

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MURANG'A



COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MURANG'A

THIRD ASSEMBLY- SECOND SESSION

---

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING  
REPORT ON CONSIDERATION OF THE MURANG'A COUNTY EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT POLICY, 2023

---

Clerk's Chambers,  
Murang'a County Assembly Buildings,  
MURANG'A.

OCTOBER, 2023

## Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	2
1.0 PREFACE .....	3
1.1 Committee Establishment and mandate .....	3
1.2 Membership .....	3
2.0 BACKGROUND OF THE POLICY .....	4
3.0 CURRENT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES IN MURANG'A .....	5
4.0 A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (DM) .....	6
4.1 Features of an Effective Emergency Management System .....	6
5.0 OBJECTIVES.....	9
6.0 POLICY, LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	10
6.1 Enactment of the County Emergency Management Policy .....	10
6.2 The Legal Framework .....	10
6.3 Establishment of the Emergency Risk Management Committee (CDRMC).....	10
6.4 Sub County Emergency Risk Management Committee (SCDRMC).....	12
6.5 The Department of Governorship/ County Administration & Coordination.....	12
6.6 Establishment of the County Emergency Management Agency.....	12
7.0 THE ROLE OF THE EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES UNDER THE NEW POLICY .....	13
7.1 Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) and Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG).....	13
7.2 Sectoral Departments .....	14
7.3 Ward and Community Level.....	14
7.4 Partner Agencies .....	14
7.5 Private Sector, Corporate Bodies and Individuals.....	14
7.6 Murang'a County Emergency Fund.....	15
8.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY .....	15
8.1 The County Emergency Management Fund.....	15
8.2 Human and Non-Human Resources.....	15
8.3 Logistical Arrangements.....	16
8.4 Infrastructure .....	16
8.5 Accountability .....	17
9.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH .....	17
10.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS .....	18
11.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS .....	19
ADOPTION	

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Murang'a has continued to face a rising degree of vulnerability to emergency risk due to increased diversity, frequency of occurrence and intensity of impacts over time and space. This risk is the probability of a hazard turning into an emergency, with households and communities being affected in such a manner that their lives and livelihoods are seriously disrupted beyond their capacity to cope or withstand using their own resources.

As a result, affected populations suffer serious widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses. Communities in Murang'a are predisposed to emergencies by a combination of factors such as poverty, aridity, settlement in areas prone to perennial flooding and/or landslides or areas with poor infrastructure and services such as the informal urban settlements or even living in poorly constructed buildings.

These factors, coupled with naturally occurring hazards such as droughts, floods, landslides and epidemic outbreaks are currently exacerbated by Climate Change Phenomena, pose extremely high and increasing emergency risks to the Murang'a society. In addition, there is a wide range of emerging emergencies.

Despite economic, social and political vulnerability of this county, Murang'a lacks a comprehensive emergency management framework and strategy, which could guide appropriate policy and legislative provisions. While the county has so far managed to respond to the emergencies as they occur, the cost implications cannot be ignored anymore. This clearly indicates that emergency response is more expensive in comparison to management. In addition, among emerging emergencies, a study is yet to be conducted on the total value of what was lost in the emergencies that have been happening in the county.

The policy document has six chapters that provide background information on emergency patterns and profiles in Murang'a including existing categories. Justification summarizes the existing initiatives for Emergency Management, and the consequent problems and challenges. The Systematic Approach gives guidelines and principles for effective emergency management and code of Conduct expected of different stakeholders involved in emergency management in Murang'a. It provides for enactment by the County assembly for a legislative provision for effective Emergency Management by establishment of an institutional framework that is legally recognized and embedded within the Government structures. Innovative ways of mobilizing resources, managing them and accounting for them properly have also been provided for, together with a rigorous monitoring and evaluation framework not only to monitor the progress in the implementation of this policy, but also to undertake regular emergency risk profiling and monitoring in order to be more prepared for emergencies.



Signed ..... Date.....

Hon. John Kibaiya Ngugi

**CHAIRPERSON, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**1.0 PREFACE**

Hon. Speaker, Murang'a County Emergency Management Policy, 2023 policy emphasizes on preparedness on the part of the government, communities and stakeholders in emergency risk reduction activities. In this regard, the policy seeks to strengthen emergency management mechanisms and institutions. This will enable the county government to coordinate emergency risk reduction initiatives within a unified policy framework.

**1.1 Committee Establishment and mandate**

The Committee on Finance & Economic Planning is constituted pursuant to provisions of Standing Order 204 .Its mandate pursuant to Standing Order 204 (5) includes;

- a) investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned departments;
- b) Study the programme and policy objectives of departments and the effectiveness of the implementation.

In addition, the second schedule of the standing orders provides for the Committee on Finance & Economic Planning dealing with all matters related to management of Public Finance and Economic Planning, county planning and statistics and disaster management.

**1.2 Membership**

The Committee on Finance and Economic Planning as currently constituted consist of -:

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Hon. John K. Ngugi      | <b>Chairperson</b>        |
| 2. Hon. Alex W. Wanyoike   | <b>Vice - Chairperson</b> |
| 3. Hon. Francis K. Kamau   | Member                    |
| 4. Hon. Morris Thuku       | Member                    |
| 5. Hon. Charles M. Karina  | Member                    |
| 6. Hon. Steven Muigai      | Member                    |
| 7. Hon. Peter Murigi Ngugi | Member                    |



8. Hon. John Kamau Munyua	Member
9. Hon. Loise Mary Muthoni	Member
10. Hon. Margaret W. Gichia	Member
11. Hon. Jane Mukami	Member
12. Hon. Thomas Muteti	Member
13. Hon. Gladys Wambui Waikau	Member
14. Hon. Hilary Muigai Muchoki	Member
15. Hon. Pauline Njeri Muchiri	Member
16. Hon. Esther Nyawira Kamindo	Member

### 1.3 Committee Secretariat

1. Jackson Kinyua	Clerk Assistant/Head of Secretariat
2. Kenneth Cubi	Principal Hansard Reporter
3. Esther Wangechi	Fiscal Analyst
4. Eunice Wanjiru	Sergeant – at – Arms

## 2.0 BACKGROUND OF THE POLICY

The policy recognizes that as a County, incidences of emergencies such as, fires, droughts, floods, landslides, human conflicts, drug abuse, traffic accidents, industrial accidents and landslides have resulted to loss of property and economic loss.

*Table 1. Murang'a county incidents summary for the last 5 years*

NATURE OF INCIDENT	YEAR				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022-September
Road Traffic Accident	36	54	20	33	13
Commercial fires	14	16	13	14	25
Residential fires	42	64	34	58	47
School fires	-	9	1	28	1
Electrical appliances fires	2	1	1	-	-

Bush fires	14	18	17	19	5
Hay fire	-	-	1	1-	-
Automotive fires	3	7	8	5	8
Building collapse			2	2	
Quarry collapse		2	3	1	
Pit latrine	8	3	2	2	2
Boreholes	-	2	2	2	4
Water rescue	1	-	-	-	-
Drowning	19	16	21	13	11
Landslides	2	3	-	-	-
Flooding	3	-	-	-	-
Suicide rescue	4				
Human/Animal threat		1		1	1
Falling trees	10	1	7	1	1
Others	2	4	1	5	4
Recalled fire incidents	-	6	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>122</b>

### 3.0 CURRENT EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES IN MURANG'A

There are various initiatives which work in place of a coordinated system include the following players and organizations: the Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM)/ Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP). The demonstrable commitment and participation of a large number of stakeholders in the current emergency management efforts is an indication of the existing good-will to address Emergency Management in the county.

Specialized departments such as the National Emergency Operation Centre (NDOC), the Police, the State Department of Defence, the National Youth Service (NYS), County Fire Brigades, St. John's Ambulance Service, Kenya Red Cross Society, Occupational Health and Safety Services, Kenya Wildlife Services and the National Environment Management Agency (NEMA). These

undertake pro-active and responsive emergency-related activities, including Environmental Impact Assessments and Audits, 'search and rescue', first aid services and evacuation, anti-terrorism surveillance, law enforcement and crowd control, peace building, conflict resolution operations and firefighting.

#### **4.0 A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (DM)**

The policy sets out the goal and objectives of the Emergency Management system in Murang'a, arrangements for effective management, roles and responsibilities of different Stakeholders at different levels. It proposes the establishment of an autonomous management system and provides an implementation framework and guiding principles for Emergency Management.

##### **4.1 Features of an Effective Emergency Management System**

1. County government shall continue to play the lead role in the strategic planning and management of DRR, as well as the responsive management of the full emergency cycle. In addition, government must play a key role in the participatory partnership between itself and development partners, international agencies, academic and research institutions, CSOs, and other bodies in equivalent efforts of DRR and DM. Finally from Government sources and from development partners, Government must play a key role to ensure availability of relevant resources.
2. A Emergency Management policy that shall be in agreement with the H.F.A (2005), which stresses the Paradigm Shift to Emergency Risk Reduction (DRR) Approach, including the EWS, preparedness, prevention and mitigation.
3. A complementary responsive approach for a conventional responsive Emergency Cycle Management, (including EWS, response, relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction down to recovery) to ensure appropriate remedial action where preventive proactive measures have failed.
4. An operational early warning and Emergency Management information system that triggers rapid and timely response and provides regular Monitoring and Evaluation of base data for Emergency Risk Analysis, Profiling and trend analysis.
5. Enhancement of emergency-awareness and emergency management capability, by mainstreaming DM education at all levels of institutional structures for education and training. In addition DM shall be mainstreamed among the general public through sensitization and community-based education, to attain awareness and functional literacy;



6. Providing effective capability for harmonized and standardized rapid response to emergencies, by coordinated collaborative participation of all stakeholders at all levels.
7. A clear provision for differentiation between procedures and mechanisms of response to slow - and rapid onset emergencies.
8. Provision for an institutional and legal framework for an autonomous Emergency Management body/agency that promotes information and lesson sharing, joint planning, and decision-making among relevant stakeholders at all levels.
9. Making provisions to stimulate and revitalize the re-emergence of the composite community-based "social resource capital" (socio-economic, cultural, technological and allied resources). This array of social capital resources shall be integrated into sustainable DM, in order to avoid/reduce the creation of the unreliable culture of dependency syndrome. These social capital resources include traditional coping strategies of the various civilizations, such as resource sharing in famine time, joint farming among families, restocking after droughts, growing back-up crops for famines, food preservation technologies, grain grants and loans from kinsfolk, farm pledges, sale of labour and stock.
10. Making appropriate provisions for effective public sensitization on DM, with particular respect to paradigm shift following the world-wide adoption of HFA and the DRR for emergency risk management.
11. Making provisions to ensure mainstreaming care for the visually, physically and mentally challenged, the elderly; the woman and the children; the widows and orphans; the sick; and those in need of psycho-social support, health services, and other specialized needs/services before, during and after emergencies.
12. Making provisions for flexible financial procedures that facilitate appropriate, effective and timely response to emergencies.
13. Making provisions for identification, assessment, evaluation and mapping of emergency-related issues (such as vulnerabilities, emergency phases, strategic plans), harmonization and co-ordination of the DM systems and activities throughout the linkages and networks at all levels
14. Making provision for prevention of corruption, especially, the misuse or the diversion of funds intended for response to emergency or for other phases of Emergency Management, for example in rapid-onset emergencies.
15. Making provision for a well-structured participation of the society in Emergency Management, particularly, including communities, and incorporating their traditional coping strategies into the Emergency Management systems.
16. Making provision for appropriate consideration and resolutions of pertinent crosscutting issues, such as special considerations for women and children, climate change, environment, and problems related to rural-urban migrations/creation of overcrowded sub-urban informal settlements- all these being a serious preparation for megascopic emergencies within a few decades;

17. To critically factor into the systematic DM provisions for the rapid evolution of Climate Change, its potential negative impacts, and the desired proactive, planned mitigation measures;
18. Making institutional structural provisions for an agency at county, sub counties, wards/community levels to strengthen bottom-up community participation in all aspects of DM, from monitoring, early warnings to field operations; and for these arrangements to be effective, there is necessity for a continuous two-way flow of information and communication;
19. Making provision for the continuous and sustainable reception development, processing, storage and management of an effective data base for DM, which incorporates information from diverse linkages and local sources, including the monitoring, analysis, early warning system and research. This process uses a network of sources (vertical and horizontal), especially, the indigenous knowledge resources, traditional technologies and coping strategies from the communities
20. All corporate organizations, firms and industries be emergency-risk rated, and, thereafter, be taxed accordingly, as a proactive (preventive, mitigating measure) as well as in strengthening the financial resource base for response to emergencies;
21. Provision of rapid and effective response to emergencies, by coordinated, appropriate and collaborative participation by stakeholders at all levels
22. Makes provision for an effective institutional collaboration and co-operation for sustainable upgrading of quality of life, environmental management, and Emergency Risk Management, especially by collaborative management of this DM Policy and the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), through NEMA.
23. Makes provisions for effective linkages through ratified emergency-related conventions, agreements and treaties, to facilitate adequate proactive and/or responsive DM at all levels- international, national, regional, county and sub-counties
24. Makes provision to promote high compliance with safety regulations against potential risks, hazards and emergencies; and promotes compliance with architectural building code and requirements for construction against fire outbreaks, flash-floods, earthquakes, land subsidence, landslides, collapsing buildings, bridges, ports, river banks and similar structures;
25. Makes provision for regular or periodic dedicated emergency drills by corporate bodies, firms, businesses, Government departments, wide range of institutions and industries within the County, in order to improve effectiveness of response capability to emergencies.



## 5.0 OBJECTIVES

### Objectives of the Policy;

1. To establish a policy, legal and institutional framework for management of emergencies, including promotion of a culture of emergency awareness and for building the capacity for emergency risk reduction, at all levels.
2. To ensure that institutions and activities for emergency risk management are coordinated, focused to foster participatory partnerships between the Government (including mainstreamed and emergency emergency-related activities by sectoral Departments) and other stakeholders, at all levels, including international, national, regional, county and sub counties.
3. To promote linkages between emergency risk management and sustainable development for reduction of vulnerability to hazards and emergencies.
4. To ensure proactive management of County Conflict Resolution and Peace Building efforts, which are enhanced continuously throughout the county, within every conflict emergency cycle; and that their consequences and impacts are systematically addressed, monitored, and evaluated to prevent conflict occurrence/recurrence and hasten effective and sustainable recovery of the victims.
5. To mobilize resources, including establishment of specific funds for emergency risk reduction strategies and programmes in DM.
6. To make institutional provisions to ensure productive networking and sharing of information. To ensure appropriate and structured DM, Education training and Capacity Building; complementarily, mainstream DM education and functional literacy in all educational institutions (including Primary, Secondary schools, Post-secondary colleges and universities, the NYS, and training colleges for uniformed forces).
7. To make available sensitization, awareness creation and functional literacy to the public for emergency management.
8. To provide for standardization of effective structural components, to facilitate effective creativity, research, and evolution of criteria for identification and sustenance of



quality, both in the process of research and in the dissemination and application of the information.

## **6.0 POLICY, LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

The chapter establishes the policy, legislative and institutional arrangements for Emergency management for Murang'a County Government. The proposed institutional framework includes the establishment of CDIMA (the County Emergency Management Agency), its roles and responsibilities and its relationship with other institutions within its structures down to the community level.

### **6.1 Enactment of the County Emergency Management Policy**

The enactment of this policy will provide the basis for the Institutional and legal framework for Emergency Management by Murang'a County Government. The Policy is to be adopted by the County Executive Committee and approved by Murang'a County Assembly.

### **6.2 The Legal Framework**

A legal framework will be established through an Act of County Assembly with provisions for the establishment of the County Emergency Management Agency and all other Emergency Management structures and Committees. It also provides for the powers, roles, relationships, functions and funding of the Agency (CDIMA). The activation of emergency management plans to provide immediate assistance to emergency victims even in the absence of an emergency declaration.

Further, in compliance with the Public Finance Management Act 2012, the County Executive Committee Member in charge of Finance and Economic Planning will, with the concurrence of the County Assembly, make Regulations to establish Emergency and Emergency Management Fund.

### **6.3 Establishment of the Emergency Risk Management Committee (CDRMC)**

#### **Membership of the CDRMC**

The County Governor or a CECM appointed in writing by the Governor, shall be the Chairperson. The County Commissioner shall be the Co-Chairperson and the County Director responsible for matters relating to Emergency Risk Management shall be the Secretary. Membership of the CDRMC includes both Core Members and Invited Members.

- a) The CDRMC Core Membership includes, as a minimum;
  1. The County Police Commander
  2. A representative of the Kenya Red Cross Society

3. Director, Ministry of Health
4. Two persons, one woman and one man with proven experience Emergency Risk Management appointed by the Governor.
5. One person, appointed in writing by the Chairperson of the most representative private sector association in the county; and
6. One person nominated by a civil society organization with expertise in emergency risk management in the county.

**b) Invited Members**

The CDRMC may co-opt into its membership any person who may provide expert advice for the effective discharge of the functions of the Committee. Invited members may be co-opted to assist CDRMC in its preparedness or response role, and appointments may be on an annual or one-off basis to deal with a specific issue or emergency response.

Key Preparedness Functions for CDRMC Include;

- a) Advise the county government on matters relating to emergency risk management.
- b) Formulate the county emergency risk management plans and policy in line with the national plan and policy.
- c) Promote civic education and public awareness, training, and capacity building on emergency risk management in the county including business premises and Learning Institutions.
- d) make recommendations to the county government regarding financial matters in relation to emergency risk management;
- e) promote an integrated and coordinated approach to emergency risk management in the county, with special emphasis on prevention, mitigation preparedness, response and recovery by other role-players involved in emergency risk management in the county;
- f) collaborate with the national government, on matters relating to emergency risk management;
- g) Mobilization and storage of relief and emergency supplies;
- h) share information, lessons learnt and reports with national government; and
- i) Carry out any other function as may be expedient to the better carrying out of the functions of emergency risk management in the county.

The CDRMC will produce an Annual Report and Action Plan that includes reference to:

- a) Its activities during the year;
- b) Results of its monitoring and evaluation of prevention and mitigation initiatives;

- c) Emergencies that occurred during the year in the county together with information on, classification, magnitude, severity, and impacts; Challenges experienced in dealing with the emergencies; and
- d) Progress on the preparation and regular updating of emergency risk management plans and strategies in the county.
- e) The planned programme of emergency preparedness and response activities, drills, and exercises for the coming year.

The CDRMC Annual Report and Action Plan will be submitted to the County Assembly for approval. The approved copy will be shared with the Chair of NDRMC. The CDRMC will meet quarterly, or more regularly as directed by the Chair, to monitor the delivery of the agreed program.

#### **6.4 Sub County Emergency Risk Management Committee (SCDRMC)**

It is in the Sub county level and its Chair is the Sub county Administrator/ Deputy County Commissioner (DCC). Its core function is to execute this policy. Other members include; County Chief Fire Officer; sub county representatives for Water, Irrigation, Environment & Natural Resources; Roads, Housing & Infrastructure, Trade, Industrialization & Tourism; Agriculture, Livestock & Cooperative; ICT & Public Administration, Health, Youth Affairs, Culture & Social Services; Finance and Economic Planning, Education & Technical Training; Lands, Physical Planning & urban Development and Security. SCDRMC receives emergency management instructions from the CDRMC and implements decisions on its behalf.

#### **6.5 The Department of Governorship/ County Administration & Coordination.**

The Department of Governorship/ County Administration & Coordination will be in charge of Emergency Management policies and will, therefore, coordinate implementation of this Policy. It will coordinate all the emergency efforts of sectoral departments, including Emergency Risk Reduction and ensure that the policy is mainstreamed in their planning, development and budgeting. It will develop appropriate guidelines together with the private sector and Civil Society Organizations as well as to other stakeholders on relevant matters pertaining to Emergency Management.

#### **6.6 Establishment of the County Emergency Management Agency**

Through this policy, an autonomous, flexible, County Emergency Management Agency is to be established with the following mandates and responsibilities:

1. To be in charge of the day-to-day management of all emergency management activities as stipulated in these policy guidelines and in any other instructions which



- may be given by the County Secretary, Department of Governorship/ County Administration & Coordination from time to time;
2. To operate an effective and efficient county Early Warning /Emergency Monitoring Information System;
  3. To facilitate county, sub counties, wards and community level Emergency Management contingency processes that will result in the preparation of Contingency Plans to be updated regularly at all levels;
  4. With guidance, instruction and advice from the Board of Trustees of the County Emergency Management and Contingency Fund, yet to be set up, operate the Funds based on the procedures and guidelines provided;
  5. Coordinate the DM activities of other stake holders in the DM Cycle
  6. Encourage and enhance collaboration and partnerships through trust building and running a credible Emergency Management system among all relevant stakeholders;
  7. Support the Department of Governorship/ County Administration & Coordination in fund-raising activities outside the Government
  8. Support capacity-building initiatives for Emergency Management among all relevant stakeholders;
  9. Document, publish and disseminate all relevant Emergency Management data and information to all stakeholders in and around the county;
  10. Operate a functional and effective Monitoring & Evaluation system for programming and management activities on Emergency Management;
  11. Support the Department of Governorship/ County Administration & Coordination in education, training, sensitization and public awareness.

## **7.0 THE ROLE OF THE EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES UNDER THE NEW POLICY**

### **7.1 Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) and Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)**

The Government, in conjunction with the UN Agencies, developed a drought management system that is coordinated by a Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM); and its secretariat, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The activities of the KFSSG include the early warning monthly bulletins, the declaration of warning stages (i.e Normal, Alert, Alarm and Emergency) and preparation of detailed contingency plans. There are five sector working groups, namely: the Food Security/ Aid, Water and Sanitation, the Agriculture and Livestock Sector, Health and Nutrition and Coordination Sector. These Sectoral Working Groups undertake planning and coordination of activities implemented under their respective sectors. This policy seeks to entrench the work of the KFSM and of the Arid Lands Resource

Management Project (under the Ministry of East African Community (EAC), ASALS and Regional Development) into Government structures. This means that the KFSM and the ALRMP will continue to play their roles in “food security related” emergency activities, but will now be working closely with CDIMA.

## **7.2 Sectoral Departments**

Sectoral Departments have been directly involved in emergency management at all levels, though in an ad-hoc manner. Their expertise is required in emergency management planning. The Departments will be required to mainstream emergency management into their sectoral activities, and will appoint emergency liaison focal point at the County level. The relevant Departmental Heads at the county level will participate in the County Emergency Management Committees. They will provide technical support and capacity-building to community-level emergency management structures. The sectoral Departments will play the leading role for those Emergencies that are specific to their functions.

## **7.3 Ward and Community Level**

The Policy recognizes the important role of communities in starting and carrying out emergency management activities. Local leaders will mobilize communities in identification of causes of their vulnerability to risks and implementation of the risk reduction programmes. Although the lowest structure will be at the ward level, villages will be represented through the Community Response Units. The composition of these units will include village and ward representatives, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, volunteers and other stakeholders, operating at the Ward level. The main responsibility of these Units will be collection, documentation and dissemination of emergency 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.

## **7.4 Partner Agencies**

In this Policy, stakeholders outside Government system, involved in Emergency Management such as development partners, humanitarian agencies, NGOs and community-based organizations will participate in management of emergencies through relevant committees. They shall provide information, resources such as financial and technical input for preparedness, planning, Early Warning Systems and response in the Emergency Management Cycle.

## **7.5 Private Sector, Corporate Bodies and Individuals**

This policy recognizes the role of the private sector and other players. The private sector, including companies, the media, individuals, and professional bodies, will be expected to assist



with available resources (financial, human, technical know-how and equipment), when an emergency strikes in addition to playing a significant role in the process of advocacy, public education, sensitization and awareness.

### **7.6 Murang'a County Emergency Fund**

This Policy launches a background that leads to the establishment of the Murang'a County Government Emergency Fund in fulfilment of Section 110 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012. In accordance with the provisions of the PFMA 2012, this policy provides the CECM-Finance with the requisite policy framework to establish the Emergency Fund.

The purpose of Murang'a County Government Emergency Fund shall be to enable payments to be made in respect of the County Government when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises. In accordance with the provisions of the County Executive Committee member for Finance in Murang'a County Government shall administer the Murang'a county government Emergency Fund for the county government in accordance with a framework and criteria approved by Murang'a County Assembly.

## **8.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY**

### **8.1 The County Emergency Management Fund**

The Policy proposes the establishment of a County Emergency Management Fund by the CEC for Finance to be administered by the county Department of Governorship/County administration and coordination in compliance with recommended legal and legislative amendments to be made to the current rules and regulations.

This fund will receive contributions from the Exchequer and donations from individuals, the private sector and the civil society and development partners for emergency management activities. This policy proposes a minimum of 2% of the annual county budget be allocated for emergency management 40% of which will go to contingency fund and 60% for Emergency Management.

### **8.2 Human and Non-Human Resources**

Training-needs assessments at all levels will be conducted, to establish the available Emergency Management skills and experiences in the country, with the view to filling the identified gaps. Training of uniformed personnel, volunteers (including scouts and girl guides and employees of organizations in emergency response to provide back up during response will also be supported. The Office of the Governor will ensure that uniformed forces' involvement in



Emergency Management is timely. Public awareness campaigns will be conducted to sensitize the general public on the same.

A non-human resource inventory will be undertaken by the Fire Service and Emergency Management Directorate to establish the existing equipment and where it is located. The inventory will help to bring out areas where gaps exist, therefore inform decision-making on measures to be undertaken when the resources are required.

### **8.3 Logistical Arrangements**

Due to the lack of adequate equipment and materials to be used in emergency response, all available equipment including that with the uniformed services should be availed in times of emergencies and for emergency response. This policy proposes that criteria for use of privately owned equipment and machinery in times of emergencies be established to ensure that these materials are availed when needed. For privately owned equipment duty waiver and an award scheme should be introduced, for those who will have offered their facilities to be used. As opposed to direct compensation which would kill the spirit of volunteerism and promote unscrupulous behavior to get funds.

### **8.4 Infrastructure**

This policy proposes that:

1. Stockpiles be established for food and non-food items at the sub county level as informed by the emergency profiling.
2. Construction of more hospitals and upgrading of dispensaries to cope with emergencies and this information be made available to the public.
3. Free medical services be provided for emergency victims in public hospitals and private hospitals services to be availed at subsidized cost.
4. Collaboration with relevant government departments such as the department of Roads and public works to ensure the construction and upgrading of infrastructure, rural and urban planning (to avoid encroachment) – markets, water and roads - for effective response in case of emergencies.
5. A minimum of dedicated hotlines be sought from the Communication Authority of Kenya to be use for monitoring possible emergency occurrences and network to be intensified as needed when an emergency occurs. These will only be accessible to authorized personnel. Local FM stations will also be used as channels for emergency updates.

## 8.5 Accountability

Contributors to the funds will be involved in overseeing of the fund management through regular release of quarterly financial statements for public use and comments. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the utilization of the funds will be conducted by the controller and auditors with assistance from independent auditors appointed by the stakeholders.

## 9.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

Monitoring, Evaluation and Research are increasingly becoming vital processes in Emergency Management in Kenya. This is so, because of several reasons. First, the Government and Development Partners would like to know the degree of progress made in the implementation of Emergency Management policy, in the results and impacts of Emergency Management initiatives, as well as in the lessons learned from implementation efforts, in order to foster best practices.

Secondly, monitoring and evaluation and research provide information and processed data for use in developing a database for profiles and trend analyses, and for developing institutional memories, such that the emergency management system can learn from past mistakes, successes and experiences so as to improve its effectiveness and efficiency of DM (Emergency Management) and DRR (Emergency Risk Reduction).

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 impacts of the County Emergency Management system, particularly, in relation to those vulnerable communities and households, likely to be affected by emergencies.

The 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 Emergency Management system in Murang'a. Finally, this policy stresses the need to establish a monitoring, evaluation and research framework which will promote sustainable emergency management countrywide with specific focus on highly vulnerable areas, such as the peri-urban informal settlements.

## 10.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

1. The Murang'a County Management policy seeks to establish a fully-fledged Emergency Risk Management Committee (CDRMC) with the capacity to mitigate, plan, prepare and respond to disasters appropriately. The committee notes that disaster management is a concurrent function of two levels of government, to be handled on the basis of cooperation and consultation. The establishment of the County Emergency Management Agency would occasion additional wage bill and other overhead costs. The Emergency Risk Management Committee, as proposed, is competent enough to handle the disaster management, jointly with other stakeholders.
2. The objectives of the policy should match the capacity or willingness to implement, awareness of the real issues in times of emergency management. Lack of clearly defined roles for stakeholders' leads to disjointed and poorly coordinated interventions, duplication of duties, lack of cohesion amongst policy makers and emergency responders.
3. Disaster Management has to encompass equity in resource allocation across the sub counties.
4. Poor sensitization to the community can contribute to weak policy interventions.
5. Monitoring and evaluation of the policy, should provide detailed and appropriate data to aid decision-making. Evaluation of policies serves a number of purposes. They include providing appropriate information for decision making about setting goals, directing resource distribution, encouraging adjustment of policy processes and signaling the necessity for additional staff to inform policy improvement decisions.
6. Rapid urbanization with projections indicating that, more than half of its population will live in urban areas by 2050. While urbanization offers opportunities for growth and progress it also brings forth challenges in the face of climate change and growing risks of disasters. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 recognizes the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development agendas to enhance resilience and minimize vulnerabilities.



## 11.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That in co-opting Members to the County Emergency Risk Management Committee (CDMRC), core members have to clarify the specific roles and expertise of the invited members. The committee has to ensure that ambiguity and duplication never subsists, instead clarity and clear chain of command is entrenched.
2. That in resource allocation, Governorship/County Administration & Coordination should consider a shift in mindset from response to risk management. This should translate to high prioritization of risk reductions matters when it comes to allocations in the county budget. This should be resolved once this draft policy is enacted and the best practices in Disaster Reduction and Prevention are embraced.
3. That the County Treasury should ensure timely requisitions relating to emergency to avoid delays in emergency management.
4. That a proper monitoring and evaluation framework is developed and implemented by the Office of County Secretary to continually improve the execution of this policy.
5. That disaster management is properly institutionalized and not to be viewed as an activity that is used for political expediency especially when relief is donated during disaster incidents.
6. That given capacity and resource constraints in the sub-sector, Office of County Secretary should invest in building the capacity of staff and stakeholders to act appropriately in the face of disasters. Successful implementation of this policy depends on properly trained personnel and disaster response resources.
7. That there is need to build community awareness on the different emergency risks that the various communities face and design local disaster management plans. Communities ought to receive awareness on disaster preparedness and response through massive sensitizations.
8. That the Directorate of Disaster Management should strengthen early warning systems and climate information services, as well as taking early action to protect lives,

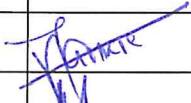

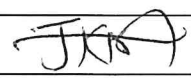



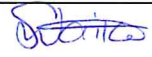
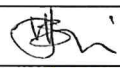

livelihoods and assets and inform long-term decision-making related to climate change risks.





## ADOPTION

We, the undersigned Members of Finance and Economic Planning Committee do hereby append our signatures to adopt this report.

Name	Designation	Signature
Hon. John K. Ngugi	Chairperson	
Hon. Alex W. Wanyoike	Vice-Chairperson	
Hon. Francis Kibe	Member	
Hon. Charles M. Karina	Member	
Hon. Morris Thuku	Member	
Hon. Steven Muigai	Member	
Hon. John Kamau Munyua	Member	
Hon. Loise Mary Muthoni	Member	
Hon. Margaret W. Gichia	Member	
Hon. Peter Murigi Ngugi	Member	
Hon. Jane Mukami	Member	
Hon. Thomas Muteti	Member	
Hon. Gladys Wambui	Member	
Hon. Hilary Muchoki	Member	
Hon. Pauline Njeri Muchiri	Member	
Hon. Esther Nyawira	Member	