



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THEMATIC PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

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STATEMENT BY THE CABINET SECRETARY THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

Kenya's long term development blue-print, Kenya Vision 2030, is in its third implementation phase under the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022. A total of 28 MTP III Sector Plans have concurrently been prepared through 25 MTP Working Groups and three (3) Thematic Working Groups. The Plans provide in detail policies, programmes and projects to be implemented in each sector for the period 2018-2022. The Plans also incorporate policies, programmes and projects necessary for the effective implementation of the "Big Four" initiatives namely: manufacturing and agro-processing; food and nutrition security; universal health coverage and affordable housing. Ongoing flagship projects and other priority programmes and projects carried forward from the previous Medium Term Plans will also be implemented. The Sector Plans have also mainstreamed key priorities outlined in the Manifesto of the Jubilee Government.

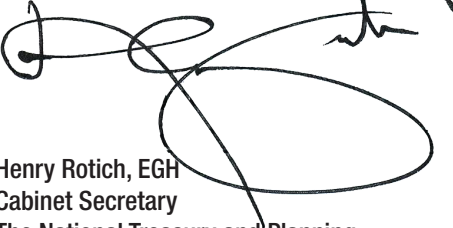
The MTP III and the Sector Plans have been prepared through a participatory and inclusive process involving representatives from the government, development partners, private sector, Civil Society, NGOs, organizations representing vulnerable groups, faith-based organizations and professional associations, among others and in line with the constitutional requirements.

The Sector Plans detail specific programmes and projects for implementation during the plan period, 2018-2022. The programmes and projects outlined in these plans will be implemented in close consultation and collaboration with county governments and in line with the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution. The Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) framework will be the vehicle through which the private sector will contribute to the implementation of programmes and projects highlighted in the plans.

The County Integrated Development Plans, County Spatial Plans and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) Strategic Plans (2018-2022) will be aligned to the MTP III and the National Spatial Plan. Implementation of these plans will also be linked to the Results-Based Management Framework through Performance Contracts and Staff Performance Appraisal System.

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework will be put in place. In this regard, National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and the electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-ProMIS) will be fully integrated with other governmental financial systems. This will ensure effective tracking of implementation of programmes and projects and also boost Public Investment Management.

In conclusion, I would like to appreciate the respective Cabinet Secretaries, Chief Administrative Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, staff in the MDAs and all those involved in the preparation of the Sector Plans for their valuable inputs. In addition, I commend staff from State Department for Planning led by Principal Secretary, Planning for the effective coordination of the MTP III preparation process.



Henry Rotich, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
The National Treasury and Planning

FOREWORD

Disasters impact negatively on sustainable development. Kenya is periodically faced by both natural and man-made hazards which include drought, floods, land-slides, forest fires, outbreak of human and animal diseases and pests, and road accidents. These often result to collapse of infrastructure, loss of farm produce, hunger, displacement of persons and at times loss of life. More than 70 percent of the natural disasters in the country are related to extreme climate events affecting about 3 to 4 million people annually. Other rare disasters but with potentially devastating effects are earthquakes and Tsunami. Floods are estimated to cost 5.5% of GDP every 7 years, while droughts account for 8% of GDP every 5 years, creating a long-term fiscal liability equivalent to 2%-2.4% of GDP each year.

The major challenge in addressing the above hazards has been lack of a legal and institutional framework for coordination of disaster risk management. There is also no single agency with adequate resources, including expertise to manage disasters. DRR is also inadequately mainstreamed into the country's development planning. The Public Finance Act provides for National Contingency Fund and County Emergency Fund hence the need to fast-track the finalization of a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy.

The DRM Sector Plan identifies key high impact programmes and projects earmarked for implementation towards mitigating against natural and man-made disasters. It also outlines key strategies to other sectors and counties to reduce vulnerability among communities. The Plan further seeks to create an integrated and coordinated Disaster Risk Management System that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, enhancing preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters, and post-disaster recovery. It also provides an implementation matrix as well as Monitoring and Evaluation tools to track implementation.

The implementation of programmes and projects under the DRM Thematic Plan will contribute to the achievement of the Government's the "Big Four" initiatives namely raising the share of manufacturing to 15% of GDP, ensuring food and nutrition security for all, achievement of Universal Health Coverage and provision of affordable and decent housing that will create employment and alleviate poverty resulting in reduced vulnerability to frequent hazards. In this regard, the Sector will put in place measures to ameliorate the impact of disasters in the economic growth and national development.

The Government will continue to play a lead role in formulating strategic plans in DRM, building partnerships among stakeholders and ensuring availability of resources. Towards this end, the Government will continue to encourage collaboration and partnerships with all stakeholders for the purposes of realizing synergies, providing linkages, promoting trust, goodwill and ownership of the Disaster Management System. Finally, may I sincerely thank all our stakeholders for the invaluable technical and financial contribution during the preparation of this Plan and look forward to your collaboration in implementing the Plan.



Dr. Fred Matiang'i, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Interior and Coordination
of National Government

PREFACE

The DRM Sector plays a key role in enabling socio-economic empowerment of the society as envisaged in the Kenya Vision 2030. Inadequate mainstreaming of DRM into the development agenda has continued to affect implementation of programmes and projects in various sectors of the economy. Growth in the agricultural and tourism sectors, for instance, was affected by adverse weather patterns and terrorism respectively. In this regard, MTP III sector strategic priorities are drawn from the lessons learnt, emerging issues and challenges that were experienced.

This Plan has prioritized various programmes and projects for implementation under seven (7) broad Strategic priorities namely: DRM Centre of Excellence; Effective multi-hazard early warning system and preparedness; Information management – hazard and risk mapping in the country; Mainstreaming DRM in other sectors; Capacity building, civic formal and informal education on DRM; Developing and finalizing DRM frameworks; and DRM monitoring and evaluation.

In fulfilment of Article 10 of the Constitution stipulating stakeholder's engagement, the Sector adopted a participatory approach where the Government, the Private Sector, UN agencies, the Academia and other major stakeholders participated in the development of MTP III including holding a validation workshop.

This Plan would not have been effectively delivered without the full commitment and dedication of the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government officials who coordinated and managed the process. As we embark on the implementation phase of MTP III, the DRM Sector will work closely with other sectors whose services contribute to its outcomes to ensure all projects and programmes are implemented successfully.

Finally, I wish to thank all those who participated in the preparation of this Sector Plan, including all Government Ministries and Agencies, UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations and the Private Sector whose diverse contributions made this exercise a success.



Dr. Eng. Karanja Kibicho, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department of Interior

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CIDP	-	County Integrated Development Plan
DRM	-	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRSRS	-	Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing
EDE	-	Ending Drought Emergencies
GDP	-	Gross Domestic product
GoK	-	Government of Kenya
KICD	-	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
KMD	-	Kenya Meteorological Department
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSG	-	Kenya School of Government
MDA	-	Ministries Departments Agencies
MICNG	-	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
MoD	-	Ministry of Defence
MoE	-	Ministry of Education
MoICT	-	Ministry of Information Communication Technology
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
NDMA	-	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMU	-	National Disaster Management Unit
NDOC	-	National Disaster Operations Centre
NDRFS	-	National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy
NEMA	-	National Environment Management Authority
NP	-	National Platform
NT&P	-	National Treasury and Planning
PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
SFDRR	-	Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SGR	-	Strategic Grain Reserve

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The DRM Thematic Plan 2018-2022 outlines how the Government will incorporate risk management component in all plans to mitigate against natural and manmade disasters. In line with the Constitution, disaster management is a shared function between national and county governments and therefore each level is supposed to allocate resources in line with their functions.

Kenya experiences both natural and man-made hazards that include drought, floods, land-slides, urban and forest fires, armed conflicts, human and animal diseases, pests, infrastructure collapse, and road accidents. Other rare hazards with potentially devastating effects that hit Kenya in the past are earthquakes and Tsunami. These events have had adverse impacts, with an estimated 3 to 4 million people affected annually. The economic cost of floods and droughts is estimated to create a long-term fiscal liability equivalent to 2%-2.4% of GDP each year. Specifically, estimated costs of floods are 5.5% of GDP every 7 years, while droughts account for 8% of GDP every 5 years.

There are various challenges faced in addressing both man-made and natural hazards which include lack of a legal and institutional framework for the coordination of disaster risk management. Currently, no Government Agency has allocated adequate resources towards mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into the country's development planning. Whereas the Public Finance Management Act provides for National Contingency Fund and County Emergency Fund, Kenya lacks a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy. Furthermore, having been elevated to lower middle income country, Kenya must be able to address humanitarian needs with own resources. The inclusion of DRM in Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022 is therefore a landmark towards ensuring budgetary provisions during the subsequent Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) processes. The Government will partner with various stakeholders including Development Partners, UN Agencies and the Private Sector to support implementation of key activities.

The DRM Thematic Plan identifies key programmes to be implemented and also provides a framework and guidance to other sectors and counties to reduce vulnerability among communities. Some of the programmes include establishment of a DRM Centre of Excellence, developing an effective multi-hazard early warning system and preparedness, development of a comprehensive national disaster risk financing strategy and capacity building and civic education on DRM. To track the proposed programmes and projects, an implementation matrix as well as monitoring and evaluation tools have been developed.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM)

“An Integrated and coordinated Disaster Risk Management System”

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kenya is vulnerable to both natural and man-made hazards, including drought; floods; land-slides; urban, forest and building fires; armed conflict; human and animal diseases; pests; earthquakes; infrastructure collapse; Tsunami and road accidents, with an estimated 3 to 4 million people affected annually. More than 70 percent of the natural disasters in the country are related to extreme climate events. Disasters retard development and economic gains through destruction of infrastructure and properties, food production and displacement of persons which often require reconstruction using diverted development funds. One of the major challenges in addressing this vulnerability is lack of a legal and institutional framework for the coordination of disaster risk management. Another significant challenge is inadequate mainstreaming of DRR into the country’s development plans coupled by the lack of a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (NDRFS) and limited budget allocation for Disaster Risk Management. Effective disaster risk management is therefore vital as it contributes to sustainable development and enhances community resilience.

The economic cost of floods and droughts is estimated to create a long-term fiscal liability equivalent to 2-2.4% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) each year. Specifically, estimated costs of floods are 5.5% of GDP every 7 years, while droughts account for 8% of GDP every 5 years. The increasing intensity and magnitude of disasters in Kenya is further aggravated by conflicts (mostly over natural resources) and security threats.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030, to which Kenya has made commitments, requires a country to take proactive measures that address the underlying factors that contribute to disaster risk and vulnerability. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) jointly addresses the causal factors of disasters, including reducing exposure to hazards, lessening vulnerability, and improving preparedness for adverse and complex incidents. Disaster Risk Management is a multi-sectoral responsibility and mainstreaming DRR is not only cost effective and more efficient in saving lives and livelihoods, but also enhances ability timely response to potential disasters.

During the MTP III period, the Thematic Plan will support implementation of the “Big Four” initiatives, integrate Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa’s Agenda 2030. The Government will invest in resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation towards achieving food security, health resilience in Kenyan cities and protect the environment from forest fires. The DRM Sector will identify, prevent and reduce hazard-exposure and vulnerability to disasters, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience. This includes evaluating development programmes from the perspective of reducing vulnerability, and integrating measures to reduce the potential risks, exposure and impacts by:

- Establishing and strengthening institutional mechanisms and capacities for disaster risk management;
- Reducing hazards and vulnerabilities at local, county and National levels;
- Mainstreaming disaster risk management in development policies, strategies and plans at all levels, within and across all sectors;
- Enhancing resilience at the local, county and National levels to the impacts of disasters and climate

- change; and
- Enhancing effective and coordinated disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.

2.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) includes all the policies and measures that can make people, cities and countries more resilient to disaster risks and reduce hazards and vulnerability. In March 2015, a total of 189 countries agreed to adopt the SFDRR to address the increasing threats caused by disasters globally. The overall goal of Sendai Framework is *“the substantial reduction of disaster risks and losses of lives, livelihoods and health in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, business, communities and countries”*. The framework identifies four (4) priority areas:

- Understanding disaster risk;
- Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
- Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and
- Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Regional Inter-Governmental Organizations have increasingly taken responsibility for following-up and implementing risk reduction measures. In November 2016, the African Union held the 6th Session of the African Regional Platform and the 5th High Level Meeting on DRR. The African region agreed to the programme for action through the Mauritius Declaration on the implementation of the SFDRR in Africa.

During the MTP II period, the Government embarked on development of the DRM Policy based on the four priority areas of SFDRR. Additionally, the National Platform for DRR was reconstituted in 2015 and a National Plan for DRR action developed. A number of MTP II programmes and projects were not fully realized due to negative impacts of disasters.

Droughts and floods have caused major economic losses, particularly in the agriculture sector. Frequent severe droughts, low irrigation coupled with high levels of poverty among smallholder farmers and pastoralists have exposed the country to drought impacts. Total drought loss and damage to the economy amounted to Kshs.968.6 billion between 2008 and 2011, while destruction of physical assets and losses in the flows of the economy amounted to ksh.64.4 billion and kshs.904.1b respectively (Table 1). The greatest impacts were incurred by the livestock sector followed the agriculture sector.

In this regard, DRR needs and indicative costing were identified which served as an entry point detailed evaluation, dialogue, and prioritization of DRR needs. Between 2013 and 2017, the government spend an average of Ksh.5.5 billion per year on disaster response. Some of the initiatives included livestock insurance programme, restocking Strategic Food Reserves from 8 million to 16 million bags to cope with increasing vulnerability, and famine relief programme. In addition, animal vaccines were purchased to protect livestock from epidemics; strategic essential medicines purchased; and Non-Food Items and emergency kits procured.

Table 1: Sectoral Impact of 2008-2011 Drought in Kenya

Sectors	Impact (Kshs.million)			Needs (Kshs.million)			Indicative DRR Needs ((Kshs. million)
	Damage	Losses	Total	Recovery	Reconstruction	Total	
Agriculture		121,104.1	121,104.1	5,048.8		5,048.8	13,736.8
Livestock	56,141.7	643,194.5	699,336.2	50,237	56,142	106,379	85,103.0
Fisheries	502.6	3,661	4,163.6	406.4	753.9	1160.3	2,991.2
Agro-Industry		7,159.6	7,159.6				
Health		4,745.7	4,745.7	5,099		5,099	
Nutrition		6,699.4	6,699.4	225.1		225.1	130.9
Education	41.9	3,937.8	3,979.7	590.1	55.7	645.8	3,592.1
Energy		32,392.3	32,392.3	13,000		13,000	
Water and Sanitation	7,736.1	80,466.9	88,203	4,964.2	12,304.1	17,268.3	78,627.3
Environment, Tourism, Forestry, Wildlife		22.2	762.4	784.6	7,387.9	7,387.9	647.5
Total	64,444.5	904,123.7	968,958.2	86,958.5	69,255.7	156,214.2	184,828.8

Source: *Government of Kenya, 2012*

3.0 EMERGING ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

3.1 Emerging Issues

- Increase in magnitude and intensity of natural hazards and man-made hazards;
- Increase in urban disasters due to poor physical planning and urbanization sprawl;
- Developments in energy and petroleum sector;
- Emergence of new diseases and re-emergence (mutation) of the current diseases; and
- Change in biodiversity and emergence of invasive plants and weeds affecting land productivity.

3.2 Challenges

- Inadequate mainstreaming of DRR into the country's development plans;
- Inadequate policy, legal and institutional framework for the coordination of disaster risk management;
- Lack of a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy;
- Inadequate DRM awareness and proper information sharing systems;
- Lack of coordination among early warning actors;
- Inadequate inclusivity of gender, youth, vulnerable groups, women and People with Disability in DRM issues;
- Inadequate preparedness for effective response and risk management;
- Radicalization and violent extremism;
- Migration, human trafficking and refugees; and
- Cyber security, conflicts, insecurity, and climate change adaptation.

3.3 Lessons Learnt

- Modernized and effective early warning systems are key to DRM;
- Access to information relating to DRR by the populace is necessary for adequate preparedness and response in case of a disaster;
- Resilience mechanisms among communities reduce exposure and vulnerability to disasters;
- Inclusive capacity building (gender, youth, vulnerable groups, women and Persons with Disability) is key to DRR;
- Disaster Risk Financing instruments targeting all layers of impacts of disasters are critical for timely and effective response; and
- High-impact disasters would require the use of Disaster Risk Financing tools such as the World Bank's Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO) and the African Risk Capacity (ARC) insurance.

4.0 PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR 2018-2022

The Sector will undertake the following programmes and projects during the Plan Period:

4.1 DRM Centres of Excellence.

The DRM Centres of Excellence will be established as hubs where disaster related information will be collected and shared with both the national and county governments. This will ensure harmony in addressing the disaster information gaps and create awareness and education on DRM matters. The project will entail:

- Introducing DRM modules into the school curriculum;
- Promoting risk-resilient construction of schools;
- Introducing supporting infrastructure into schools for their use as emergency shelters; and
- DRM Research, Science, Technology and Innovation.

4.2 Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and Preparedness

The DRM multi-hazard early warning system and preparedness will involve:

- Development of a national and county preparedness plans;
- Information Management-Hazard and Risk Mapping in the Country;
- Mapping, profiling and understanding disaster risk facing communities in the country;
- Implementing of disaster preparedness plans for Health Care Centres/Hospitals;
- In-built risk assessment and institutional measures.
- Inter-County exchange; and
- Exchange visits (south-south cooperation).

4.3 Information Management – for DRM

- Development of Hazard atlas for counties;
- Identification and mapping of Disaster hotspots; and
- Development of Hazards database.

4.4 Mainstreaming DRM in other Sectors

- Strengthening of coordination frameworks at the national and county levels;
- Development and dissemination of DRM mainstreaming guidelines for all sectors in the devolution structure;
- Promoting programs of contingency crop planning and crop diversification;
- Supplementary income generation from off-farm and non-farm activities;
- Investing in water harvesting for irrigation activities;
- Effective insurance and credit schemes to compensate for crop damage and loss to livelihood;
- Livestock offtake programme;
- Land-use planning and land management;
- Promoting the increased use of hazard-resilient designs in housing in hazard-prone areas
- Utilization of national building codes; and the compliance and enforcement of local building laws in urban hazard prone areas;

- Introducing results of risk assessments into the construction of new roads and bridges;
- Managing the transport safety programme;
- Increasing access and incorporate flexible repayment schedules into microfinance schemes and rationalize the cost of financial services;
- Encouraging financial services and local capital markets to finance DRM measures;
- Promoting risk-resilience in construction of new buildings;
- Launching and rolling out of the SFDRR Action Plan; and
- Mainstreaming SDGs into DRM.

4.5 Capacity Building, Civic Formal and Informal Education on DRM

- Public awareness creation and information-sharing; and
- Training and equipment supply.

4.6 Developing and Finalizing DRM Frameworks

- Finalize the Disaster Risk Management Policy and develop guidelines for County DRM policies;
- Finalize the legal instrument to implement the policy framework;
- Finalize the DRM Financing Strategy;

5.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

- Finalization of a national policy for disaster risk management;
- Finalization of Disaster Risk Management Bill;
- Establishment of disaster risk reduction, governance and coordination structure; and
- Development of 47 county policies for disaster risk management.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Programme / Project	Objective	Expected Output	Indicator	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Ksh. Million)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
DRM Centres of Excellence	To create hubs of information sharing and education	DRM Centres of Excellence established.	No. of Centres of Excellence established	Line ministries and Agencies	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	2000	1000	250	250	250	250
Multi-hazard early warning system and preparedness	To improve the effectiveness of the Early Warning Systems.	Hazard specific early warning systems established	No of hazard specific early warning systems	NDMA NDOC KMD MICNG DRSFS	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	1000	500	125	125	125	125
Information Management – for DRM	To assist policy makers in DRM Decision Making	Hazard atlas for counties developed	No of Hazard atlas for counties developed	NDMA NDOC KMD NEMA DRSFS	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	150	30	30	30	30	30
		Disaster hotspots identified and mapped	Risk maps developed	KNBS Academic Institutions								
Mainstreaming DRM in other Sectors	To adequately address disaster related risks	Hazards database developed	Operational Hazards database	Executive office of the Presidency NDOC Counties	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	200	80	30	30	30	30
		DRM Integrated into Sector Plans, Strategies and Policies	No of Sector Plans, Strategies and Policies integrating DRM									
	To mobilize resources for implementation of the national action plan.	SFDRR Communication Strategy Developed	SFDRR Communication strategy	NDOC NDMU MoE KMD KRC Min of ICT St. Johns Ambulance	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	800	300	200	100	100	100

Programme / Project	Objective	Expected Output	Indicator	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Ksh. Million)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Capacity Building, Civic Formal and Informal education on DRM.	To promote Public awareness and information sharing	Informed public on DRM issues	Platforms for awareness created	NDMA NDOC KSG KIGD MoE MoICT Academic Institutions	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	500	200	75	75	75	75
	To promote exchange visits on DRM in order to learn from best practices.	Increased capacity to develop and implement DRM	Number of plans aligned to Best Practices	NDMA NDOC KMD NEMA National Treasury & Planning, MICNG MoD MoICT Academic Institutions	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	500	100	100	100	100	100
	To increase awareness on disaster prevention and preparedness	Officers trained Equipment acquired	No. of officers trained; Functional equipment	State Department of Planning, NDMA, Counties,	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	6500	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300
	To increase the awareness protection against the impacts of natural disasters in the Counties on financial	Financial protection components in CIDPs	No. of CIDPs with a DRM financial component	National Treasury & Planning, NDOC, NDMA,	2017-2022	GoK, Development Partners	150	30	30	30	30	30

Programme / Project	Objective	Expected Output	Indicator	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Ksh. Million)					
							Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Developing DRM frameworks and finalizing	To strengthen the coordination, resource mobilization and institutional capacity on DRM	DRM Policies, Strategies and legal Instruments developed	No. of policies, strategies and legal instruments finalized	NDOC, NDMA, State Department of Planning, counties	2017 - 2022	GoK, Development Partners	150	30	30	30	30	30
		A National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy developed and implemented	National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy	National Treasury	2017 - 2022	GoK, Development Partners	100	20	20	20	20	20
DRM Monitoring and Evaluation	To track progress on implementation of DRM	DRM implementation Monitored	No of M&E reports	State Department of Planning, MICNG MoE NDMA NDOC KVID	2017 - 2022	GoK, Development Partners	100	20	20	20	20	20

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Programme	Objective	Expected Output	Indicator	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
DRM Centres of Excellence	To create hubs of information sharing and education	DRM hubs of Excellence established.	No. of hubs created	Line ministries and Agencies	2017-2022	11	9	9	9	9
Multi-hazard Early Warning System and preparedness	To improve the effectiveness of early warning systems.	Hazard specific early warning systems developed	No. of hazard specific early warning systems	NDMA NDOC KMD MICN GDRSRS	2017-2022	4	2	2	2	1
Information Management – for DRM	To assist policy makers in DRM Decision Making	Hazard atlas for countries developed	No of Hazard atlas for countries developed	NDMA NDOC KMD NEMA DRSRS KNBS Academic Institutions	2017-2022	10	10	9	9	9
		Disaster hotspots identified and mapped	Risk maps developed			10	10	9	9	9
		Hazards database developed	Hazards database			10	10	9	9	9
Mainstreaming DRM in other Sectors	To adequately address disaster related risks	DRM Integrated into Sector Plans, Strategies and policies	No of Sector Plans, Strategies and Policies integrating DRM	Executive office of the Presidency NDOC Counties	2017-2022	6	6	5	5	5
	To mobilize resources for implementation of the national action plan.	SFDRR Communication Strategy; No reviews undertaken	SFDRR Communication Strategy; No reviews undertaken	NDOC NDMIU MoE KMD KRC Min of ICT St. Johns Ambulance	2017-2022	1	1	1	1	1

Programme	Objective	Expected Output	Indicator	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Capacity building, civic formal and informal education on DRM.	To promote Public awareness and information sharing	Informed public on DRM issues	Platforms for awareness created	NDMA NDOC KSG KICD MoE MoICT Academic Institutions	2017-2022	11	9	9	9	9
	To promote exchange visits on DRM in order to learn from best practices.	Increased capacity to develop and implement DRM	Number of plans aligned to Best Practices	NDMA NDMA NDOC KMD NEMA MoDP MICNG MoD MoICT Academic Institutions	2017-2022	10	10	9	9	9
Developing frameworks and finalizing	To increase the awareness on financial protection against the impacts of natural disasters in the Counties	Financial protection components in CIDPs	No. of CIDPs with a DRM financial component	National Treasury & Planning, NDOC, NDMA,	2017-2022	10	10	9	9	9
	To strengthen the coordination, resource mobilization and institutional capacity on DRM	DRM Policies, Strategies and legal Instruments developed A National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy developed and implemented	No. of policies, strategies and legal instruments finalized	NDOC, NDMA, State Department for Planning, Counties	2017-2022	2	1	1	1	1
			National Disaster Risk Financing Strategy	National Treasury & Planning	2017-2022	1	1	1	1	1

Programme	Objective	Expected Output	Indicator	Implementing Agency	Time frame	Yearly Targets				
						2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
DRM Monitoring and Evaluation	To Keep track of progress on implementation of DRM	DRM implementation Monitored	No of M&E reports	State Department for Planning MICNG MoE NDMA NDOC KMD	2017 - 2022	1	1	1	1	1

