairobi is guided and supported by a combination of national legislation, county-specific regulations, and international legal frameworks that establish responsibilities and procedures for disaster risk management and response. This section outlines the key legal and policy instruments that provide the foundation for disaster risk management in the county.

4.4.1. Constitutional and National Legal Framework

a) The constitution of Kenya, 2010.

Article 43 outlines the economic and social rights of every person. It guarantees every person has the right to the highest attainable standards of health, housing, and a clean environment.

The Constitution establishes disaster management as a shared function between national and county governments. Article 187, 189, and the Fourth Schedule provide for the transfer of functions between levels of government and assign disaster management responsibilities to both the national and county governments, emphasizing cooperative guidance.

Article 58 provides that a state of emergency may be declared during a natural disaster. The Constitution in Article 241 (3) (b) further provides that the Defence Forces may assist and cooperate with other authorities when in situations of emergency or disaster, thus allowing for situations where the County government may transfer the entire docket of emergency response to the national government, and vice versa.

The Article establishes the legal framework for transferring governmental functions and powers between the national and county governments. In effect, the provision permits the reallocation of responsibilities from one level of government to another, but only when an agreement exists between the relevant governmental bodies and when two principal conditions are satisfied.

First, the transfer must be such that the function or power in question would be more effectively performed or exercised by the receiving government, thereby ensuring that public services are administered with greater efficiency and responsiveness. Second, the existing legal framework, the legislation under which the original function is carried out, must not forbid such a transfer, thereby maintaining the integrity of the statutory regime governing that function.

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution outlines the various functions of the national and county governments. As per the Fourth Schedule, Part 1 (24), and Part II (12), disaster management is concurrently the purpose of both the national and the county governments. Part II (12) further clarifies that firefighting shall also be a preserve of the County government.”

b) County Governments Act, 2012.

The Act mandates counties to develop policies and laws for disaster management within their jurisdictions and Section 110(2) to build emergency response capacity (Section 110).

c) Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The Act allows counties to establish and manage emergency funds for disaster response. Sections 110 - 115 provide the framework for an Emergency Fund, and sections 116 and 117 allow for the formation of county public funds, such as the contemplated Disaster Management Fund (DMF).

d) The National Disaster Management Bill (2023)

Kenya lacks an all-encompassing disaster management law despite the National Disaster Management Bill in several iterations existing in the national assembly.

The National Disaster Management Bill (2023) when passed, shall be the overall national legislation dealing with disaster management in Kenya. Part II (Sections 5–30) of the Bill creates the institutional framework. The Intergovernmental Council on Disaster Risk Management (Sections 5–8), chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, advises on national policy and coordinates intergovernmental efforts. The National Disaster Risk Management Authority (Sections 9–30) is established as a corporate body to coordinate disaster activities, develop policies, and mobilize resources. Its governance includes a Board (Sections 13–22) composed of government officials and sector representatives, tasked with strategic oversight. The Director-General (Sections 24–27) oversees daily operations, while staff and financial provisions (Sections 28–30) ensure operational functionality, including protections from personal liability.

Part III (Sections 31–34) mandates the creation of an electronic disaster information system (Section 31) to catalogue hazards, vulnerabilities, and response resources. It requires disaster classification as county-level (affecting one county) or national-level (multi-county or beyond local capacity) (Section 33). The President may declare a National State of Disaster (Section 34), enabling emergency measures such as resource mobilization, evacuations, and regulatory controls.

Part IV (Sections 35–44) establishes County Disaster Risk Management Committees (Sections 35–39) in each county, chaired by the Governor, to advise on local disaster plans, oversee relief efforts, and submit annual reports. County Disaster Risk Management Centres (Section 40) are tasked with implementation, research, and volunteer coordination, including provisions for volunteer units (Section 44).

Part VI (Sections 49–55) addresses information protection (Sections 49–50) and criminalizes offenses such as obstruction of disaster operations (Section 51), false claims (Section 52), false alarms (Section 53), and misappropriation of relief resources (Section 54). Corporate liability for offenses is outlined in Section 55."

e) National Construction Authority Act

In Part II of the Act, the National Construction Authority's functions include the enforcement of the prescribed Building Code according to Section 5. This is of critical importance for disaster management, as adherence to robust building codes helps ensure that structures are resilient in the face of natural hazards, thereby reducing the risk of structural failure during emergencies. Further, Section (23A) mandates that the Authority shall conduct compulsory inspections on construction sites. These inspections are essential for verifying compliance with safety standards and building codes, which in turn enhance the disaster resilience of constructed facilities.

f) Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019 (PLUPA)

PLUPA integrates disaster resilience and emergency preparedness indirectly through its framework for sustainable land use, regulated development, and environmental stewardship. Central to this is Section 5, which mandates that physical and land use planning adhere to principles promoting sustainable land utilization, environmental conservation, and the integration of social, economic, and environmental needs. These principles inherently reduce vulnerability to disasters by discouraging development in hazard-prone areas such as floodplains or unstable slopes.

Complementing this, Section 22 requires the National Physical and Land Use Development Plan to guide infrastructure placement, environmental protection, and human settlements, ensuring strategic alignment with long-term risk mitigation. Development control mechanisms under Section 55 prioritize public safety and compliance with approved plans, enforcing standards that prevent unsafe constructions, while Section 67 criminalizes unauthorized developments, indirectly curbing risks posed by non-compliant structures.

The Act also emphasizes strategic infrastructure planning in Section 69, enabling approval of critical projects like evacuation routes or flood barriers. Environmental safeguards, such as mandatory impact assessments under the Third Schedule, identify and mitigate hazards during project planning. Public participation requirements in Sections 38–40 ensure communities contribute to local planning, allowing voices to highlight hazards and advocate for mitigation.

Additionally, Section 70 protects heritage sites and sensitive ecosystems, preserving natural buffers like wetlands that mitigate flood impacts. While the Act lacks explicit emergency response provisions, its focus on preventive planning, regulated development, and environmental conservation aligns with broader disaster risk reduction goals.”

- g) The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 mandates sustainable urban development and disaster preparedness measures in urban planning and city management.
- h) Public Health Act (Cap 242) empowers authorities to respond to public health emergencies, epidemics and pandemics.
- i) The National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2017) establishes the National Disaster Management Authority (NADMA) and supports the county's efforts.
- j) The National Construction Authority Act, 2011, regulates construction practices to ensure building safety and reduce structural disaster risks.
- k) The Kenya Red Cross Society Act (Cap 256) recognizes the Kenya Red Cross Society's role in humanitarian and emergency response, with provisions for collaboration with counties.
- l) The Kenya Data Protection Act, 2019

The Act safeguards individual privacy by regulating the processing of personal data and ensuring compliance with data protection principles.

4.4.2 County Legal Framework

- a) Nairobi City County Disaster and Emergency Management Act, 2015, which establishes the disaster management and coordination department and provides the legal framework for disaster management in Nairobi.
- b) Nairobi City County Physical Planning Act, 2018 (PLUPA) that requires urban planning and land use regulations to incorporate disaster risk reduction, to promote sustainable and resilient development.

4.4.3. International and regional frameworks

a) The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

This is the global blueprint for disaster risk reduction (DRR), focusing on understanding disaster risk, strengthening governance, investing in resilience, and enhancing preparedness and recovery. Nairobi County aligns its strategic direction with the Sendai priorities.

b) The Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015)

Acknowledges the role of climate adaptation in disaster risk reduction. Nairobi, being climate-vulnerable, incorporates climate resilience into its disaster management strategies.

4.4.4. Implementation Mechanisms

Effective implementation of the legal framework for disaster and emergency management in Nairobi City County requires harmonizing legal provisions, operationalizing laws, and creating mechanisms that translate policy mandates into enforceable, practical actions. The following are also required to ensure efficient implementations:

- a) Supporting regulations will establish operational standards, service provider accreditation, and emergency protocols;
- b) Alignment with National Legislation and best practices policies and plans;
- c) Memoranda of Understanding and contracts will formalize partner collaboration, define roles, and ensure accountability; and
- d) Empower community-level structures, such as ward disaster committees, with legal authority to conduct localized preparedness and enforcement actions.

4.4.5. Legal Compliance and Review

The County Government will monitor legal compliance and conduct regular reviews to address emerging risks and gaps, including periodic legal audits.

4.5 Advocacy, Communication, and Social Mobilization (ACS)

The County shall implement the following ACS strategies

4.5.1 Advocacy

- a) Engage policymakers to prioritize disaster and emergency management in legislation, planning, and budgeting;
- b) Promote integration of disaster risk reduction in development and sectoral policies;
- c) Champion legal reforms to strengthen disaster management systems and coordination;
- d) Build strategic alliances with stakeholders to drive and sustain disaster management initiatives; and
- e) Document and share evidence on disaster impacts to inform decision-making and advocacy efforts.

4.5.2 Communication

- a) Develop targeted messages on disaster preparedness and response for different stakeholder groups;

- b) Utilize diverse platforms such as mass media, social media, and community forums for information dissemination;
- c) Implement early warning systems with clear communication protocols for various disaster and emergency scenarios;
- d) Establish a crisis communication framework for timely, accurate updates during emergencies; and
- e) Provide accessible information in local languages and inclusive formats for diverse audiences.

4.5.3 Social Mobilization

- a) Foster community ownership of disaster initiatives through participatory approaches;
- b) Establish and strengthen community-based disaster management committees at ward and sub-county levels;
- c) Build volunteer networks to support disaster preparedness, response, and recovery;
- d) Organize regular community drills and simulation exercises to strengthen local response capacity; and
- e) Engage schools, faith-based institutions, and local organizations as key platforms for outreach and mobilization.

4.6 Disaster and Emergency Management Information System

The County Government shall establish a Disaster and Emergency Management Information System (DEMIS). This will be a comprehensive, integrated system to manage information on emergencies and disasters. It will facilitate the collection, storage, analysis, and management of data to support the various aspects of disaster management.

The key features and functions will include, inter alia:

- a) Data Collection and Storage;
- b) Access to Real-time Information;
- c) Analysis and Reporting;
- d) Communication and Coordination; and
- e) Geospatial analysis.

DEMIS will result in improved efficiency, better decision-making, enhanced coordination, increased safety, and a Data-driven Resilience.

CHAPTER 5: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND LEARNING FRAMEWORK

The chapter outlines the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework for Nairobi City County's disaster and emergency management system. The framework adopts a results-based, participatory, and data-driven approach to improve planning, accountability, and continuous learning.

5.1 Purpose and Objectives of the MEL Framework

The MEL Framework aims to:

- a) Monitor the implementation of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery initiatives;
- b) Evaluate the impact and effectiveness of policies and programs in reducing disaster risks and enhancing emergency response capacity;
- c) Generate evidence to inform planning, decision-making, and policy review at both technical and political levels;
- d) Promote accountability through transparent tracking of resource use and service delivery; and
- e) Support learning and adaptation by capturing lessons and best practices to improve future disaster and emergency management efforts.

5.2 Monitoring

The County will monitor disaster management activities to ensure timely, on-budget implementation. Monitoring will also identify emerging risks and bottlenecks for timely intervention.

5.2.1 Key Performance Indicators

Table 5. 1: Key Performance Indicators

Thematic Area	Objective	Indicator	Measure of Success
Governance Framework for Disaster Management	Improve the governance framework for disaster management.	Enact a comprehensive County Disaster and Emergency Management Act, 2026	Number of comprehensive County Disaster and Emergency Management Act enacted
		Establish the Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (NADEMA) with a clear mandate and resources.	Number of Authority established
		Create formal platforms for stakeholder engagement in disaster governance	Number of formal platforms established for stakeholder engagement

Thematic Area	Objective	Indicator	Measure of Success
			in disaster governance created
		Establish a dedicated Disaster Management Fund for sustainability	Number of Disaster Management Fund established.
		Develop guidelines, regulations and other legislations for the implementation of this policy provisions	Number of guidelines, regulations and other legislation developed
		Integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into all county development plans	Number of County development plans with DRR strategies.
Capacity to manage disasters	Enhance the capacity to respond to emergencies.	Recruit and train additional emergency personnel.	Number of emergency personnel recruited and trained
		Establish the Nairobi County Fire and Disaster Management Academy (NCFDMA) as a Centre of Excellence	Number of Centre of Excellence established
		Increase the number of fully equipped fire stations and DMCs	Number of fully equipped fire stations and DMCs established.
		Reduce the emergency response time.	Percentage of compliance with standard response time
		Increase the number of emergency fleet	Number of emergency fleet procured
		Maintain emergency fleet	Percentage of operational emergency fleet
		Equip rescue personnel with adequate rescue equipment.	Number of rescue personnel equipped with adequate rescue equipment
		Establish a fully equipped Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Number of fully operational EOC established
Disaster Resilience in the Community	Strengthen disaster resilience in the community	Establish, train, and equip community disaster response teams in informal	Number of community disaster response teams established, trained and equipped.

Thematic Area	Objective	Indicator	Measure of Success
		settlements and other high-risk areas	
		Create community-led disaster risk reduction plans based on local knowledge.	Number of community DRR plans created
		Establish innovative early warning systems for timely alerts.	Number of EWS established
		Establish evacuation plans and safe zones.	Number of Evacuation Plans and Safe Zones established
		Conduct hazard mapping in high-risk areas.	Number of periodic hazard and vulnerability mapping reports submitted.

5.2.2 Data collection methods

The following methods will be used to collect data for this policy:

- a) Administrative Data Review - Collects existing information from internal county records, logs, and reports;
- b) Surveys and Questionnaires - Gather data from households, communities, or staff;
- c) Focus Group Discussions - Collect in-depth qualitative data from specific stakeholder groups;
- d) Key Informant Interviews - Interviews with decision-makers and professionals for expert views;
- e) Direct Observation - Verify the existence or condition of infrastructure and services;
- f) GIS and Mapping Tools - Collect spatial data for risk mapping and coverage analysis; and
- g) System or Platform Data Extraction - Data from digital systems or operational platforms;

5.3 Evaluation

Evaluation will assess the effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of this policy implementation to guide decisions and improve disaster management in Nairobi City County.

5.3.1 Types of Evaluations

- a) Baseline Evaluation—This will be conducted at the start of policy implementation to establish reference points for key indicators and provide a foundation for tracking progress and measuring change;
- b) Mid-Term Evaluation—This evaluation will be done after the policy has been implemented (halfway) to assess progress, identify implementation gaps, and recommend corrective measures.;
- c) End-Term/Final Evaluation—Conducted after the policy period to measure the extent to which objectives were achieved and the policy’s overall effectiveness and sustainability; and
- d) Thematic or Special Evaluations—Focused evaluations on specific components are helpful for deep dives or responding to emerging challenges.

5.3.2 Evaluation Methods

A mix of quantitative and qualitative methods will be used, including:

- a) Pre- and post-intervention comparisons;
- b) Household and institutional surveys;
- c) Case studies;
- d) Key Informant Interviews and focus group discussions;
- e) Cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analysis; and
- f) GIS and spatial analysis.

5.4 Reporting and Review

The county will ensure all entities submit reports in the standardized formats provided. The Reports will be generated as:

- a) Quarterly Reports: Departments and sub-county offices will submit implementation status, resource use, achievements, and challenges. The county will consolidate these into a quarterly report for internal coordination;
- b) Annual Report: A comprehensive report summarizing activities, performance, challenges, and lessons learned. This report will be shared with the County Executive Committee, Assembly, development partners, and made publicly available on the DEMIS platform; and
- c) Special Reports: This shall be prepared after any extraordinary disaster incident.

5.5 Learning and Adaptation

Learning will be a continuous and intentional process to ensure interventions remain responsive, evidence-informed, and adaptable. The County will lead the coordination of

lessons learned, drawing from monitoring and evaluations, incident reviews, and field experiences. The Key Learning Activities shall include;

- a) After-action reviews and annual reflection meetings to assess successes and areas for improvement;
- b) Documentation of community-level case studies and best practices; and
- c) Insights from monitoring and evaluations will inform updates to operational plans, guideline revisions, and training curricula adjustments.

The Disaster and Emergency Management Information System (DEMIS) will serve as the repository for lessons learned and real-time performance data, supporting continuous learning. The County shall ensure these lessons are translated into capacity-building initiatives and knowledge-sharing materials.

5.6 Roles and Responsibilities

- a) The authority will lead the coordination of monitoring, evaluation, and learning across the county;
- b) The center of excellence will provide technical support in research, evaluation, and knowledge management;
- c) The authority's functional directorates will liaise with other county departments to collect and report performance data aligned with their mandates;
- d) Sub-county and ward committees will collect community-level data and provide qualitative insights; and
- e) Development partners and independent evaluators will be invited to provide external oversight and validation as needed.

CHAPTER 6: POLICY REVIEW INTERVAL AND PROCESS

6.1 Introduction

This policy will be reviewed regularly to ensure it stays relevant and effective. This chapter outlines the review interval, triggers for policy review, and the process involved.

6.2 Review Interval

The policy will be reviewed every ten (10) years. However, early reviews may be triggered by specific circumstances to ensure the policy stays relevant.

6.2.1 Triggers for Policy Review

An early review may be triggered by:

- a) Constitutional changes and amendments that affect disaster management mandates;
- b) Major disasters or unforeseen events (e.g., pandemics, climate impacts);
- c) The need to align with updated global or regional disaster management agreements;
- d) Lessons learned, highlighting the need for policy adjustments;
- e) New innovations in disaster response or early warning systems;
- f) Shifts in community priorities or vulnerabilities;
- g) Changes in funding, resources, or partnerships may require adjustments to priorities or actions; and
- h) Changes in government structure or disaster management roles.

6.3 Review Process

The policy review process includes:

- a) Gathering information on the policy's effectiveness and emerging risks;
- b) Engaging relevant stakeholders for input;
- c) Assessing the policy's effectiveness and proposing necessary changes; and
- d) Finalizing and implementing updates.

REFERENCES

- African Union. (2020). *African Union's Programme of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020-2030*. African Union.
- Government of Kenya. (2017). *National Disaster Management Policy*. Government of Kenya.
- International Association of Fire Chiefs. (2022). *International standards for urban emergency response*. International Association of Fire Chiefs.
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. (2021). *World Disaster Report 2021: The importance of community-based disaster risk management*. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2022). *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (2019). *Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019*. Nairobi, Kenya.
- Kenya Red Cross. (2023a). *Annual Disaster Report*. Nairobi, Kenya.
- Kenya Red Cross. (2023b). *Annual Report on Disaster Risk Management in Nairobi*. Kenya Red Cross.
- Ministry of Devolution. (2021). *Kenya Disaster Risk Management Policy 2017*. Government of Kenya.
- Nairobi City County Government. (2018-2025). *Nairobi City County Disaster Risk Management Strategy 2018-2025*. Nairobi City County Government.
- Nairobi City County Government. (2020). *Nairobi City County Disaster Management and Coordination Sector Annual Report*. Nairobi, Kenya.
- Nairobi City County Government. (2024). *Disaster Management and Coordination Audit Report*. Nairobi City County Government.
- National Disaster Management Policy. (2017). *Kenya's National Disaster Management Policy*. Government of Kenya.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. (2020). *Disaster Response in Africa: A Regional Challenge*. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme. (2020). *The State of Nairobi's Urbanization*. Nairobi, Kenya.
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. (2020). *Global assessment report on disaster risk reduction*. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. (2023). *Global report on disaster risk reduction trends and issues*. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- World Bank. (2021). *Urban Development in Africa: Nairobi City Profile*. World Bank Group.
- World Bank. (2022). *Urban Disaster Risk Management in Nairobi*. World Bank.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL TERMS

Term	Definition
Disaster	A sudden event, caused by nature or human beings that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, economic, or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources
Disaster risk	The potential loss of life, injury, or destruction or damage to assets property which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period, determined probabilistically as a function of a hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity to cope
Disaster risk management	A continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of policies, strategies and measures aimed at- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters; (b) Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters; (c) Emergency preparedness; (d) A rapid and effective response to disasters; and (e) Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation
Disaster risk reduction	A policy goal or objective, and the strategic and instrumental measures employed for- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Anticipating future disaster risk; and (b) Reducing existing exposure, hazard or vulnerability.
Early warning system	An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities, systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.
Emergency	A serious, unexpected, and dangerous situation requiring immediate action to prevent or mitigate harm to life, property, or the environment
Emergency preparedness	A state of readiness that enables the organs of the national and county governments and other institutions involved in disaster risk management, the private sector, communities, and individuals to mobilize, organize, and provide relief measures to deal with an impending or current disaster or the effects of a disaster
Emergency response	The coordinated immediate actions taken to save lives, alleviate suffering, and restore well-being during or following an incident, disaster, or humanitarian crisis.

Financial year	The period of twelve months ending on the thirtieth day of June in each year
Hazard	A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation
Mitigation	The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions
Prevention	Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks
Reconstruction	The medium and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.
Recovery	The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.
Response	Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
Risk	The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
Risk assessment	The methodology used to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability which may potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

ANNEXE 2: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX.

Strategies/KPIs	Measure of Success	Timeframe	Estimated Cost	Expected Output	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (Kes Millions)	Source(s) of Funds	Responsibility	
								Lead	Support
<p>Thematic Area 1: Governance Framework for Disaster Management</p> <p>Objective 1: Improve the governance framework for disaster management</p> <p>Policy Statement 1: The Government of Nairobi City County will strengthen the governance framework for disaster management by improving legal frameworks, coordination, and ensuring access to sustainable funding.</p>									
Enact a comprehensive County Disaster and emergency Management Act	Number of comprehensive County Disaster and emergency Management Act enacted								
Establish the Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (NADEMA) with a clear mandate and resources.	Number of Authorities established								
Create formal platforms for stakeholder engagement in disaster governance	Number of formal platforms established for stakeholder engagement in disaster governance created								
Establish a dedicated Disaster Management Fund for sustainability	Number of Disaster Management Fund established.								
Develop guidelines, regulations and other legislations for the implementation of this policy provision	Number of guidelines, regulations and other legislation developed								
Integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into all county development plans	Number of County development plans with DRR strategies.								

Strategies/KPIs	Measure of Success	Timeframe	Estimated Cost	Expected Output	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (Kes Millions)	Source(s) of Funds	Responsibility	
								Lead	Support
Thematic Area 2: Capacity to manage disasters Objective 2: Enhance the capacity to respond to emergencies Policy Statement 2: The Government of Nairobi City County commits to enhance the capacity of the county to manage disasters by improving infrastructure, increasing trained personnel, and establishing clear coordination mechanisms for timely and effective actions.									
Recruit and train additional emergency personnel	Number of emergency personnel recruited and trained								
Establish the Nairobi County Fire and Disaster Management Academy (NCFDMA) as a Centre of Excellence	Number of Centre of Excellence established								
Increase number of fully equipped fire stations and DMCs	Number of fully equipped fire stations and DMCs established.								
Reduce the emergency response time	Percentage of compliance with standard response time								
Increase the number of emergency fleet	Number of emergency fleet procured								
Maintain emergency fleet	Percentage of operational emergency fleet								
Equip rescue personnel with adequate rescue equipment.	Number of rescue personnel equipped with adequate rescue equipment								
Establish a fully equipped Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Number of fully operational EoC established								

Strategies/KPIs	Measure of Success	Timeframe	Estimated Cost	Expected Output	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (Kes Millions)	Source(s) of Funds	Responsibility	
								Lead	Support
Thematic Area 3: Disaster Resilience in the Community Objective 3: Strengthen Disaster Resilience in the Community Policy Statement 3: The Nairobi City County Government commits to enhancing community disaster resilience by promoting inclusive, community-centred approaches that empower residents, integrate local knowledge, foster public awareness, and establish accessible and effective early warning systems, particularly in high-risk and vulnerable areas.									
Establish, Train and equip community disaster response teams in informal settlements and other high-risk areas	Number of community disaster response teams established, trained and equipped.								
Create community-led disaster risk reduction plans based on local knowledge.	Number of community DRR plans created								
Establish innovative early warning systems for timely alerts.	Number of EWS established								
Establish evacuation plans and safe zones.	Number of Evacuation Plans and Safe Zones established								
Conduct hazard mapping in high-risk areas.	Number of periodic hazard and vulnerability mapping reports submitted.								

ANNEX 3: POLICY M&E MATRIX

Thematic Area	Objective/ Goal	Indicator	Measure of Success	Baseline	Targets										Source of Data			
					Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Mid-Term	Y 6	Y 7	Y 8	Y 9	End Term				
Governance Framework for Disaster Management	Improve the governance framework for disaster management	Enact a comprehensive County Disaster and Emergency Management Act	Number of comprehensive County Disaster and Emergency Management Acts enacted															
		Establish the Nairobi Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (NADEMA) with a clear mandate and resources.	Number of Authorities established															
		Create formal platforms for stakeholder engagement in disaster governance	Number of formal platforms for stakeholder engagement in disaster governance created															
		Establish a dedicated Disaster Management Fund for sustainability	Number of Disaster Management Funds established.															
		Develop guidelines, regulations, and other legislation to implement this policy provision.	Number of guidelines, regulations, and other legislation developed															
		Integrate disaster risk reduction strategies into all county development plans.	Number of County development plans with DRR strategies.															

Thematic Area	Objective/ Goal	Indicator	Measure of Success	Baseline	Targets										Source of Data			
					Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Mid-Term	Y 6	Y 7	Y 8	Y 9	End Term				
Capacity to manage disasters	Enhance the capacity to respond to emergencies	Recruit and train additional emergency personnel	Number of emergency personnel recruited and trained															
		Establish the Nairobi County Fire and Disaster Management Academy (NCFDMA) as a Centre of Excellence	Number of Centre of Excellence established															
		Increase number of fully equipped fire stations and DMCs	Number of fully equipped fire stations and DMCs established.															
		Reduce the emergency response time	Percentage of compliance with standard response time															
		Increase the number of emergency fleet	Number of emergency fleet procured															
		Maintain emergency fleet	Percentage of operational emergency fleet															
		Equip rescue personnel with adequate rescue equipment.	Number of rescue personnel equipped with adequate rescue equipment															
		Establish a fully equipped Emergency	Number of fully operational															

Thematic Area	Objective/ Goal	Indicator	Measure of Success	Baseline	Targets										Source of Data		
					Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Mid-Term	Y 6	Y 7	Y 8	Y 9	End Term			
		Operations Center (EOC)	EoC established														
Disaster Resilience in the Community	Strengthen disaster resilience in the community	Establish, Train and equip community disaster response teams in informal settlements and other high-risk areas	Number of community disaster response teams established, trained and equipped.														
		Create community-led disaster risk reduction plans based on local knowledge.	Number of community DRR plans created														
		Establish innovative early warning systems for timely alerts.	Number of EWS established														
		Establish evacuation plans and safe zones.	Number of Evacuation Plans and Safe Zones established														
		Conduct hazard mapping in high-risk areas.	Number of periodic hazard and vulnerability mapping reports submitted.														