

LAIKIPIA COUNTY DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY



NOVEMBER 2016

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FOREWORD

Laikipia County is predisposed to a number of disasters such as droughts, fires, accidents, floods, epidemics (HIV-AIDS) trans-boundary, human and animal diseases, crop diseases, pests and invasive species among others. This to a larger extent is due to geo-physical conditions, climatic extremes, and high degree of exposure and vulnerability. Some of these hazards are predominantly seasonal and occur on an annual basis, whereas other hazards such as urban and forest fires are rare events but potentially highly destructive. In addition to natural hazards a variety of human-induced hazards threaten Laikipia society, economy and environment.

Disasters have an enormous and significant negative impact on development of key sectors of the county's economy like agriculture, infrastructure, housing, health, and education and above all the environment, they result in a serious social and economic set-back to the sustainable development. Disasters also pose threat to increasing poverty and resultantly back slide the national and county development targets set to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Climate change-induced disasters pose even greater threat to sustainable development in developing county like Laikipia which is ranked quite amongst the most vulnerable counties. Continuous drought, floods occasional fires , over the recent years are seen as an indication of more intense and frequent extreme events in the future.

The formulation of the initial Laikipia Disaster Management policy has seen Laikipia making positive strides in the management and coordination of disaster related activities in the county, the policy saw the setting up of disaster coordination unit at the Governor's office that took the lead in coordinating county efforts and collaborating this effort with stake holders and partners in Disaster Risk Reduction, this has created synergy and coherence in coordination planning and responding to disasters. This multi stake holder approach has already put Laikipia in the map as a bench mark for best practises in Disaster Risk Management . However the adoption of Sendai frame work in 2015 has seen a paradigm shift in DRR globally, regionally and nationally from disaster management to disaster risk management with a strong emphasis on preparedness and mitigation rather than to wait and respond to disasters, also the initial policy put emphasis on drought rather than all hazard approach.

The need to include these emerging issues together with the need to firm up the existing policy to include the learning made during its implementation as well as best practises learned from other partners necessitated a review of Laikipia county disaster management policy.

The reviewed Laikipia County Disaster Risk Reduction Policy takes cognisance of all the emerging trends, best practises and provides for a holistic approach (all hazards, all stakeholders) and covers and introduces a proactive and anticipatory approach by laying special emphasis on risk assessment, prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

The reviewed policy shall enliven promotion of priority measures to ameliorate existing vulnerabilities to hazards and ensure that future development initiatives add resilience. The policy also seeks to provide guideline for timely, dedicated and adequate investment on hazard mitigation and preparedness interventions at all levels which will not only substantially reduce the disaster risk but also the consequential damages & economic cost associated with response, recovery and rehabilitation.

The reviewed policy will be a critical landmark achievement and milestone of institutional strengthening of disaster management structure across all the county governance tiers. Effective implementation of the policy would in fact mean beginning of new era where the nation could feel resilient from the shocks of frequent disasters.

Signed in on this date.....

By:

H.E. Governor Joshua .W.Irungu

Governor Laikipia County

Signature.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The reviewed Laikipia County Government disaster Risk Reduction Policy is a product of wide consultative process involving multi stakeholders. The policy cooperates experts inputs from various organizations including County government and National Government relevant departments, County Assembly, County Commissioner's office, NDMA, Meteorological department , Special Programmes, ASDSP ,CARITAS ,Kenya Red Cross, IMPACT TRUST ,FAO ,CORDAID ,Kenya Law reform and UNDP. Feedback and comments from our partners has seen this reviewed DRM policy aligned to the global focus for disaster risk management, regional aspirations, the vision 2030, Ending Drought Emergency (EDE) Common Programme and Laikipia County CIDP 2014.

First, we wish to appreciate the Laikipia County Government Executive under the able leadership of His Excellency, The Governor Joshua Irungu, the CEC County Administration and Public Service Management, Hon Agnes Mosiany, the County Assembly Labor, Social Welfare and Community Services committee chaired by Hon Peter Kimondo who is the Deputy Speaker for facilitating the preparation of this document. The office of the CEC County Administration and Public Service Management set up a competent technical team to steer the process. The team has collaborated with stakeholders within the DRM sectors. Particularly, we wish to acknowledge the tremendous efforts by the technical officers involved in the production of this policy. Special gratitude go to the technical working group and the secretariat comprising of technical teams from office of the Governor under administration disaster management unit and other relevant county department for working tirelessly in collection, collation and compilation of data, editing and finalization of this policy, hats off for their time and good will. This reviewed Policy will provide a basis for building the much needed institutional capacity for reducing disaster risks therefore minimizing disaster losses in the human, economic, environmental and social assets in Laikipia.

Signed on this date.....

By:

Hon. Agnes Mosiany

County Executive Committee Member

County Administration and Public Service Management

Signature.....

ACRONYMS;

ASDSP.....Agriculture Sector Development Support Program

CORDAID.....Catholic Organization for Relief and Development
 CECM.....County Executive Committee Member.
 CIDP.....County Integrated Development Plan
 CSOs.....Civil Society Organizations
 CBOs.....Community Based Organizations
 DRM.....Disaster Risk Management
 FAO.....Food and Agriculture Organization.
 FBOs.....Faith Based Organizations
 HIV&AIDS.....Human-Immune-deficiency Virus & Acquired
 Immunodeficiency Syndrome.
 IMPACT.....Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and
 Conflict Transformation.
 IGAD.....Intergovernmental Authority on Development
 KNBS.....Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
 NDMA.....National Drought Management Authority
 NGOs.....Non-Governmental Organizations

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Introduction

1.1. Background

Laikipia County has been exposed to a variety of disasters such as droughts, fires, accidents, floods, epidemics (HIV-AIDS) trans-boundary, human and animal diseases, crop diseases, pests and invasive species among others. Owing to the impact of disasters in Laikipia County's socio-economic and political stability, it has been found necessary to come up with a policy and legal framework to effectively deal with disasters that may occur in future and avoid ad-hoc reaction whenever they occur. Under our constitutional framework, disaster risk management is a shared function between National and County governments and each of them play a specific and clear role whenever a disaster occurs. There are important risks that Laikipia County economy is exposed to, which calls us to prepare and mitigate the effects of disasters as opposed to reacting when they occur. Laikipia community has had experiences with these disasters that have formed part of institutional memory that can be tapped while crafting a policy on disaster risk management. This calls for public participation in preparedness-training, advocacy and public awareness.

There is increasing concern worldwide about the ineffectiveness of current disaster risk management practices that are largely based on crisis management. These practices are reactive and, therefore, only treat the effects of disasters rather than the underlying causes for the vulnerabilities associated with impacts. Through the adoption of a County disaster risk management policy that is focused on disaster risk reduction and complemented by disaster mitigation or preparedness plans at various levels of government, the coping capacity of Laikipia County to manage disasters can be improved. The time for adopting an approach that emphasizes on disaster risk management is now, given the spiralling impacts of disasters in an ever-increasing number of sectors and the current and projected trends for the increased frequency, severity and duration of disaster events in association with a changing climate.

The situation on the ground indicates an ad-hoc management approach of disasters currently indicating that there has been policy regulation vacuum that is to be addressed by this policy. Kenya is signatory to International conventions on disaster risk management including the Sendai Framework, the Ending Drought Emergency

Framework(IGAD), humanitarian and refugee law, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and others. This indicates the commitment of the Kenyan Government in crafting a DRM framework that is to be applied in the whole continuum of disaster risk management within the country and create systems to strengthen disaster risk management in the country and Laikipia County in particular. This calls for holistic approach in disaster risk management and involvement of all stakeholders. This will enable authorities to craft guidelines and best practices for disaster risk management process involving preparedness, response, mitigation, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

This section gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the management of disasters of the County. This includes information on the County location and size, its demographics, its ecological and climatic conditions, general introduction to disasters, and the stakeholders involved in disaster risk management. The socio-economic activities occurring in a given geographic area have a strong bearing on the disasters that may occur and also availability of resources to respond and mitigate them.

1.2.Position and size

Laikipia County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It borders Samburu County to the North, Isiolo County to the North East, Meru County to the East, Nyeri County to the South East, Nyandarua County and Nakuru County to the South West and Laikipia County to the West. The altitude of Laikipia County varies between 1,500m above sea level at the Ewaso Nyiro basin in the North to a maximum of 2,611m above sea level around Marmanet forest. The other areas of high altitude include Mukogodo forest and Ol Daiga ranges in the eastern part of the County at 2,200m above sea level. The County consists mainly of a plateau bordered by the Great Rift Valley to the West, the Aberdares to the South and Mt. Kenya massifs to the South East all of which have significant effects on the climatic conditions of the County. The level plateau and the entire County drainage is dominated by the Ewaso Nyiro North basin with its tributaries which have their sources in the slopes of the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya and flow from South to North. The tributaries include Nanyuki, Timau, Rongai, Burguret, Segera, Naromoru, Engare, Moyak, Ewaso Narok, Pesi and Ngobit Rivers. The flow of these rivers matches the County's topography which slopes gently from the highlands in the South to the lowlands in the

North. The rivers determine to a large extent the settlement patterns, as they are a source of water for human and livestock consumption as well as irrigation activities.

There are two major swamps in the County namely: Marura Swamp, which runs along the Ol Pejeta Ranch and the Ewaso Narok Swamp around Rumuruti Township. The swamps have some agricultural potential if properly protected and managed. However, they are currently under pressure due to encroachment of human settlements and agricultural production. The South-Western part of the County has the highest potential for forestry and mixed farming due to its favourable climatic conditions. These conditions have resulted in some areas especially around Marmanet being the most densely populated. The eastern and northern parts of the County are suitable for grazing while the plateau lying in the central and the northern parts of the County is suitable for ranching and wildlife conservation.

1.3. Population size and composition

According to the 2009 KNBS Housing and Population Census, the total population for the County stood at 399,227 people of which 198,625 were males and 200,602 were females. This population is projected to be 427,173 persons in 2012. It is also expected to rise to 457,514 and 479,072 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The ratio of men to women stands at almost one to one. The proportion of women is higher than that of men in all the age cohorts except for those in the range of 5 to 19 years. It therefore means that the County will require to look into the special needs of women as they form the bigger proportion of the population.

1.4 Urban Population

There are four major urban centres in the County namely: Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti and Kinamba. The growth and expansion of Nyahururu and Nanyuki is attributed to their long time role as the administrative headquarters for the former Laikipia and Nyandarua districts. They are also major transport hubs for major routes namely: Nairobi-Isiolo-Marsabit, Nairobi-Meru, Nairobi-Mararal and Nakuru-Nyeri. They have the most vibrant commercial activities and formal employment opportunities hence high population density.

1.5. Ecological conditions

The County is endowed with several natural resources. These include pasture rangeland, forest, wildlife, undulating landscapes and rivers among others. The high and medium potential land constitutes 20.5 percent of the total County's land area while the remaining 79.5 percent is low potential hence unsuitable for crop farming. The major soils in the County are mainly loam, sand and clay. Black cotton soil, which has inherent fertility spreads in most parts of the plateau. The dark reddish brown to red friable soils and rocky soils are mainly found on the hillsides. The limiting factors to agricultural production are the poor weather conditions characterized by frequent dry spells and poor rainfall distribution.

The County has gazetted forest area totalling to 55,250 hectares comprising of both the indigenous and plantation forests. The indigenous forests include Mukogodo and Rumuruti which are under threat from encroachment. Marmanet and Shamaneik forests have both indigenous trees and plantations. Laikipia County is richly endowed with wildlife, which is widely distributed in the semi-arid areas extending to Samburu, Meru and Mt. Kenya wildlife ecosystems. Most of the wildlife is found in the large scale private ranches, which occupy over 50 percent of the total area of the County. The rest is found in group ranches predominantly owned by the Maasai, in the gazetted forests of Mukogodo, Rumuruti and Marmanet and the other uninhabited tracts of land in the County. Though this is an important natural resource, it has been a source of conflict between the farming and pastoralist communities. Among the major wildlife species found in this County are the lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and the rhinoceros though there are other smaller species also in abundance, particularly the African wild dog and gazelles.

1.6. Climatic conditions

The County experiences a relief type of rainfall due to its altitude and location. The annual average rainfall varies between 400 mm and 750 mm though higher annual rainfall totals are observed on the areas bordering the slopes of Mt. Kenya and the Aberdare Ranges. North Marmanet receives over 900 mm of rainfall annually; while the drier parts of Mukogodo and Rumuruti receive slightly over 400 mm annually. The plateau receives about 500 mm of rain annually, while Mukogodo Forest receives an average rainfall of about 706 mm annually. In many cases these have resulted in an increase in the number of people affected and property damaged leading to rising socio-economic and political losses

Disaster impacts have become an impediment to sustainable development in Laikipia with the drought that occurred between 2009-2010, being the worst as it affected most parts of the County including some high potential areas through loss of animals and crops which forms a significant part of the people's livelihoods.

1.7. Classification and occurrence of disasters

Disasters can be broadly classified into natural and man-made. Upon their occurrence, some have slow -onset or rapid-onset characteristics. Slow-onset disasters are cyclical in nature and affect large numbers of people and their effects can be predicted, controlled and prevented. On the other hand, rapid-onset disasters can take place any time, maybe violent in nature and require quick response.

1.8. Dynamic Nature of Disasters and Their Impacts

Population exposure and ability to respond to different hazards varies with its size and composition, locality, time, resources available to the community and coping mechanisms. It is increasingly evident that where poverty is widespread and deep, people's abilities to cope with disasters are constrained or limited and requires greater investment in the systems of managing disasters. As such, investment in disaster risk management recognizes the scale of vulnerability as fundamental in understanding and dealing with disasters. People living in informal settlements and the ASALs are particularly vulnerable. This vulnerability corresponds to the incidence of poverty in the County.

As a result of the dynamic nature of the environment and disasters, as well as new approaches to disaster risk management, this policy recognizes the need to embrace new concepts such as disaster risk reduction, climate change, risk informed development, technology, civil planning, indigenous knowledge and community experiences,

1.9. Collaboration of Stakeholders in Disaster Risk Management

The County Government shall continue to play the lead role in the strategic planning and management of disaster risk, as well as the responsive management of the full disaster cycle, which calls for key policy adoptions. In addition the County Government will play a key role in promoting participatory partnership with the National Government, development partners, NGOs, CSOs and other bodies in

equivalent efforts of DRM. Under the policy, new offices and structures will be created to address current and emerging issues and herald paradigm shift in the overall management of disaster risks within the County. The culture of awareness creation will be central to this policy as it will be in establishment and utilization of resources for this purpose. It will also create linkages with structures of National Government and strengthen coordination mechanisms ending up in creation of a County disaster risk platform. The County Government must also play a key role in mobilizing resources for DRM at all levels both from Government sources and development partners. The contribution of the stakeholders will be invaluable and the County Government will continue to encourage collaboration and partnership for the purposes of realizing synergies, providing linkages, promoting trust, goodwill and ownership of the DRM among all stakeholders.

In order to achieve this, the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Kenya's Vision 2030 for sustainable development, an effective DRM system is important for creating a safe, prosperous, sustainable and resilient community. This policy provides for the legislative instruments to embed institutional structures within the County Government while focusing on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of the disasters, preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post disaster recovery.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0. Policy Framework

This chapter sets out the policy vision, mission, goal, specific objectives; guiding principles; disaster phases and key priority areas. The linkage of this policy to other International, regional and National DRM instruments is highlighted. It also provides for mainstreaming of DRM in policies, plans, programmes and budget at all levels and sectors in the County. Lastly, the chapter provides a brief overview on decision-making, coordination and funding mechanisms; DRM plans; and operationalization of the policy

2.1. The Current DRM system

There is no coordinated policy framework for the current Disaster Risk Management System. What exists is partly a spontaneous system, which has assisted the County Government and its other partners (the Kenya Red Cross, National Drought Management Authority-NDMA and other relief agencies) to respond to disasters in the County, such as the fire in various part of the County in 2013/2014 that affected many residents.

Other partners in disaster risk management include the National Police Service, the Kenya Defense Forces, the local Fire Brigades, Kenya Wildlife Services the National Youth Service, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and British Army Training Unit Kenya (BATUK) and private sector (insurance industry). These partners undertake pro-active and responsive disaster-related activities, including Environmental Impact Assessments and Audit report approval, ‘search and rescue’, first aid services and evacuation, anti-terrorism surveillance, psycho-social support, law enforcement and crowd control, peace-building, conflict resolution operations and firefighting.

County Government Departments, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations and the private sector have pursued a wide range of strategies and programs to prevent and respond to disaster situations. However, these initiatives have been undertaken in a less consistent, less planned and less harmonious manner. They have been reactive, uncoordinated, and lacking a coherent policy framework. There is need therefore for a policy initiative reflecting the County Government’s commitment towards formulating a coherent and integrated strategy for addressing disaster issues in a more proactive manner with a focus on reduction of risk to communities and their vulnerabilities. This is so, particularly, with regard to the strengthening of their capabilities in preparedness and withstanding the adverse impact of disasters.

2.2 Weaknesses of the current DRM system

There are a number of existing gaps and challenges within the disaster risk management system which include the following:

- i. Lack of a policy, legal and institutional framework
- ii. Inadequate finances, human resources and equipment
- iii. Inadequate information and data
- iv. Weak disaster risk management capabilities within communities and institutions
- v. Inadequate integration and co-ordination

2.2.1. Vision

A safe prosperous model County

2.2.2. Mission

To build a sustainable and resilient County through an effective integrated disaster risk management system

2.2.3 Overall goal of the DRM policy

To prevent and reduce existing disaster risk towards building a safe, resilient and sustainable Laikipia community and the ecosystem

2.2.4. Specific objectives of the DRM policy

- i. To promote risk-informed disaster risk management within the County.
- ii. To incorporate disaster risk management in formal and non-formal education through civic education as well as in professional education and training institutions.
- iii. To establish a policy, legal and institutional framework for disaster risk management.
- iv. To coordinate and mainstream DRM initiatives, policies, programmes, plans and budgets at all levels and sectors - including across National, County and other stakeholders levels.
- v. To promote linkages between disaster risk management and sustainable development for reduction of vulnerability to hazards and disasters.
- vi. To undertake proactive measures to manage County conflicts through conflict resolution and peace-building efforts at both intra and inter County levels.
- vii. To mobilise resources, including establishment of specific funds for disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes in DRM from the Government and other stakeholders.

2.3. Core Disaster Management Phases

In line with the above objectives, this policy will encompass a spectrum of activities of the disaster management cycle. The policy underscores the need for mainstreaming of disaster risk management in development plans and strategies at all levels to enhance capacity of vulnerable communities to withstand the adverse effects of disasters. This policy shall therefore ensure that proactive measures are in place for

minimizing the negative effects of disasters. The core disaster management phases are pre-disaster phase, disaster phase and post-disaster phase

2.3.1. Pre-disaster phase

This phase involves disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation activities before the event of disaster. The activities will be mainstreamed in the County policies, strategic plans and sectoral programs. The capacities to respond to disasters shall be developed during the pre-disaster phase. All actors shall be prepared for discharging their roles, managing resources, and upholding their responsibilities during disasters well in advance of crises. There will be multiple, decentralized, and adequate reserves of physical and financial resources to manage predictable levels of disaster for all County hazards. CGL will conduct risk assessment, hazard-mapping, and forecasting processes to ascertain actual threats, provide genuine information, and produce accurate estimate and needs. CGL disaster contingency planning shall form essential component of disaster preparedness. The pre-disaster assessment results and findings shall not be compromised or influenced by the limitations of response capacities.

2.3.2. Disaster phase

CGL will take lead in detecting, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating the effects of disasters. CGL will strengthen communities' capacities to deal with disaster emergencies effectively. During emergency event, the concerned County disaster risk management committees shall immediately activate and mobilize the preparedness facilities at their disposal. They shall assume responsibility for coordination of all humanitarian actors working in their County through the established County Disaster Risk Management Office. For effective and efficient emergency response Relief Supply Chain Management (RSCM) principles shall apply. Laikipia RSCM SOPs will be developed by the directorate and adhered during response. The disaster management committees shall meet as necessary and be chaired by the Governor who will be held accountable and evaluated for the management of disaster response units and other emergency coordination responsibilities. Where the disaster exceeds the capacity of the County, the County Governor will solicit assistance from the National government.

2.3.3. Post-disaster phase

After a disaster, a proper post disaster damage and loss assessment will be conducted to identify the magnitude and extent of the damage caused by a disaster and specific early recovery and rehabilitation programs will be developed and implemented by all concerned bodies. Rehabilitation measures shall be integrated within the county's development programs. Post-disaster activities shall ensure the development of

livelihood security and mitigate medium and long-term consequences of disasters, thereby reducing vulnerability.

2.4. Guiding Principles of Disaster Risk Management

- (a) The County Government has a primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through regional, sub-regional and trans-County initiatives.
- (b) Disaster risk management requires that responsibilities be shared by National Government, County Government and relevant National authorities, sectors and stakeholders.
- (c) Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development;
- (d) Disaster risk management requires an all-inclusive engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted. In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens;
- (e) Disaster risk management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels, and it requires the full engagement of all institutions of an executive and legislative nature at National and County levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business and academia, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability and follow-up;
- (f) While the enabling, guiding and coordinating role of National and County governments remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate;
- (g) Disaster risk management requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data.
- (h) To enhance access to and support for innovation and technology, as well as in long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research and development in the field of disaster risk management

(i) In the post disaster recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction phase it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by building back better and increasing public education and awareness of disaster risk.

2.5. Policy Enforcement and Implementation Guidelines

1. There shall be enabling legislation to strengthen the mechanisms of accountability for DRM as outlined in this policy.
2. Detailed, DRM policy implementation guidelines and manuals shall be developed for policies that require further elaboration. These shall be reviewed and updated as necessary.
3. There shall be a review and, where appropriate, revision of existing legislation, implementation guidelines and manuals across all sectors to strengthen DRM efforts, accountabilities, and directions.
4. Responsible individuals and bodies shall be empowered and capacitated to implement risk management activities and be held legally accountable in case of failures of discharging their DRM duties and responsibilities.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0. Institutional frameworks

This chapter provides for the legislative and institutional arrangements for disaster risk management in Laikipia. These arrangements are among the major inadequacies in the present disaster management system. This institutional framework should facilitate coordination and collaborative relationships among stakeholders.

3.1. The legal framework

A legal framework will be established through an Act of County assembly with provisions for:

- i.** The establishment of a Disaster Management Committee and County Platform for Disaster Risk Management
- ii.** The County Disaster Management Fund
- iii.** The activation of DRM plans to provide immediate assistance to disaster victims even in the absence of a disaster declaration. The County can also source funds through fundraising and reaching out to other partners.
- iv.** The disaster risk management coordinating activities

3.2. Institutional framework

The institutional framework and the functions of the different stakeholders within the system are described in the following section. The relevant structures are explained in detail, which include National Government, County Government Departments, County DRM Committees, DRM Coordinating office, and the County DRM Platform. Their functions are then explained in relation to disaster risk management.

3.3. National Government

3.3.1 Ministry of Interior and Coordination

The Ministry of Interior and Coordination plays a big role in DRM in the country. The functions include: Disasters and Emergency Response Coordination, mobilization of resources and personnel to respond to disaster, coordination, information-gathering & dissemination, physical implementation of disaster risk programs, relief distribution, evaluation and conducting assessments and monitoring. The National security agencies fall under this ministry including the National Police Service (National Disaster Management Unit) and the National Disaster Operations Centre.

3.3.2. Kenya Defense Forces

The County can call upon the Kenya Defense Forces in the event of a disaster to provide specialized equipment and personnel.

3.3.3. Ministry of Devolution and Planning

This ministry carries out special programs, provides relief, food and non-food items and operates at the disaster response level.

3.3.4.National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)

NDMA is mandated to establish mechanisms which ensure that drought does not result in emergencies and that the impacts of climate change are sufficiently mitigated. Its functions related to disaster management include; provision of early warning information, planning, preparedness, mapping, capacity building, coordination, response, reconstruction, recovery and contingency planning.

3.3.5.National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

NEMA's role is to oversee environmental concerns regarding environmental disasters which include functions like carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments and proposing mitigating measures for disasters.

3.3.6. Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD)

The Kenya Meteorological Department is in charge of forecasting climatological data. Its disaster-related functions lie mostly within the preparedness stage of the disaster risk management process, mainly the provision of early warning information on climatology.

3.4. County Government Departments

3.4.1. Department of Education

The Department of Education is in charge of mobilization and raising awareness through its social service branch. It ensures education programs continue even during disasters. It is also responsible for introducing issues of disasters within the school curriculums and implementing disaster preparedness within the infrastructure of schools amongst other tasks.

3.4.2 Department of Land, Infrastructure and Urban Development

This department will ensure the provision of disaster-proof designs and equipment and personnel. The land department is in charge of land adjudication, survey, titling and allocation. Urban development is in charge of spatial planning.

3.4.3. Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resources Management This department's disaster management-related functions include: Provision of technical personnel, funding and emergency water supply among other functions; Protection of natural and indigenous forest and plantations; Afforestation; Water development, distribution, storage, supply and water harvesting; Natural resource management-conservation, riparian protection, park management, waste management and urban cleaning.

3.4.4 Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

This department's disaster management-related functions include: Dissemination of knowledge, technologies and agriculture information and linking farmers with other actors; Partnering with private and public agricultural research institutions; Provision of agricultural resources such as seeds, fertilizer and animal feed; Control and surveillance of disease and pests; Marketing of agricultural produce to increase productivity and promoting agriculture as a business through aiding in market prices, business plans, etc.

3.4.5. Department of Health and Public Sanitation

This department's disaster response activities include: Provision of health and medical services; disease surveillance and response; medical care provision; managing outbreaks; planning and training of emergency response teams; prepositioning of nutrition commodities; pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical supplies; outsourcing of ambulatory services; development of surge capacity; prepositioning of essential vaccines and monitoring of disease and malnutrition trends.

3.5. County DRM committees

1. County Disaster Management Committee
2. County Platform for Disaster Risk Management
3. Sub-County disaster management Committees
4. Ward Disaster Management Committee
5. Village Disaster Management Committees

Qualified and competent officers will be appointed using the standard guidelines and regulations. These standards include minimum level of knowledge of disaster risk management activities. *(See annex 1)*

3.5.1. County Disaster Management Committee (CDMC)

The County Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) is the highest disaster risk management decision-making body.

Composition

There are nine members within the committee. It is made up of: one County Executive Committee member responsible for disaster risk management, one County Executive Committee member responsible for finance, one person nominated by the Kenyan Red Cross, one person nominated to represent the civil society organization, one person representing the interest of the National government, two persons who are experts on matters related to disaster risk management, one person representing group ranches and conservancies and one person representing the Chamber of Commerce.

Function

Its core function is to provide policy guidance in relation to County aspirations and to make decisions on disaster management issues, for preparedness, planning, early warning, response and recovery. This committee shall place special focus on the preparedness and early warning stages of disaster management. After decisions are made, each representative is responsible for delegating the actions deriving from the decisions made to the Chief Officers in their respective departments who will then execute the policy. This also includes communicating the appropriate decisions and information to the County Platform for Disaster Risk Management. These individuals will then mainstream the tasks and coordinate accordingly. This committee will be meeting on a quarterly basis. However, during cases of emergencies this committee can meet as often as the situation demands.

Its main functions:

- i. Establish sub-committees at the sub-County, ward and village level for purposes of executing its mandate.
- ii. Promote integrated and coordinated approach to disaster management in the County.

- iii. Issue policy direction on vulnerability management, hazard and risk-mapping of the County and disaster risk management in general.
- iv. Review the County preparedness and contingency plan.
- v. Receive such relevant reports concerning disaster risk management in the County.
- vi. Receive early warning information of potential massive disasters from relevant institutions
- vii. Coordinate monitoring and evaluation.
- viii. Approve supplementary requests (financial and other) whenever unforeseen massive catastrophes occur.
- ix. Mobilize and appeal resources.
- x. Receive any grants, gifts, donations or endowments for purposes of disaster management in the County and make disbursements for this purpose.
- xi. Identify resource gaps and sources of non-food resources for emergencies and assistance.
- xii. Provide information on portfolio plans on disaster management and how and when to activate them.
- xiii. Share and disseminate of the disaster risk management information. Reporting to the public and the media the official and accurate disaster situation.

3.5.2. County Disaster Risk Management Platform

There shall be an inter-agency technical platform comprised of directors and focal point technical officers from line ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and relevant stakeholders to be chaired and convened by the director of Disaster Management in the County. Depending on the type of disaster, however, relevant technical committee members will be constituted.

The platform will be accountable to the CDMC and its functions will include:

- i. Oversee implementation of disaster risk management related decisions agreed at the CDMC level.
- ii. Enforce standards relating to disaster preparedness and management including in the areas of research and information gathering.
- iii. Act as an advisory and consultative organ on issues concerning disasters and disaster management in the County.
- iv. Inform the CDMC on the vulnerability status of the County, hazard and risk trends and disaster risk reduction programs in place at least twice a year.
- v. Recommend to the CDMC disaster risk management plans for consideration.

- vi. Monitor disaster preparedness and management mainstreaming across ministries, communities and the private sector.
- vii. Take necessary measures to ensure that ministries identify and allocate resources towards disaster preparedness and management.

3.5.3. Sub-County Disaster Management Committees (SCMC)

In order to build on existing structures, capacity building for the Sub-County Disaster Management Committees will be enhanced. Their responsibilities will include the following:

- i. To implement the strategic plan of the County on disaster risk management and coordination of Sub-County Disaster Contingency Plans;
- ii. Work with the CDMC in the collection of information and data for the Disaster Early Warning System (EWS)
- iii. Conducting and documenting an inventory on the response capacity for the emergency services;
- iv. Working with other committees to strengthen community institutions.
- v. Organizing and participating in Sub County management training and needs assessment, in conjunction with local experts, volunteers, trained personnel and other stakeholders;
- vi. Monitoring, analysis and evaluating the data for disaster management activities in the sub County;
- vii. Coordinating, training and public awareness programs and activities;
- viii. Promoting advocacy for and coordination of Disaster Management and DRR programs and activities, especially in the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management, DRR and Climate Change in Education, Development Planning and management. It is, especially noteworthy, that the Sub County Disaster Management Committee will foster linkages with non-governmental partners, and with Sub County representatives of Sectoral portfolio. They will work with grassroots community groups, individuals and volunteers, who have experience and / or interest in disaster management.

3.5.4. Ward Disaster Management Committees

Ward Disaster Management Committees will play the role and responsibilities of the SCMC's at the ward level. The membership of these ward committees will be

representatives of the SCMC's at this level, paying special attention to the respective locations.

The functions include:

- i. Participate in preparedness and management of disasters in the ward.
- ii. Participate in vulnerability assessment and mapping in the ward.
- iii. Document and transmit information to the sub-County Disaster Management Committees on disasters in the ward.
- iv. Conduct community mobilization and sensitization before, during and after disasters.
- v. Keep records of disasters in the ward.

3.5.5. Village Disaster Management Committee

The policy recognizes the important role of communities in starting and carrying out disaster management activities. Local leaders will mobilize communities in identification of causes of their vulnerability to risks and implementation of the risk reduction programs. Although the lowest structure will be at the village level, villages will be represented through the Village Disaster Management Committees. The composition of this committee will include village and location representatives, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, volunteers and other stakeholders, operating at the location level. The main responsibility of these Committees will be collection, documentation and dissemination of disaster information (including, the Early Warning information using indigenous knowledge and response), planning and mobilization in order to ensure active participation and effective operations of the Committees, in a bottom up decision-making approach.

Its functions include:

- i. Assist in reconstructing the history of hazards and disasters in the area.
- ii. Collect early warning information and transmit it to sub-County and county levels.
- iii. Use the early warning information to educate community members on risks and hazards that may potentially cause disaster.
- iv. Participate in the implementation of interventions to address effects of disasters including rescue operations.
- v. Engage in assessment of risk and develop village contingency plans.
- vi. Mobilize the community to mitigate and respond to disasters.

3.6. Partner Agencies

In this policy, stakeholders outside the County Government system involved in Disaster Risk management, such as the development partners, the UN agencies, humanitarian agencies, NGOs and CBOs will participate in management of disasters through committees by providing information, resources and technical advice for planning, Early Warning response and in the later phases of the disaster. These partner agencies will be involved in decision-making at all levels.

3.7. County DRM volunteers

County Government shall train and provide supporting equipment to the disaster risk volunteers through agencies like Kenya Red Cross, individuals and the private sector. The County Disaster Risk Management Policy should advocate for community capacity to withstand disaster threats through continuous training and provision of essential materials, equipment and food.

Volunteer's qualification include being 18+ years of age and residing in the County. Volunteers will also be required to register and the information recorded on a database for future use.

3.8. NGOs and civil societies

The functions include: Creating awareness, co-partnering, facilitating trainings and workshops, information dissemination, advocacy and lobbying, supporting policy development, mobilizing local and International resources to fund community based projects related to disaster risk management.

3.9. UN and International Agencies

Their functions include: Funding, facilitation meetings and discussions, policy-development, hosting symposiums to create awareness and developing International guidelines.

3.10. Training and Research Organizations

The functions include: Provision of data and information, strengthening partnerships between universities and schools with disaster management research bodies and training the relevant stakeholders on the topic.

3.11. Media

The functions include: Communicating to the public accurate information of incoming disasters, creating awareness through public education, early warning, evacuation, and coordination of post-disaster relief. During pre-disaster the media should relay warnings from experts e.g. MET alerts on looming disasters, where and who should evacuate, what to expect, how to keep safe.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0. Implementation framework:

4.1 Strategies for Disaster Risk Management

This chapter looks at disaster preparedness and response in more detail, with specific focus on the contingency plans, institutional preparedness, strategic stockpiling, enforcement of safety standards and recovery. It then highlights four key policy priority areas that provide a basis for implementation of this policy. Each priority area has specific objectives with suggested strategies that will inform specific actions and activities for the policy implementation action plan.

4.1.1. Disaster Preparedness and Response

Disaster preparedness includes precautionary measures, taken in advance of an imminent threat of a disaster in order to empower the people and institutions to

respond to and cope with the potential impact of a disaster. The County Disaster Risk Management Policy aims at pursuing a strategy that will ensure preparation of periodic sectoral and integrated disaster contingency plans at all levels and appropriate activation mechanisms are put in place.

4.1.2. County Disaster Contingency Plans

The County Disaster Management Committee shall develop a contingency plan in which scenarios and objectives are built, managerial and technical actions defined and potential response systems tested and put in place to prevent or respond effectively to emergencies.

- i. The CDMC will develop contingency planning guidelines with partners to develop disaster risk management strategic plans.
- ii. The CDMC will coordinate, monitor and operationalize disaster management strategic plans that will guide disaster preparedness and facilitate restoration of disaster victims and environments to normal functioning conditions through well planned coordinated actions and efficient use of available resources.
- iii. The public and private sectors will be required through legislation to promote disaster risk management initiatives as outlined in the strategic disaster management plans.

4.1.3. Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP)

International and CSOs contribute significantly to programmes aimed at preparing communities and families for disasters. CBDP is the internationally recognized first line of defence against damage and death caused by disaster. The CDMC in conjunction with CSOs and other stakeholders will support and facilitate programmes and projects that aim to prepare communities and families for disaster management.

4.1.4. Institutional Preparedness and Readiness

To ensure fast, effective and appropriate pro-active measures and response to disaster, all governmental, civil society and private sector actors within the County Disaster Management Platform will be encouraged to improve their readiness for prevention, mitigation and response to disasters in support of creating a disaster resilient society.

4.1.5. Strategic Stockpiles on Health and Other Essential Supplies

The County Disaster management Committee will work with the department of health and nutrition to boost strategic stock on essential health sustenance supplies needed during disasters or emergencies. The unit in charge of procurement and prepositioning will identify and maintain strategic drug reserves and other medical supplies adequate to meet needs predicted in various contingency plans developed under the County Disaster management plan including body bags and blood banks.

4.1.6. Strategic Stockpiles of Non-Food Items (NFIs)

The County government in conjunction with the Kenya Red cross Society and other stakeholders will maintain strategic stockpiles of Non Food Items for distribution during the response to disasters.

- i. CDMC will be required to map and maintain a county inventory of non-governmental NFI stockpiles that can be used in the event of a disaster.
- ii. CDMC will also determine based on this mapping an appropriate target level of NFI supplies for the County government to maintain and assure adequate availability of relief items. Agreements may be established with private sector suppliers to maintain such stockpiles for the state department in charge with guaranteed provision on demand to reduce the costs of maintaining its own stockpiles.

4.1.7. Strategic Grain Reserve

The County government will maintain a diversified strategic food reserve adequate to sustain affected area/s during times of disasters

4.1.8. Enforcement of Public Safety and Health Standards

CDMC will encourage compliance with technical safety standards, including building codes, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007 and professional ethics in all of its disaster planning. The County Disaster Management Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will assess and identify opportunities for development of additional regulations and policies to promote public safety.

4.1.9. Safety Drills and Simulation

The application of real life, broad participation exercises is a recognized and valuable tool to achieve these goals. The CDMC will develop a guideline that will contain important guidance for the conduct of simulations and exercises e.g. incident command system.

The CDMC will organize practical, scenario-based drill exercises and simulations which include all relevant governmental and non-governmental actors to practice procedures, improve knowledge and skills and build cross-agency relationships critical to clear communication during an and actual response.

4.1.10. Responding to Disasters

The CDMC will put in place multi-sectoral systems, tools and mechanisms to ensure timely and appropriate response, followed by early recovery to reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The table below shows an example of a disaster response process:

TABLE 1: An Example of a Disaster Response Process:

▪ Emergency Information and Alerts	▪ Evacuation
▪ Emergency Medical	▪ Fire fighting
▪ Assessment ,Search and Rescue	▪ Shelter
▪ Transportation, Logistics & Supply Chain Management	▪ Food, provision
▪ Water and Sanitation	▪ Cash Assistance
▪ Disease Prevention	▪ Family Linking
▪ Security and Protection	▪ Resource and
▪ Demobilization and Transition to Recovery	Environmental Protection and Hazardous Materials Containment

4.1.11. Disaster early recovery

Early recovery focuses on stabilizing a disaster affected people, environment, area and ensuring that basic family needs for food, water, shelter and health are being met through increasingly self-sustainable means. Early recovery will include restoration of basic services at least on an interim basis, removal of debris, temporary repair of roads and other infrastructure and of containment of environmental hazards.

4.1.12. Long-term recovery

Long-term recovery emphasizes restoring infrastructure, systems and livelihoods to a pre-disaster state or better. Long-term recovery will also include a comprehensive

Environmental Impacts Assessments and a complete clean-up restoration of environmental and repair of any other environmental damage. Livelihoods, including the creation of viable alternatives, will be restored to a pre-disaster state or better.

4.2. Policy Priority Area 1: Expand Awareness And Understanding Of Risk By Enhancing Disaster Risk Knowledge, Information And Communication.

4.2.1. Specific objective:

To promote risk informed disaster risk management within the County.

Strategies:

- i. Promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and information and disseminate with focus on needs of various users.
- ii. Promote real time access to reliable data by adopting effective information and communication technologies, for instance Geographical Information Systems and Early Warning Information.
- iii. Carry out risk awareness and assessments including hazard analysis and vulnerability/capacity analysis.
- iv. Build on indigenous knowledge on disaster and coping mechanisms adopted by various communities which will be enhanced with special focus on protection of cultural structures.

4.2.2. Specific objective:

To incorporate disaster risk management informal and non-formal education through civic education as well as in professional education and training institutions.

Strategies:

- i. Promote knowledge management including education, training, research and information-sharing. This knowledge can be promoted through the use of campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific audiences and their needs.
- ii. Promote the effective understanding of the shared DRM knowledge through capacity building. This capacity building training should be incorporated at all National and County Government levels and the sub-County, ward and village levels.
- iii. Promote Early Warning Systems including forecasting, dissemination of warnings, preparedness measures and response capacities.

- iv. Establish the County Integrated Disaster and Risk Management Centre at the County and equip it with contemporary technologies and communication facilities and their periodic upgrading, will be accorded priority. For last mile connectivity and control of the operations at the disaster hit areas, availability of portable platforms will be catered for.

4.3. Policy Priority Area 2: Strengthen Multi-Stakeholder And Multi-Sectorial Governance Systems For DRM.

4.3.1. Specific objective:

To establish a policy, legal and institutional framework for disaster risk management.

Strategies:

- i. Establish and strengthen Laikipia County coordination platform composed of relevant stakeholders at the County, sub-County, ward and village levels for Disaster Risk Management.
- ii. Develop and strengthen appropriate mechanisms to follow up periodically assess and publicly report on progress on County and local levels and promote public scrutiny and encourage community debates on progress report on DRM activities.
- iii. Adopt and implement County, sub-County, ward and village DRM strategies and plans. Relevant targets and indicators should be developed using the appropriate timeframes. They should aim to reduce existing risk and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience.
- iv. Encourage the establishment of necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations, including those addressing land use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management and health and safety standards. They should be updated where needed, to ensure an adequate focus on disaster risk management.
- v. Enact legislation necessary to ensure DRM is carried out.

4.3.2. Specific objective:

To coordinate and mainstream DRM initiatives, policies, programmes, plans and budgets at all levels and sectors - including across National, County and other stakeholder level.

Strategies:

- i. Carry out and assign as appropriate clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal framework.
- ii. Promote mutual learning and exchange of good practices and information between the Government and research and education institutions. To promote voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among interested communities and stakeholders.
- iii. Promote inter-County cooperation to enable policy and planning for the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches with regard to shared resources such as shared range lands, rivers, along valleys to build resilience and reduce disaster risk including epidemics and displacement risks.
- iv. Incorporate DRM within all levels and sectors of county planning and budgeting.

4.4. Policy Priority Area 3: Enhance Preparedness Capacity For Disaster Anticipation, Response, Recovery And Reconstruction To Reduce Exposure, Vulnerability And Impacts Of Hazard Events Or Conditions.

4.4.1. Specific objective:

To promote linkages between disaster risk management and environmental, social, economic and political aspects of sustainable development for the reduction of vulnerability to hazards and disasters.

Strategies:

- i. Encourage the establishment of necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectorial laws, policies and regulations. This includes those addressing land-use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management as well as health and safety standards. Ensure they are updated periodically to adequately focus on disaster risk management.
- ii. Ensure all DRM measures implemented are thoroughly assessing economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments. Within the environmental measures, ensure the responsible use, protection and rehabilitation of environmental resources at all levels of DRM implementation.
- iii. Strengthen disaster-proof infrastructure:
- iv. Ensure the implementation of strong structural, non-structural and functional measures that address disaster risk prevention and reduction.

- v. Allow supervision of infrastructure at both National and County Government level during the design, construction and maintenance phases.
- vi. Promote the use of universal design and construction; standardization of building materials; retrofitting and rebuilding; nurturing a culture of maintenance.
- vii. Strengthen the design and implementation of integrative and inclusive policies.
- viii. Promote sustainable social development during and after disasters through social safety-net mechanisms. This includes community involvement, strengthening partnerships, integrating livelihood enhancement programmes, improving access to basic healthcare services, food and non-food resources, housing and education, empowering and assisting people disproportionately affected by disasters.

4.4.2. Specific objective:

To undertake proactive measures to manage County conflicts through conflict resolution and peace-building efforts at both intra and inter County levels.

Strategies:

- i. Protect and support sites of historical, religious and cultural interest.
- ii. Encourage the adoption of policies and programmes addressing conflict-induced human mobility. This can be achieved by strengthening the resilience of affected people and that of host communities, in accordance with National laws and County policies.
- iii. Strengthen the protection of livelihoods and productive assets. This includes livestock, lands, working animals, tools and crops in conflict-affected communities.

4.5. Policy Priority Area 4: Increase social, economic and environmental investments to strengthen resilience to disasters through hazard risk reduction.

4.5.1. Specific objective:

To mobilise resources, including establishment of specific funds for disaster risk strategies and programmes in DRM from the Government and other stakeholders.

Strategies:

- i. Formulate a robust resource mobilisation strategy with the support of all stakeholders. This includes stockpiling food and non-food items with the relevant stakeholders for the County Government to rapidly mobilize them in times of need.
- ii. Establish a specific DRM fund that can be accessed and mobilised during short-term emergencies.
- iii. Increase business resilience and protection of livelihoods and productive assets throughout the supply chains, ensure continuity of services and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices.
- iv. Promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the tourism industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0. Decision-Making, Coordination and Funding Mechanisms

This chapter of the policy focuses on disaster declaration framework, disaster risk management coordination, County, sub-County, ward and village disaster risk management mechanisms, regional and International coordination, cooperation and agreements, County DRM funding mechanisms and provisions.

5.1. Levels and Declarations of Disasters

Level 1	A disaster occurring and affecting the larger part of a village and overwhelms the population within the affected village.
Level 2	Capacity (skills, equipment, personnel) of the resources within the village are overwhelmed, ward resources are to be sought.
Level 3	Emergency events that overwhelm the capacity of resources within the ward, capacity of the resources from the sub-County to respond.
Level 4	Emergency events that overwhelm the capacity of resources within the sub-County, capacity of the resources from the County to respond.
Level 5	Emergency events that require mobilization of resources and prompt seeking of assistance from external sources.

5.2. Declaration of Disasters

The response to disaster will depend on the severity of the disaster emergency and the type of assistance required. When a disaster is assessed to be at levels 3, 4 and 5 the County Disaster Management Committee will advise the governor to declare a disaster.

5.3. Development of the County Disaster Risk Management Policy

Despite the many important disaster management initiatives undertaken in Laikipia County over the past two decades, an adequate level of preparedness required to address its significant risk profile has not been achieved. Initiatives have been undertaken in an inconsistent, reactive and uncoordinated manner due to the lack of a unified policy framework. In view of the experiences gained and lessons learnt during the management of various hazards and disasters, the County Government of Laikipia has formulated the County Disaster Risk Management Policy to emphasize proactive and preventative strategies in addressing disaster situations.

The policy's drafting process began in March 2014 after the many challenges experienced over time. With assistance from multiple International and civil society organizations, the County Government of Laikipia has facilitated numerous sessions to gather stakeholder input and advice on the contents of iterative drafts. This draft

builds on those earlier drafts and incorporates the most recent findings from an analysis of International and National frameworks for disaster risk management. A collaborative write shop with Laikipia County officials and DRM stakeholders further improved this policy with the consideration of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, and other relevant policy.

5.4. Coordination

Coordination, combined with good communication, is needed to successfully lead a disaster management organization and the operational activities it undertakes. In the context of DRM, coordination may be defined as bringing together the different elements of a complex activity or organization into a harmonious and efficient relationship and to negotiate with others in order to work together effectively for the benefit of those affected by the event. To be effective, the policy aspires to achieve coordination that is participatory, impartial, transparent and useful. County experience from too many disasters has clearly identified the cost of poor coordination, policy, protocols, systems and tools.

This policy will encourage and empower a culture of well-structured DRM systems and tools, supported and managed by carefully selected and trained human resources provided with appropriate, well sourced material and equipment. It will lead and promote transparent inter-ministry responsibility for inter-agency dialogue and will engage with and utilise the additional good will, skills and resources of civil society and importantly the increasing concern and involvement of business and the private sector. It encourages information sharing and positive communication that remains mutually respectful of each participant's mandated roles, responsibilities, skills and expertise. This will result in well-informed, well-planned and effectively delivered service to the people of Laikipia County and its neighbouring counties.

Media stations should be part of information disseminating systems. The director in charge of disaster risk management will collaborate with mobile service providers to disseminate the relevant information. The director in charge of disaster risk management shall establish functional emergency call centres. Alarm systems, like siren systems, should be incorporated in all of the buildings in the urban areas and coded appropriately.

5.5. Overarching Coordination Structure

Laikipia County benefits from a robust assortment of civil society, private sector and International organizations which have shown consistent dedication and contribution to humanitarian programs and operations in the County. The broad number of actors, however, has created a complicated assortment of coordination mechanisms for sharing information, planning, agreeing on technical standards and implementing programs and operations. The new coordination structure is not intended to diminish the importance of particular forums, but to integrate and streamline coordination processes and ensure a holistic approach.

The County disaster coordination committee is a platform for consultation, negotiation, mediation and consensus building on disaster management. Among its roles are to:

- i. Promote and enhance public awareness of disaster risks.
- ii. Encourage commitment of the public leadership to DRM.
- iii. Stimulate and strengthen multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral partnerships and networks at all levels.

5.6. Operational Coordination

This policy will set the framework, create the structures, and provide the guidelines that will trigger the activation of the disaster risk management system. These include the authorization of an operational management system empowered by the governance bodies to lead, direct, implement and manage the policy and any appropriate and approved strategic plans of action and other instruments created to address such a crisis.

5.7. County Directorate In Charge Of Disaster Risk Management

This policy promotes the establishment of various sections of County Directorate in charge of Disaster Risk Management. The sections will have mandate, power, funding and resources to enable proactive execution of its disaster risk management activities and programmes in the County. This will ensure that the directorate is the implementing, coordinating and monitoring body for disaster risk management in the County.

The following sections will manage and coordinate the core program streams of the directorate, namely:

- i. Risk Reduction and Preparedness.
- ii. Mitigation, Resettlement and Peace Building.
- iii. Response, Relief and Recovery
- iv. Information Management and Communications.
- v. Finance, Human Resources and Administration.
- vi. Monitoring and Evaluation.
- vii. Representation of Line Ministries and Government Departments.
- viii. County Administration and National Disaster Coordinating Committee Representatives

5.8. Military and Police Coordination

Laikipia County is a home to various military units including foreign troops and they provide equipment, skilled personnel and experience in disaster risk management. These important stakeholders have been involved in the past in disaster response effort in the County. The County will formally engage with the military in disaster risk management on the areas of deployment and level of involvement in line with the specific roles given to each stakeholder for execution.

5.9. County, Sub-County and Ward Mechanisms

While the County's hazard profile indicates numerous real and potential disaster risks, the reality is that by far the majority of these will occur not at a level requiring County-wide coordination but rather at the ward and village level. While enshrining the overall disaster management coordination responsibility in County Disaster Risk Management office, the Policy encourages the ongoing development of an inclusive, robust but well integrated replication of disaster management coordination entities and mechanisms at the sub-County, ward and, where possible in the future, in villages. These entities will be responsible for the local coordination of such disasters with clear reporting and management lines to the upper body. They can and should draw upon and be supported where necessary by County resources.

5.10. Regional and International Coordination and Cooperation

The County will mobilize and sustain adequate resources at regional, International, National and local level for the effective functioning of disaster management systems.

5.11. County Cross-Border Assistance and Agreements

Cross border disaster risks and related events create special coordination challenges that can be overcome through sustainable, transparent, cooperative and inclusive engagement with regional, National and International partners. Laikipia County is a member of the Mount Kenya Economic Block, and Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Programme. At present the development of such cross border mechanisms are at a formative stage and development of standard operating procedures and operational coordination agreements is encouraged. Periodic review of state and trends of disaster evolution in the region will be explored in trans-boundary forums.

5.12. International cooperation and agreements

Most of the disasters in Laikipia County such as livestock disease outbreaks or violent conflicts have a cross-border dimension. The County government, through the relevant department, shall seek to establish partnerships with like-minded partners, Government agencies, and neighbouring counties, bilateral and multilateral partners. It shall work in disaster preparedness, response and recovery initiatives with National Government, private financial institutions, development partners, UN agencies as well as International and local NGOs. It will also seek to empower the local business communities to provide efficient goods and services before and during emergencies.

5.13. County Funding Mechanisms and Provisions

5.13.1. Laikipia County Disaster Management Fund

This policy proposes the establishment of the Disaster Fund in the Laikipia County Disaster Risk Management Office (DRMO) which will provide sufficient resources (financial, human, technological, equipment and material) to address all phases of disasters including: management, prevention, mitigation, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for disasters. The specific uses will be:

- i. Implementing the decisions of the fund
- ii. Funding community awareness programs
- iii. Responding to disasters
- iv. Mobilizing resources
- v. Recovery and reconstruction interventions

Contributions to the Disaster Fund will be from the exchequer, private sector, development partners and stakeholders. It will also include already-existing sources for funding for disaster management in the county including: the humanitarian disaster fund, the National drought disaster fund, the National disaster management contingency fund, the constituency development fund and the line ministry disaster support fund. These funds should be harmonized for effective management and use in case of a disaster. The Disaster Fund will be managed by Laikipia County DRMO under the guidance of the CEC in charge of disaster risk management.

5.13.2. The County Disaster Risk Management Office and Departmental Budgets

A budget for County DRMO will be provided for by the County Government through the normal budget making process. This budget is expected to be augmented through contributions from partner organizations and external donors. Laws governing such funds will be formulated in order to provide for allocation of the funds for County Disaster Risk Management every financial year.

5.13.3 Devolved Fund

Devolved funds from County and National Government agencies meant for emergencies will be used for infrastructure development geared towards disaster preparedness and mitigation.

5.13.4 County Emergency Fund

The County Emergency Fund is established in accordance with the provision of section 110 of the Public Finance Management Act. The purpose of this fund is to enable payments to be made in respect of any urgent and unforeseen need for which there is no specific legislative authority. Currently, the County Treasury provides up to 2% of County revenue towards emergency response mainly for relief activities. Planning for disasters using the current annual budget mode has been difficult. This has more often resulted in the County being rendered incapable to respond whenever disasters occur. The fund consists of money from time to time appropriated by the County assembly by an appropriation law and other sources of funds including donations and gifts.

5.13.5. Administration of the Emergency Fund

The County Executive Committee member for finance shall administer the County Government Emergency Fund in accordance with this policy framework. The administration of the fund shall be done through a committee appointed for that purpose by the County Executive Committee member for finance. The Laikipia County DRMO shall provide secretariat services for the committee. The County

Executive Committee member for finance shall establish and maintain a separate account into which all money appropriated to the Emergency Fund shall be paid.

5.14. Power of the County Executive Committee Member to Make Payments from the Emergency Fund

The County Executive Committee member for finance may make payments from the County government's Emergency Fund only if he or she is satisfied that there is an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no legislative authority and shall be in accordance with operational guidelines made under regulations approved by Parliament and the law relating to DRM.

There is an urgent and unforeseen event for expenditure if the County Executive Committee member for finance, guided by regulations and relevant laws, establishes that –

- Payment not budgeted for cannot be delayed until a later financial year without harming the general public interest;
- Payment is meant to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering which may be caused directly by the event; and
- The damage caused by the event is on a small scale and limited to the County.
- For purposes of this policy, the unforeseen event is one which –
- Threatens damage to human life or welfare; or
- Threatens damage to the environment.

5.15. Limitation of Power of Executive Committee Member to Make Payments from the County Emergency Fund

The County Executive Committee member for finance may not, during a financial year, make a payment from the Emergency Fund exceeding two per cent of the total County Government revenue as shown in the County government's audited financial statements for the previous financial year, except for the first year.

5.16. Approval of payments from the Emergency Fund by County Assembly

The County Executive Committee member for finance shall seek approval of the County Assembly within two months after payment is made from the Emergency Fund. If the County Assembly is not sitting during the period referred to above, or soon thereafter, the County Executive Committee member for finance shall seek the approval for the payment within fourteen days after the County Assembly next sits.

As soon as practicable after the County assembly has approved the payment, the County Executive Committee member for finance shall cause a draft of the appropriation bill to be introduced in the County assembly for the appropriation of the money paid and for the replenishment of the County government's Emergency Fund to the extent of the amount of the payment spent.

5.17. Books of Account and Audit of the Fund

Where an Emergency Fund has been established for the County government, the County Treasury shall, not later than three months after the end of each financial year, prepare and submit to the Auditor-General, financial statements in respect of the Emergency Fund for that year.

The County Treasury shall include in the financial statements:

- a) The date and amount of each payment made from that Fund.
- b) The person to whom the payment was made.
- c) The purpose for which the payment was made.
- d) Whether the person to whom the payment was made has spent the money for that purpose, and a statement made to that effect.
- e) If the person to whom the payment has been made has not yet spent the money for that purpose, a statement specifying the reasons for not having done so.
- f) A statement indicating how the payment conforms to section 112 of PFM Act and this policy.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0. Other provisions

This chapter of the policy explains the need for the County Government and development partners to channel disaster relief to the affected people. This function will be carried out by the personnel of the partners by observing the code of conduct, ensuring non-discrimination of the victims by monitoring and evaluating the framework.

6.1. Non-discrimination

The right to receive relief assistance during and after a disaster is a fundamental humanitarian principle which should be enjoyed by all citizens of Kenya regardless of tribe, community, descent, sex, sexual orientation, religion or political party affiliation, race, colour or creed. This principle shall extend to animals.

The selection of the partner organizations shall also be free from discrimination on the basis of the organizations' perceived or real affiliation based on the above characteristics. Such non-discrimination shall equally extend to the selection, training and deployment of human resources including disaster management staff and volunteers.

6.2. Indemnity (for Government, Non-Governmental and “good Samaritans”)

Employees of the Government (National and County), the NGOs, CSOs, volunteers and any individuals shall be indemnified from any legal process or suit with respect to any activity they undertake in the disaster management cycle provided that those activities are undertaken within the law. The same shall apply during emergencies. The formal organizations involved in disaster risk management shall be required to have insurance cover for staff against injuries and/or damages that may occur in the course of their duties. This will include communications related to disaster early warning, response or recovery undertaken professionally and genuinely in respect to their delegated responsibilities under this policy or subsequent plans developed under this policy.

6.3. International and National quality assurance and standards

The County Government of Laikipia will ensure DRM initiatives are available to all community members, by creating public awareness on relevant issues and by setting, adapting, promoting and enforcing appropriate guidelines, code of practice, standards and a regulatory framework. The guiding principle for relief assistance is to save the lives and property, livelihoods of people threatened by a disaster by providing appropriate, and sufficient basic needs such as food and non-food aid, water, sanitation, medicine, including psychological support and shelter acceptable to the people and of acceptable standard without potential negative effects to their dignity, security and environment.

6.4. Code of conduct

The County Government and all other actors in implementing this policy shall adhere and be guided by the universal minimum standards for the delivery of quality humanitarian response (SPHERE), IHL, Human Rights Laws and Environmental Standards

This policy provides the following code of conduct for stakeholders:

Disaster response interventions based on facts and verifiable information.

At all times, stakeholders will seek to base the provision of disaster assistance on a thorough assessment of the needs of the affected population or their available local capacities to meet those needs.

Stakeholders will endeavour to respect the culture, structures and customs of the communities and households within the County.

Stakeholders will reinforce the capacity of local communities to manage the full disaster cycle

The County Government and stakeholders will fully involve communities in the design, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disaster programmes.

Mainstreaming gender, people with disabilities, elderly and children in need. In all disaster management programs, the County government, partners, stakeholders and communities will acknowledge the excessive impacts which these vulnerable groups undergo in any disaster.

All Stakeholders will pay particular attention to environmental concerns in the design and management of disaster programmes, constantly reviewing the status and trends of the environment to ensure sustainable compliance with the environmental standards as stipulated in the National and County legislations.

6.5. Accreditation of partners

Accreditation of actors is important as it ensures quality service to beneficiaries of relief effort. To ensure accountability and effectiveness in service delivery, the County Government shall establish a system for accreditation of partners from among CSOs and the private sector for the purposes of verifying the capacities, expertise and good governance of entities which shall be delegated responsibilities under this policy and subsequent plans. The inclusion of approved International aid agencies may be included in this accreditation process. The County Government shall make efforts to recruit, train and accredit genuine volunteers at village level to create capacity and enable disaster emergency response to be initiated by responsible personnel at the local level while awaiting professional effort which may take time to reach the disaster site.

6.6. Monitoring, Evaluation and research

“Evaluation” goes hand in hand with “research”, using monitored data on hazards and disaster occurrences. In this policy, for hazards and disasters, evaluation and research include the following: the systematic analysis of monitored data in order to expose its salient characteristics, to facilitate interpretation of those characteristics, and in order to enhance application of those data to sustainable DRM. This evaluation (plus attendant/concomitant research) provides opportunity for reliable forecasts and realistic reorganizations of plans and operations to improve DRM. This section endeavours to ensure a continuous and periodic review and oversight by the stakeholders of the entire CDRM process to ensure that the input delivery, work schedules and target outputs are proceeding according to the plan.

The County Government shall deploy its M&E unit to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities at the various phases of the DRM. This will be done quarterly but if a disaster has occurred, then the unit should be deployed within 7 days from the date of the disaster occurrence.

M&E will assist County Government and all other stakeholders to know the degree of progress made in the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management policy, in the results and impacts of Disaster Management initiatives, as well as in the lessons learned from implementation efforts, in order to foster best practices. The M&E report may be subjected to verification by an authorized independent body, agency or

authority. In addition, it will provide information and processed data for use in developing a database for profiles and trend analyses, and for developing institutional memories, such that the disaster management system can learn from past mistakes, successes and experiences so as to improve its effectiveness and efficiency of DRM. Since the successful implementation of this policy will require the allocation of substantial human, material, financial, technological and other resources, it is imperative that a justification be made for allocation of such resources, supported by the positive results and impact on the County Disaster Risk Management System, particularly, in relation to those vulnerable communities and households, likely to be affected by disasters.

This policy consequently provides numerous bases for the establishment of interrelated monitoring, evaluation and research frameworks, in order to promote an understanding of progress made in the implementation of the policy; and to assess the overall effectiveness and sustainable impacts of the County Disaster Management system in Laikipia County. Finally, this policy stresses the need to establish a monitoring, evaluation and research framework that will promote sustainable disaster risk management for all County residents.

In view of all this, this policy makes provisions for establishment of effective monitoring, evaluation, research and application to all hazards and disasters (natural and man-made). This policy stresses effective monitoring and evaluation of resource management to ensure sustainable transparency, accountability and professionalism. It further stresses the institutional structured provision for capacity-building to promote professional and technical efficiency at all levels, food insecurity situation in the whole County, especially, in the drought- and flood-prone areas.

Further, this policy stresses collaborative M&E in the following areas:

1. Alternative income sources and food production in the ASAL part of the County, and of strengthening the permanent National and County food reserve.
2. Socio-cultural, economic and politically- motivated conflicts
3. Disaster profiles in the County, especially the ASAL parts of the County, resettlement and recovery.
4. Climate change and other cross-cutting issues
5. Regular review and update of Early Warning Systems for preparedness.
6. Regular review and assessment of the goals and strategic interventions for DRM at all levels in the County.

7. Assessing of the efficiency, effectiveness and overall outcomes of DRM interventions with respect to the vulnerable groups and their life and livelihoods, socio-economic systems and the environment.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0. Conclusion and policy implementation

This policy recognizes the urgency to provide for effective management of the increasing disasters Laikipia County is facing. Most importantly, this policy provides for enactment of an enabling comprehensive legislative framework, which lays down the legal foundation for collaborative partnership in institutional participatory management of disasters, including mobilization of the essential wide range of resources (financial, material, technological, professional and technical, human and infrastructural) necessary for management of all disasters. This policy also provides

for continuous monitoring, evaluation, analysis, research, storage and application of an effective database for management of disasters at County, sub-County, ward and village level. This policy takes into account National and International frameworks and allows for the integration of effective disaster risk management at County and sub-County levels within Laikipia County.

7.1. Policy implementation

Following adoption of this policy, a bill which establishes the core components of this policy into a County Government Act be drafted and adopted by the County Assembly. The County Disaster Risk Management Policy be reviewed every three years or as need arises and its implementation monitored systematically due to the dynamism of disaster events and unpredictable climate change scenarios. Without timely review of the implementation process, it would be difficult to trace if the measures identified to achieve policy objectives that have been appropriately taken.

A detailed strategic plan and budget, which identifies priority capacity building activities, deliverables and milestones, should be developed. This will establish the institutional framework laid out in the Disaster Risk Management Policy

7.2. The Laikipia County Disaster Risk Management Act

This policy urges the County Disaster Executive Committee to develop through a consultative process and present to the County Executive Committee and the County Assembly a DRM bill. The Proposed County DRM Act will enforce key provisions of this policy. Critical to the proposed legal framework, will be the institutional structures presented in this policy.

7.3. Incentives and punitive measures

There will be measures in the proposed legislation to ensure all stakeholders actively participate in the preparation, reviewing and implementation of DRM plans. The legislation will outline appropriate penalties in the case of non-compliance and for deliberate failure or omissions to undertake appropriate actions.

7.4. Financial provisions

The Laikipia County Assembly shall allocate adequate resources to facilitate DRM. The Assembly shall enact legislation to establish a fund namely ‘The County Disaster Management Fund’ for purposes of receiving grants, donations, gifts and monies from lawful sources.

7.5. Administration of the fund

The Department of County Administration and Public Service Management be responsible for the administration of the fund. The operation of this fund be undertaken through the relevant ministry according to the existing financial regulations.

7.6. Operationalizing the policy

This policy shall be operationalized through legislation, guidelines, regulations, rules and Executive Orders.

7.7. Implementation

A detailed strategic plan and budget, which identifies priority activities, deliverables and milestones, be developed. This will establish the institutional framework laid out in the Disaster Risk Management Policy.

7.8 Policy review

This policy is subject to review every 3 years or as need arises.

ANNEX 1: Structure of County Disaster Management Committee



ANNEX 2: Population Projections for Selected Groups 2009-2017

Age Groups	2009 Census			2012(Projections)			2015(Projections)			2017(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	6,177	5,989	12,166	6,609	6,409	13,018	7,079	6,863	13,942	7,412	7,187	14,599
Under 5	29,599	28,945	58,544	31,671	30,971	62,642	33,920	33,171	67,091	35,519	34,734	70,253
Primary school age (6-13)	44,727	43,296	88,023	47,858	46,327	94,185	51,257	49,617	100,874	53,672	51,955	105,627
Secondary school 14-17	17,781	16,788	34,569	19,026	17,963	36,989	20,377	19,239	39,616	21,337	20,146	41,483
Youth population) (15-29)	52,435	54,721	107,156	56,105	58,551	114,657	60,091	62,710	122,801	62,922	65,665	128,587
Reproductive age (15-49)	-	96,075	96,075	-	102,800	102,800	-	110,102	110,102	-	115,290	115,290
Labour force (15-64)	105,734	109,247	214,981	113,135	116,894	230,030	121,171	125,197	246,368	126,881	131,096	257,977
Aged population 65+	7,618	8,494	16,112	8,151	9,089	17,240	8,730	9,734	18,464	9,142	10,193	19,335

Source:
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics - Laikipia Statistics Office, 2012

ANNEX 3: County Population Density by Constituency 2009-2017

Consti tuency	2009			2012 Projections		2015 Projections		2017 Projections	
	Area (Km ²)	Popula tion	Densi ty (Pers ons/ Km ²)	Popula tion	Densit y (Perso ns/ Km ²)	Popula tion	Densi ty (Pers ons/ Km ²)	Popula tion	Densi ty (Pers ons / Km ²)
Laikipi a East	1,448.2	118,222	82	126,498	87	135,424	94	141,805	98
Laikipi a West	2,579.5	208,725	81	223,335	87	239,280	93	250,555	97
Laikipi a North	5,434.3	72,280	13	77,340	14	82,810	15	86,712	16
Total	9,462	399,227	42	427,173	45	457,514	48	479,072	51

Source: County Statistics Office, Nanyuki, 2012

ANNEX 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centres	2009 Census			2012(Projections)			2015(Projections)			2017(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nyahururu	25,183	26,251	51,434	26,946	28,089	55,035	28,860	30,083	58,943	30,220	31,501	61,721
Nanyuki	25,046	24,187	49,233	26,799	25,880	52,679	28,703	27,718	56,421	30,055	29,024	59,080
Rumuruti	15,956	17,037	32,993	17,073	18,230	35,303	18,286	19,524	37,810	19,147	20,444	39,592
Kinamba	1,142	1,177	2,319	1,222	1,259	2,481	1,309	1,349	2,658	1,370	1,412	2,783
Total	67,327	68,652	135,979	72,040	73,458	145,498	77,157	78,675	155,832	80,792	82,382	163,175

Source: Laikipia Statistics Officer, 2012

**ANNEX 5; LAIKIPIA COUNTY DRM POLICY FORMULATION
TECHNICAL TEAM**

