REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY

&

MINISTRY OF STATE FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

THE NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN TO MANAGE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF 4TH MARCH 2013 ELECTIONEERING

All sector-inclusive Disaster Management Contingency Plan

January, 2013
FOREWORD

Contingency planning aims to prepare an organization respond well to an emergency and its potential impact. It engrosses informed decision making about resources, coordination and communication procedures as well as being aware of the myriad of techno-logistical responses. Therefore, the planning process took concerted efforts from all actors. This plan is thus an imperative requisite as we approach the 4th March 2013 General Elections. These elections will mark a vital defining moment in the democratic history of Kenya. They will precipitate transition from the centralized to devolved system of governance. Owing to their uniqueness, this plan will play a fundamental role in ensuring effective management of the entire process. It will serve as a mitigation tool against any possible emergency throughout the three phases of the election process.

The plan encompasses four critical pillars that are complementary and interrelated. Effective implementation of this plan requires collective commitment. This remains critical. However, in order to put this plan in operation at all levels, it calls for mutual resource mobilization from both state and non-state actors. Attainment of adequate resources will facilitate capacity development of local communities for disaster resilience. As we move towards the March 4th elections, I wish to ascertain the fact that the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security is doing everything possible to ensure that we have a peaceful and credible elections process.

E.MUTEA IRINGO, CBS.
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION
AND INTERNAL SECURITY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOREWORD
Contingency planning provides strategies for disaster management with focus on effective preparedness, response to disasters and emergencies. In the past, Kenya has experienced violence during electioneering time which has led to loss of lives, displacement of people and property destruction. This contingency plan builds on our past experience. It sets out standardized functions of various actors on how to handle the forthcoming elections. It is linked to and anchored on the national plans, strategies, processes and systems. Planning at national, regional and local levels is thus critical to save lives, protect livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disasters and emergencies. This plan is hinged on four crucial pillars: Prevention and Early Warning; Security and Safety; Humanitarian Assistance; and Mass Casualty.

Planning ensures that we know what to do when disaster strikes, and have the systems and tools to respond promptly. It entails reviewing our procedures and working out where the gaps are, so that we can be ready when we are needed most. Mitigating the effects of the 2007 post election violence has presented the government with an opportunity to relook its level of preparedness to handle future elections. This plan will ensure that the country is well prepared to go through the electioneering process peacefully and remain united as one nation. It will be replicated in all areas of the country and domesticated on the basis of unique scenarios to foster peaceful elections, come 4th March 2013. Indeed, as we come to the next general elections, I must assure the Kenyan citizenry that the Ministry of State for Special Programmes has put in place all mechanisms to enable everyone exercise their democratic right.

ANDREW A. O. MONDOH, CBS.
PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMMES
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This National Contingency plan (CP) for general election scheduled for 4th March 2013 is part of preparedness for any eventuality emanating from election process. This Contingency Plan provides guidance to the overall operations during the electioneering and allows for the immediate response to various situations likely to arise. It identifies flexible options adaptable to specific situations. Kenya has experienced violence in the previous elections but the Post Election Violence (PEV) witnessed in 2007/2008 had its own lessons. The coming elections will be the first since the promulgation of the new Constitution in August 2010 which provides for the devolution of government to 47 counties. It is out of this experience that the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security and Ministry of State for Special Programmes through the National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC) initiated the contingency plan. This CP is meant to review the capacities with elaborate information sharing networks among the relevant stakeholders. Its ultimate goal is to fully utilize existing coordination mechanisms within government structures.

In order to achieve this objective, a series of meetings with participation of line ministries, UN agencies, Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) and Kenya Red Cross and were held at NDOC to lay out activities for the contingency plan. For ease of planning, the process was segregated into four pillars based on complex emergency preparedness and response, namely; Prevention and Early Warning spearheaded by the Coordinator of National Steering Committee (NSC) for peace and conflict management; Security and Safety chaired by National Police Service; Humanitarian led by head of UN-OCHA and Mass Casualty with a representation from the Ministry of Health and Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH).

Since the violence can occur in any part of the country, during development of this plan the participation of senior officials at county levels and district level have been involved and their inputs considered. In order to fully utilize support from partners, the plan incorporates international agencies at national and field level; other players are engaged through Disaster Management Committees and Steering Groups. Based on adopted mapping for previous PEV and emerging conflicts in some counties, private participation, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other agencies are coordinated at agreed structures called hubs. Eight (8) coordination hubs spread across the country have been identified. It is envisaged that all organizations will participate through these structures.

There is hope that if everything goes according to the plan, Kenya will remain a peaceful and prosperous sovereign republic founded on the national values and principles of governance referred to in article 10 of the constitution. Socially, all sovereign power belongs to the people of Kenya and the people will remain patriotic, united, peaceful and democratic.
EDITORIAL TEAM
The editorial team reviewed electioneering contingency plan (CP) draft document, sector plans and initial draft CP from the National Disaster Operation Centre. In order to ensure that there is logical flow of response actions, the operational details of the plan have been omitted and can be referred when specific actions from pillars and sectors are required. We also take cognizance of operational plans and communication protocols within government structure and therefore, government standard operating procedures (SOPs) will prevail.

The annexure in this document contains additional information in which the reader may make reference. Any queries in this document will be referred to the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security and the Ministry of State for Special Programmes.

Team members

- ACP Nelson Munyi
- Dr. Edward Kiema
- Nancy Nyagoha
- Catherine Ahonge
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- Elizabeth Mutungi
- Naisula Lepariyo
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgement to, The Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security for providing enabling environment and resources for the general election contingency plan (CP) and the Ministry of State for Special Programme for capacity support and linkage with UN agencies. Further appreciation go to Ministry of Health (MOPHS & MOMS), Ministry of Livestock among others; the local authorities including Nairobi City Fire Brigade, National Drought Management Authority; Institutions of Higher Learning specifically Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) as well as The National Police Service (NPS) for their immense contribution towards the development of the CP.

In addition, special appreciation goes to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for funding and facilitating sensitization workshop and dissemination of the CP. Much appreciation goes to Country Director UNDP, Maria Threase Keating for officiating the CP process. The UN-OCHA is also recognized for providing support for simulation exercises, linkages with other UN agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The personal input and commitment of head UN-OCHA East Africa; Mr Patrick Lavand’homme is appreciated as well as World Food Programme for funding national and sub-national exercises for the CP.

Finally, the Editorial team: ACP. Nelson Munyi, Dr Edward Kiema, Nancy Nyagoha, Catherine Ahonge, Moses Akali, Charles Murei, Roselyne Mapesa, Elizabeth Mutungi and Naisula Lepariyo are hereby acknowledged for their tireless effort in making the CP a success.
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<td>Arid and Semi-Arid Lands</td>
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<td>BVR</td>
<td>Biometric Voter Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCK</td>
<td>Communication Commission of Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDMC</td>
<td>District Disaster Management Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSG</td>
<td>District Steering Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization</td>
</tr>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEBC</td>
<td>Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>KDF</td>
<td>Kenya Defense Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>KFS</td>
<td>Kenya Forest Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>KHPT</td>
<td>Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRA</td>
<td>Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>KNH</td>
<td>Kenyatta National Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>K-NICE</td>
<td>Kenya National Integrated Civic Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>KRCS</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>KWS</td>
<td>Kenya Wildlife Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOMS</td>
<td>Ministry of Medical Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOPHS</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSD</td>
<td>Ministry of State for Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSSP</td>
<td>Ministry of State for Special Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOWI</td>
<td>Ministry of Water and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMUST</td>
<td>Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCIC</td>
<td>National Cohesion and Integration Commission</td>
</tr>
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<td>NDOC</td>
<td>National Disaster Operation Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>Non-Food Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIS</td>
<td>National Intelligence Service</td>
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<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Police Service</td>
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<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Steering Committee</td>
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<td>NYS</td>
<td>National Youth Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA &amp; IS</td>
<td>Provincial Administration and Internal Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEV</td>
<td>Post Election Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Permanent Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operation Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations for Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDSS</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Safety and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UON</td>
<td>University Of Nairobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
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</table>
CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kenya is scheduled to conduct National General Elections on the 4th March 2013. These elections will be the first since promulgation of the new Constitution in August 2010 which provides for devolution of government to 47 counties. The elections will determine county and national office holders. In the past, Kenya has experienced belligerence during campaign period, as well as during and after elections. This has led to injury, displacement of persons, destruction of property and loss of life and livelihoods. In 2012 and early 2013, incidences of inter-communal conflict and displacement have been reported in Isiolo, Moyale, Wajir, Mandera, Mombasa and Tana River. Whilst the priority is to sustain peace building and prevention efforts, previous outbreaks of hostility have demonstrated the importance of planning for rejoinder activities. The Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security and the Ministry of State for Special Programmes through the National Disaster Operation Centre initiated preparedness process to address any eventuality related to this period.

The contingency planning exercise started in April, 2012 with planning and coordinating meetings. The planning process was facilitated in a participatory manner with involvement of Government line ministries, international organizations and national societies such as Kenya Red Cross who have solid backgrounds well oriented to, Early Warning Systems and trends in prevention, Security and Safety, Humanitarian and Mass Casualty Management. Consequently, the process was segregated into four pillars, for responsibility assignment and effectual synchronization. For efficient response and utilization of resources, the plan takes cognizance of rapid needs assessment in case there will be any human displacements. The government and partners have tested and adopted Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment (KIRA) tool for primary and secondary data collection. In order to address gaps in the contingency plan, simulations have been carried out at national level and participants discussed response in different scenarios, harmonization and communication mechanisms for the plan.

In a worst case scenario, the implementation period may last up to six months after elections. The main objective of this contingency plan is to establish strategies and initiatives to appropriately prepare for, mitigate, recover and build resilience against election related emergencies. The plan outlines specific activities to be carried out, key partners and resources required based on four pillars. This plan may never need to be activated but once ratified it will form part of national response plan. However, if the anticipated situation does arise, the plan will provide a basis and appropriate action.
1.1 BACKGROUND
The country will conduct the National General Elections on the 4th March, 2013. The elections will be conducted after a new constitution was promulgated. The ongoing campaigns so far expressed different opinions resulting in intensified campaigns to influence the outcome of the voting.

In the past, Kenya has experienced violence during campaign period, on the voting date and after voting. This led to the loss of lives, displacement of people and destruction of property. It is therefore imperative to plan in advance on how to respond to the likely scenarios which the country may experience as a result of these times.

1.1.1 The National Intent

1.1.1.1 The Political Direction
Kenya will remain a peaceful and prosperous sovereign republic founded on the national values and principles of governance referred to in article 10 of the constitution.

1.1.1.2 The Social Direction
All sovereign power belongs to the people of Kenya. The people will be patriotic, united, peaceful and democratic.

1.1.1.3 The Economic Direction
The republic of Kenya will continue to prosper through sustained economic development.

The National Strategic End State
Kenya to remain a peaceful, democratic and united sovereign republic before, during and after the National General Elections to be conducted on 4th March 2013.

Strategic Objectives:
- Prevent violence which can lead to loss of lives, destruction of property and displacement of people.
- Maintain law and order.
- Coordinate national resources for the good of the country.
- Project positive image within the country and internationally.
- Provide Humanitarian assistance to those who require it.
## 1.2 Coordinating Instructions

### 1.2.1 Timelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
<th>MEETINGS</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14/6/2012</td>
<td>NDOC Conference Room</td>
<td>Planning group meeting</td>
<td>Recap from previous elections Identification of the subsectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/6/2012</td>
<td>NDOC Conference Room</td>
<td>Stakeholders meeting</td>
<td>Adoption of the four pillars Listing of the stakeholder according to their service provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/6/2012</td>
<td>Gigiri</td>
<td>Humanitarian pillar</td>
<td>Development of humanitarian pillar contingency plan draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/6/2012</td>
<td>Bruce House</td>
<td>Prevention and early warning pillar</td>
<td>Identification of the related stakeholders and identification of the sub-sector specific contingency plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/6/2012</td>
<td>KNH Conference Room</td>
<td>Mass casualty pillar</td>
<td>Development of a mass casualty pillar contingency plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/6/2012</td>
<td>Police HQ</td>
<td>Security and safety pillar</td>
<td>Establishment of a contingency plan for the security and safety pillar</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/7/2012</td>
<td>NDOC Conference Room</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Presentation of the pillars contingency plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/8/2012</td>
<td>KNH</td>
<td>Mass casualty drill preparatory</td>
<td>Mass casualty preparatory drill</td>
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<tr>
<td>14th -15th Aug 2012</td>
<td>Harambee House</td>
<td>Consultation with the PS PA &amp; IS</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th-17th/ Aug 2012</td>
<td>Comcraft House</td>
<td>Consultation with the PS MOSSP</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
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<tr>
<td>17&quot; – 18&quot; Jan 2013</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Campaigns/Nominations</td>
<td>Electioneering period</td>
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<td>20&quot; – 25&quot; Jan 2013</td>
<td>Naivasha</td>
<td>Stakeholders workshop</td>
<td>Adoption of the contingency plan draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th -30th Jan 2013</td>
<td>Naivasha</td>
<td>Editorial team retreat</td>
<td>Editing and printing of the CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31&quot; Jan – 1&quot; Feb 2013</td>
<td>OOP Harambee/Comcraft House</td>
<td>Launch and signing</td>
<td>Signing of the CP document by the Minister PA &amp; IS/Minister MOSSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03&quot; - 14&quot; Feb 2013</td>
<td>Kisumu, Eldoret, Isiolo, Machakos&amp; Mombasa</td>
<td>Dissemination to the 47 Counties</td>
<td>Launch of County CPs</td>
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<tr>
<td>4&quot; March 2013</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>General Election</td>
<td>Voting process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 4th March 2013</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Aftermath Meetings</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.2 Information and Intelligence

NDOC will coordinate with the intelligence agencies for the management of information and intelligence.

Permanent Secretary Provincial Administration & Internal Security will be the overall Incident Commander for the Operation.

1.1.3 Transport and Movement

1.1.3.1 Air Transport

Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), Moi International Airport, Mombasa, Kisumu International Airport, Eldoret International Airport, Wilson Airport and others are key staging points.

1.1.3.2 Road and Rail Transport

Main Roads and Routes

- Mombasa-Nairobi
- Nairobi-Thika
- Nairobi-Narok
- Nairobi-Naivasha-Nakuru
- Nakuru-Njoro-Elburgon
- Nakuru-Mau Summit-Eldoret
- Nakuru-Kericho-Kisumu.
- North and South coast

1.1.3.3 Rail Transport:

- Nairobi –Mombasa
- Nairobi –Busia
- Eldoret- Malaba
- Nairobi -Thika
- Nairobi-Embakasi-Syokimau

1.1.3.4 Sea Transport

- The port of Mombasa
- The port of Lamu

Other Water Ways

Lake Victoria, Ports of Kisumu, Mbita Point, Homabay and activities in Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria& Lake Turkana.
1.2.4 Medical Services

- The Ministry of Health (MOPHS&MOMS) to be the overall in charge of all Medical Services.
- Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) and St. Johns Ambulance to act as lead agencies in pre-hospital and referral.
- Stockpiling of essential Emergency supplies and equipment to be coordinated by MOMS.
- Level 4-6 hospitals will be identified in advance and emergency medics trained.
- Pre-hospital care, early hospital and trauma care training to be done nationally.

1.2.5 Trainings

- Profile/mapping-UNHCR
- Incident command system-NDOC
- Ministry of Health / KNH Mass casualty management.
- International humanitarian law-UN-OCHA& KRCS
- Security and safety issues-National Police Service, Fire Brigade, KWS, KFS and NYS.

1.2.6 Location of the National Disaster Operation Centre

a) National Disaster Operations Centre is located at Nyayo House 3rd floor, North Wing.

Telephone numbers: 0202212386

Fax 1 0202250649

Fax 2 0202210077

b) The County and District Disaster Management Committees to remain vigilant and monitor hotspot areas. Coordination at this level will be done at the County and District Headquarters respectively.
## 1.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Primary Ministry Responsible</th>
<th>Supporting Entities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination/Security</td>
<td>PA &amp; IS</td>
<td>MOSD/UN-OCHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter &amp; NFIs</td>
<td>MOSSP</td>
<td>KRCS, UNHCR, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Food Distribution</td>
<td>MOSSP</td>
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<td>Early Recovery Network</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information/Media</td>
<td>PA &amp; IS, MOSSP</td>
<td>MOI</td>
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<td>PA &amp; IS, MOSSP</td>
<td>KRCS, WFP, ICRC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Min.of Finance</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>MOMS, MOPHS</td>
<td>WHO, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Management</td>
<td>MOMS</td>
<td>ICRC, WHO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.3.1 Leadership and Control

**1.3.1.1 Scenario One**

Minimal displacement of people (less than 5%) in a District due to perceived threats and fear. In this case, the local District Commissioner (DC) and District Disaster Management Committees will be responsible for their management.

The coordination will be done at:
- County/District Headquarters (DC’S office).
- Mobile Headquarters (at the scene).

**1.3.1.2 Scenario Two**

Isolated violence by organized gangs resulting to loss of lives or displacement (of over 5%) people from one area.

- County in charge is responsible.
- The coordinating venue will be at the County headquarters offices and coordination of response in areas of conflict will take place on site.
1.3.1.3 Scenario Three
Regional disturbance resulting into displacement of people from a large part of a District or more than one district
• PS PA & IS is in charge while PS MOSSP is co-chair.
• Staff are representative of line ministries and humanitarian providers.
• Venue for coordinating is at Headquarters Harambee House (PS-Boardroom).
• Monitoring is at Headquarters at NDOC.

1.3.1.4 Scenario Four
National catastrophe violence spread across the Country disrupting socio-economic activities of the nation.
National Security Council/National Disaster Executive Committee to be in charge.
Mitigation and response mechanisms to be decided by the cabinet
PA & IS is responsible.

Special Attention Areas
• Nairobi (informal settlements)
• North Rift
• South Rift
• Nyanza
2. CHAPTER TWO

2. 2.1 THE PILLARS

2.1.1 PREVENTION AND EARLY WARNING PILLAR
Disasters are preceded by signs which can be used as early warning indicators. Timely identification of these indicators can be used to monitor events, install measures aimed to prevent, mitigate and prepare to avert or reduce its impacts thereby saving lives, protecting property and stabilizing the situation. The prevention and early warning pillar has put in place a national mechanism to enhance use of information and trends to maintain peace, resolve conflict and issue early warnings. This is aimed at strengthening the existing Disaster Risk Reduction measures at the national level down to the grassroots.

The ongoing electioneering could result into conflicts that would easily escalate to violence that can lead to a national disaster. Therefore, this pillar is to counter any possible outbreak of violence.

This pillar is meant to review the existing capacities and elaborate or enforce information sharing networks among the relevant stakeholders. The main stakeholder is the National Steering Committee (NSC) on peace building and conflict management (NSC) which has been established to undertake the responsibilities of prevention, early warning and peace building.

The NSC has structures at the national, county and district levels linked to the community leaders and representatives (see Figure 2.1) It has also provided a platform for sharing critical information through the District Steering Group (DSG). This has established a mechanism of sharing information for early warning to inform the response pillars (security and safety, humanitarian and mass casualty) to act accordingly. At National level NSC receives and shares information with critical stakeholders.

With an aim to ensure operationalization of prevention, early warning and peace building various support forums are currently in place; that is

• National platform
• District Peace committees
• Community Committees
• NCIC
• UWIANO
• KRCS “Chagua amani” campaign
Figure 2.1: The National Conflict Early Warning and Response System for Kenya
(Source: GoK, 2011)
Arrangements for Initial Assessments

NCIC collects and analyzes information regarding early warning and a verification mechanism has been put in place by NSC that informs action to be taken by the respective pillars.

2.1.1.1 OBJECTIVES

Overall Objective:
To enhance the effectiveness of the national conflict resolution, peace building, early warning and response system.

Specific Objectives:

• To monitor, map and analyze conflict evolution
• To continuously study the trends of small arms proliferation
• To strengthen capacity building and training
• To collaborate with the KRCS and other partners on the 'Chagua amani' initiative.

2.1.1.2 PRIORITIES

Prevention and early warning pillar considers the following priorities that are likely to emerge;

• Monitoring and reporting on security and safety of vulnerable people - (Women, children, elderly, physically challenged and civilians)
• Requirements for effective peace building
• Consideration for early recovery
• Communication set ups and gaps
• Early warning towards livelihood for protection
• Consideration of infrastructure and logistics needs.

Needs to Trigger Immediate Response Actions

• Sensing mechanism/information gathering
• Mechanism of analyzing data for early warning and information sharing platform
• Incident command system.

Early Warning Triggers

Indicators that are likely to attract early warning will include among others possible violation of rights as stipulated within the under mentioned statutes; Constitution, human rights, child rights, and universal rights.

With the election process in place, any practice that is likely to suggest that the process is not fair or incredible is a great risk. The process consequently is ultimately an important aspect that requires keen monitoring by all stakeholders as it has the potential to create conflict leading to active violence.

Other indicators would include existence or emergence of illegal groupings, influx of illegal immigrants, proliferation of small arms, scarcity and competition for natural resources and poor governance.
2.1.1.3 CHALLENGES

This pillar recognizes that NCIC is by principle mandated to undertake prevention, early warning and peace building. To deliver their mandate NCIC has structures from national level through counties to the districts. This is however not adequately represented in all districts due to limited resource gaps both at national and field levels. Thus, NCIC has a responsibility to:-

a. Identify and source for appropriate remedies
b. Mapping and analyzing the hotspots within the country to inform and share with the other response pillars to get prepared adequately.
c. Provide support to Kenya National Integrated Civic Education (K-NICE) Programme
d. Strengthen the infrastructural system and information networks by involving existing institutions and private sectors.

This CP acknowledges the funding challenges facing NCIC hence recommends NCIC will simplify funds disbursement mechanism to counties and district to enable them to undertake their activities timely.

Outline of the Contact List

The following list of early warning actors should be reflected at the different levels. Contacts for national levels stakeholders are listed in the annexure. Counties and districts need to replicate by compiling a comprehensive list of all stakeholders at the county and or district levels. The list should include but not limited to:

- Community leaders and focal points
- Peace monitors
- National Police Service
- District Peace Committees
- NIS
- NCIC
- NSC
- Civil society organizations
- KRCS
- UN Agencies
- Religious and other opinion leaders
- Community Based Organizations
2.1.2 SECURITY AND SAFETY PILLAR

The National Police Service has the role of guaranteeing law and order during the electioneering period, as well as providing security for the entire process. It has been mandated to ensure that there is no breach of peace or violence during this period. In order to achieve this, Security analysis and planning for elections should be perceived and managed as a process and not as a one off event that happens only on a given day or over a limited number of days. The electoral cycle is divided into three phases: pre-electoral phase, electoral phase and Post-electoral phase which are to be thoroughly monitored.

The Role of Police

The National Police Service, under the overall direction, supervision and control of the Inspector General, has the mandate to ensure that all laws relating to electoral process are enforced and upheld. These laws include; The Constitution of Kenya 2010, IEBC Act, Public Order Act, Election Act 2012, Political Parties Act Cap 11 Sec 12 (1) d, Public Officers Ethics Act Cap 183 Sec 16 and The Traffic Act Cap. 403. By enforcing these laws, the police will ensure that Kenyans can attend campaign rallies and ultimately cast their votes without fear or intimidation.

The Police Service places emphasis on early intervention strategies, crime prevention and rapid response with greater efficiency and effectiveness in policing and improved relations with communities. Disturbances are governed by Section 61 of the National Police Service Act (power to use firearms), Public Order Act Section 5 (Regulation of Public Meetings and Processions), Criminal Procedure Code, Section 43 (Security of Keeping Peace) and 62 to 65. (Preventive action of police) and The Penal Code Section 70 to 98 (unlawful assemblies, riots and other offences against public tranquility).

Functions of Security Agencies in the Electoral Process

The Police functions are mandated by the Constitution, Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Service Standing Orders to oversee the security of the country. These functions can be categorized into: Static functions (Protections of immovable property e.g. ware houses, polling stations and electoral offices), Dynamic functions: (e.g. ensuring the security during the transportation of election materials, protection of voter registration teams or campaign rally sites) and Emergency functions (stand-by teams that can be mobilized at any time when the need arises). Broadly, the functions include;

- Ensuring peace and tranquility prevails before, during and after the elections.
- Ensuring safe delivery of all election materials to and from all polling stations and finally to the tallying centre.
- Ensuring safe custody of election officials, materials and equipment.
- Ensuring that all laws are enforced to provide for a conducive environment for the public to fully participate in the elections.
- Ensuring safe passage of all voters to and from the polling stations.
- Securing all polling stations and tallying centers.
- Facilitating free flow of human and vehicular traffic.
- To safeguarding all vital installations.
- Collection of intelligence.
- Providing security of information, computers, software and election communication systems.

2.1.2.1 OBJECTIVES

Overall Objective
To reduce the effects of disasters by predicting, preventing and mitigating the impact on vulnerable population.

Specific Objectives
- To monitor factors that are likely to trigger electoral violence.
- To identify and respond to early warning signs and indicators of insecurity
- To map national, regional and constituency factors
- To control threats

2.1.2.2 FACTORS LIKELY TO TRIGGER ELECTORAL VIOLENCE

- The legal framework.
- Poor management of existing competition between the various political groups/aspirants contesting elections.
- Poor management of electoral process.
- Mistrust between citizens and security agencies which complicates relations between these agencies and key players in the electoral process
- Negative Ethnicity.
- Unemployment.
- Inequitable distribution/control of resources.
- Proliferation of illegal fire arms.
- Proliferation of organized criminal groups.
- The dynamics of the ICC process.
- Implementation of devolved governance
- Ethnicization of political parties
- Voter apathy and illiteracy
- Media misinformation and incitement
- All electoral malpractices such as Corruption by voter buying, intimidation, kidnappings and other malpractices.
- Assassination of candidates
- Timings and enforcement of court order e.g. eviction orders
2.1.2.3 POSSIBLE THREATS

The security threats likely to arise in a particular election are influenced by both structural and circumstantial aspects of the electoral process: Structural aspects, which include choice of the electoral system, may foster certain threats. For instance, movements of voters to cast their votes in a specific voting station where they are registered pose inter-ethnic security threats. Circumstantial aspects will dictate each election and at each stage of electoral process, the level and priority of risk posed at different stages e.g. presidential runoff, Governorship, County representative. These threats can further be grouped into the following categories:

Before the Elections/Campaign Period
- Hate speech by politicians/supporter.
- Incitement.
- Zoning areas exclusively as supporters of particular candidates or parties.
- Engaging organized criminal gangs and other groups to intimidate opponents
- Bribery of voters.
- Disruption of opponents’ campaign meetings.
- Encroachment of forest land by people in neighboring areas.
- Encroachment by squatters already illegally living in the forests.
- Displacement of local population
- Management of Political Party nomination exercise.

During Voting:
- Disruption of voting process.
- Buying of voters.
- Incitement.
- Rigging.
- Malfunction of the BVR machines.
- Shortage of Critical electoral materials.
- Increased illegal activities/forestry crimes.
- Natural Disaster (flooding, fire, etc.).
- Power Failure (election office, polling place, etc.).

After Voting
- Refusal to accept results by the aspirants.
- Incitement and call for mass action.
- Disruption of counting of votes.
- Releasing wrong results.
- Arson Incidents.
- Vandalism/interference with vital installations e.g. Water resources, communication. Installations, power lines.

NB: Violence can be localized, Regional or National depending on the cause.
2.1.2.4 EARLY WARNING SIGNS

- Sudden demographic changes and population displacement.
- Soursing relationship between communities.
- IDP resettlement issues and reconciliation policies.
- Cultural, social and political intolerance.
- Mass media-misinformation by vernacular radio stations/gutter press.
- Increased numbers of organized criminal groups.
- Opinion polling-Perception Manipulation.
- Rising unemployment rates.
- Economic shocks and financial crises.
- Influx of refugees.
- Government “clamp-down”.
- Increase in demonstrations/rallies.
- Destabilizing elections.
- A rise in “societal” intolerance and prejudice.
- Proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

2.1.2.5 MAPPING

North Eastern
- Influx of refugees.
- Environmental challenges.
- Proliferation of small arms.
- Porous borders.
- Partial identification of Kenya-exclusion of minorities from citizenship and other legal rights enjoyed by dominant groups.
- Clanism.

Rift Valley
- Ethnic diversity.
- Proliferation of small arms.
- Porous borders.
- Land rights and ownership.
- Organized criminal groups.
- Boundary expansiveness.
- High numbers of IDPs presence.
Nyanza
- Ethno-centralism-intolerance.
- Marginalization of region.
- Poverty.
- Unemployment.
- Organized gangs.

Nairobi
- Organized criminal gangs.
- High population.
- Elite patronage.
- Informal settlement.
- Unemployment.
- Complexity of City status.
- Peri-Urban continuum-economic influence.
- General insecurity.

Coast Region
- Mombasa Republican Council militia
- Drug menace
- 'Indigenous' vs. 'Strangers'.
- Resource allocation (Harbor and Tourism).
- Land
- Illiteracy
- Unemployment
- Swahili culture, practices and poor work ethics
- Acts of terrorism

2.1.2.6 MEASURES PUT IN PLACE TO ENHANCE SECURITY DURING THE ELECTIONEERING PERIOD

• Over 500 police officers have been trained and deployed in the Crime Intelligence Unit to enhance collection of intelligence.
• Capacity building and training of police officers across all ranks on crowd management and enforcement of electoral laws
• Induction of special police officers
• Commanders at all levels have undergone induction courses on supervisory roles
• Funds have been availed to purchase motor vehicles/communication equipment
• Collection of Data and Mapping of vulnerable areas to prevent possible flare ups and build public confidence
• In liaison with the NCIC, politicians are being monitored with a view to taking appropriate action against hate speech and incitement to violence.
• Joint meetings are being held with IEBC to identify other gaps
• In the spirit of community policing the Police have engaged the public to identify their concerns in terms of security as partners.
• Police officers have been sensitized on election offences and their role as law enforcers.
• General Policing and law enforcement have been enhanced.
2.1.2.7 CHALLENGES

In every General Election, a number of challenges are encountered. These range from security threats, election related offences, poor terrain, adverse weather conditions to inappropriate or wrong ballot papers. Animosity amongst supporters of various candidates and criminals taking advantage of deserted homes.

Hotspots
The hotspots are areas which are prone to violence arising from composition of the electorate and the animosity amongst them. They also include any other area where intelligence has revealed that there is a likelihood of violence as a result of the electioneering. Hot spots are dynamic depending on circumstantial factors.

Plan of Action
In order to ensure a safe electoral process, the police will:

- Assess properly the organizational phase of securing the electoral process (formal, informal or even without special specific arrangements). Especially avoid starting too late in terms of identifying the security needs of the electoral process and ending too early.
- Take the necessary measures to ensure that the best solutions are provided to security issues that might arise during the electoral process, especially in connection with the distribution of roles among the various stakeholders involved in the process.
- Create the necessary ideal conditions for the fullest possible understanding of the situation through (through the collection of relevant information) and information management necessary to better secure the electoral process.
- Establish a chain of command to promote the management of information as quickly as possible as well as the quickest possible decision making.

Way Forward

- There is need for control and supervision by the IEBC of all operations involved in the implementation of the essential tasks of the electoral process which is acceptable by virtually all key stakeholders in the electoral process. Indeed, this helps to easily apportion responsibilities and apply appropriate sanctions, either positively (rewards for good performance) or negatively (punishment for failures).
- The IEBC should help in determining relevant terms for the involvement of the Security Agencies in the electoral process. This is necessary given that securing the elections may in itself have serious consequences on the quality of elections and by extension on peace and stability.
- The regulatory framework needs to be specific and clear on the modalities for the involvement of the Security Agencies in the electoral process and the role of each stakeholder with a view to guaranteeing success.
- The legal framework would have to dwell on points related to the chain of command with the Security Forces, to ensure that the implementation of security operations are clearly defined and accepted by all; there is also the need to take into account the relations between the Security Agencies and all other key institutions involved in the electoral process.
• The issue of determining the resources (financial and material) needed for the effective involvement of the Security Agencies and other key stakeholders should be agreed upon, specifying the contributions that the IEBC would have to make.
• The Organizational framework should establish a minimum level of communication among all the key players in the electoral process since their highly political nature makes it difficult to carry out security operations.

**Linkages**
Linkages among the four pillars will be through committees established at all levels. They include National, Regional and District Disaster Committees where representatives of these pillars are co-opted.

**Conclusion**
This year the Police, with experience from past elections have put in place elaborate security measures to enable peaceful campaigns and voting to be conducted. The Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security will be in charge in terms of Security and Safety. The National Police Service as the lead agency for law enforcement will do everything possible in making this General Election a success.
2.1.3 FIRE SAFETY

Fire constitutes a great hazard to mankind. The loss of life and property in what we may even regard as a small fire is often colossal. The human suffering as a family/organization sees its life’s labours go up in flames is extensive and inestimable. In the pursuit of reducing vulnerabilities to risks during the electioneering period, preparedness for the same is paramount. There is an increasing need to plan and implement Fire Disaster Preparedness, Response and Management effectively.

2.1.3.1 OBJECTIVES

Overall objective:
- To prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters.

Specific objectives:
- Predict hazards and disaster.
- Mitigate and prevent disasters.
- Respond to disasters.

Functions of the Fire Brigade

Fire and Rescue Services that includes Fire Prevention.
- Enforcement of Cap 265 Fire and Safety.
- Scrutinizing of Building Plans for conformance to Building Code as regards Fire and Safety requirements.
- Training Government Institutions, Local Authority Firemen, Local, Private, and International Institutions/ Organizations.
- Inspection of Buildings for Compliance with Fire Brigade by-laws and Building Code Requirements
- Render humanitarian services.

2.1.3.2 CAUSES OF FIRE

Main causes of fire.
- Electricity / Electrical appliances.
- Smoking and smoking materials.
- Arson – Profit, Kicks, spite and firebug.
- Unethical practices by some Contractors.
- Terrorism.
- Poor House Keeping.
Resources

- Man Power – Fire Fighters
- Fire Stations
- Fire Engines (different types for specific incidents)
- Water supply.
- Communication Equipment.

Plan of Action

- Sounding the Alarm – Community to be trained and provision of audible siren, church bells, PA system, horns etc.
- Calling the Fire Brigade - telephone providers to be coordinated by CCK to provide a common emergency line in conjunction with the telephone providers.
- Search and rescue: - Police, Fire Brigade, Kenya Red Cross and other key stakeholders
- Fire Fighting.
  - Fire Brigade – Local Authority (Primary Response).
  - Military, NYS, KAA, Private Fire operators (secondary response).

**Fire fighting and rescue to be coordinated by local authority chief fire officer**

- Evacuation to be coordinated by NDOC in conjunction with other stakeholders (Police, NYS, Kenya Red Cross Society, The St. John Ambulance, Military, Hospitals)
- First Aid: Police, Fire Brigade, Kenya Red Cross, St. John Ambulance. Kenya Red Cross to Coordinate.
- Assembly points - Individual Organizations/institutions to identify an open and safe area for assembly.
- Capacity Building for security Agencies in the areas of safety (First Aid, Fire Fighting, Personal Safety etc. Fire Brigade to Coordinate.
- Safety Inspections of IEBC warehouses and other vital installations.

2.1.3.3 CHALLENGE’S

- Shortage of manpower.
- Repair of fire appliances and equipment.
- Lack of communication equipment.
- Shortage of water supply.
- Creation and decentralization of Fire Stations.
- Confirmation of acting positions.
- Accessibility and maneuverability into slums and urbanized areas respectively.
- Hostile public.
Way Forward

- Source funding to recruit fire fighters to boost manpower in Nairobi and other Cities.
- Repair of fire appliances and equipment.
- Establishment of communication system.
- Decentralization of fire and rescue services.
- Water companies to assist in supply of water during disasters.
- All emergency work force are to be available during the electioneering period for effective response to incidents.
- To sensitize Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).

Action Being Taken By Nairobi Fire Service

Training:

- Duty Officers and other ranks in Incident Command System.
- Councils throughout the Republic on Basic Fire Fighting Course.
- and sensitization of occupants in informal settlements.
- Institutions like geothermal, KFS, College of Accountants, Parliament, KRA, Kengen.
2.1.4 HUMANITARIAN PILLAR

The Humanitarian Contingency Plan is one of four pillars identified by stakeholders as important aspect requiring contingency measures ahead of General Elections. The pillar members are coordinated by the National Disaster Operations Center with support of UN-OCHA, other pillars include, Security, Prevention/Early Warning and Mass Casualty. The humanitarian plan is based on previous contingency planning efforts (most notably contingency planning conducted in 2010 in the run up to the constitutional referendum) and consultations at national and sub national level. The plan covers coordination arrangements, roles and responsibilities, scenarios, general response assumptions and some contact list. The sector and hub specific plans can be found at web links provided at the end of this chapter.

The humanitarian emergency response will involve health, food and nutrition, water, sanitation, protection activities, provision of non-food Items (NFIs), temporary shelter and camp management. In addition, other concerns addressed include gender, HIV/AIDS, GBV, age, disability and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA).

In recent months, there have been multiple incidents of violent confrontation and consequent displacement. These have affected Isiolo, Moyale, Mandera, Wajir, Tana River and Mombasa.

Based on this prevailing context the Government of Kenya supported by humanitarian actors have jointly adopted CP which outline assumptions, scenarios and potential response arrangements in support of the national response.

2.1.4.1 OBJECTIVES

**Overall Objective**

To save lives and protect livelihoods through principled, effective and timely humanitarian response.

**Specific Objectives; to:**

- To provide support and complementary capacity for first line responders.
- To ensure effective linkages between organizations, sectors, hubs and pillars.
- To address the needs of vulnerable groups through the integration of cross cutting issues.
- To integrate early recovery and peace-building approaches in the humanitarian response.
The humanitarian impact dynamics include;

- Injuries and loss of human life.
- Localized displacements and disruption of livelihoods and basic services.
- Destruction of crops, granaries, livestock, land and property and disruption of agriculture and other livelihoods activities.
- Increased gender based violence among vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly among others clashes or disturbances in urban centres including Nairobi and Mombasa.

2.1.4.2 MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

National level coordination

The Government of Kenya will take the lead in coordination of response efforts through respective sectors that are supported by UN agencies and non-governmental organization. Lead agencies in the various hubs will support government response efforts and assess need for external assistance.

Actions required from the Ministries

- Ministry of finance to share resource allocations for emergency situation.
- Technical line ministries will contribute in prepositioning resources to identified sites for humanitarian response;
  - MoPHS and MoMS: mobile clinic, hygiene promotion, supply pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical materials., nutrition/supplementary feeding supplies for special groups , mosquito nets, sanitary towels and medical supplies.
  - MOSSP coordinates settlement in camps, procures and distributes relief supplies such as food, NFI's, temporary shelter materials to affected population.
  - Min of Justice and KHRC coordinate and facilitate human protection Ministry of Finance: resources for rapid assessment and staff deployment.
  - MoW: facilitate to access to safe water
  - Ministry of Provincial Administration and Security: provide inter-ministerial coordination, security support operations and inventory of all vital installation and capacities within the government.
Coordination in the Field

In order to support preparedness and coordination at a sub-national level, eight coordination hubs have been identified that aim to capitalize on existing presence and capacity in the field. The purpose of the hubs is to provide support to humanitarian operations where organizations can supply surge capacity, preposition relief items and harmonise response activities. The hubs would also serve as centres for information management and reporting.

The Regional Disaster Management Committees and the government departmental meetings which were active during the PEV could be reactivated to coordinate the humanitarian operation if the situation worsens. At the district / county level, the District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) chaired by the District Commissioners (DCs)/deputy county commissioners would be activated in non-ASAL areas and the existing District Steering Groups would be used for coordination of response in ASAL areas. These meetings would be held regularly and attended by stakeholders from government departments and the humanitarian actor in the local area.

Transport and Logistics

Transport and logistics arrangements are elaborated in the sector specific plans. Whenever possible the WFP and KRCS will facilitate transportation and distribution of relief items to the affected population.

The NDOC will facilitate safe access to affected areas. In addition they will facilitate clearance for aircraft and shipments for humanitarian goods in case of an emergency. In the event of an emergency exceeding available response capacity, NDOC would work with other government structures to facilitate additional logistical support.

Linkages with other Pillars

Overall coordination amongst all pillars under this CP will be the responsibility of NDOC and MoSSP at national level. However at the county and sub county levels, the district commissioners and DSGs will be responsible.

a) Security Pillar

NDOC will coordinate with the police and security agencies both at national and county levels to provide the following:

- Safe access to affected populations
- Security and safety of humanitarian workers, volunteers and assets
- Security for public institutions and services, including health facilities, storage facilities, schools, water points and other life lines.
b) Mass Casualty Pillar

Health services are principally the responsibility of the Ministry of health. As such, the Ministries of Medical Services and Public health will coordinate with other actors in delivery of services and the mass casualty pillar details of which are reflected in the pillar plans. On the humanitarian sector, the ministry responsible will work closely with identified sectors

• Alignment of State health personnel and facilities with humanitarian response.
• Establish a mechanism to communicate real time information about available health services in an emergency.

c) Early Warning and Prevention

• Identify entry points and communication flow on early warning information.
• Early warning signals to be shared with the hub levels.

Needs Assessment

Needs assessments and response may be hampered due to security constraints at the onset of the emergency. In this case, it may be necessary to rely on secondary data generated by local authorities and other non-governmental partners operating on the ground. However, when security conditions allow, humanitarian partners will carry out multi-sector needs assessments.

In 2012, the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT) agreed to support a process to strengthen multi-sector assessments in sudden onset emergencies to ensure that common methodology and tools is used by the humanitarian actors in Kenya to ensure quality and comparativeness. The agreed mechanism is known as the Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment and began rolling out in October 2012. In December 2012 a simulation exercise provided an opportunity for national level actors involved in coordination and hub focal points to test some of the assumptions around coordination and around the KIRA process.

As of December the KIRA has been used as the agreed tool for multi-agency rapid assessments.

KIRA assessments are likely to be triggered between two days and two weeks after the onset of an emergency and could be triggered by hub focal points, local authorities, or national level partners. The District Steering Groups / District Disaster Management Committees (under the leadership of the DC) will manage the KIRA process at the district level. Assessment team composition will vary but should include persons who have been trained or have experience in the tool and where possible use partners who are operational in the affected area. There should be at least two women in each team. A roster of KIRA trained staff is available from UN-OCHA.

Where possible the assessment report will be made available within 72 hours.

More information and access to guidance and tools as well as reports from KIRA missions can be found on the humanitarian response web site http://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/
Knowledge gaps and issues to be addressed

- Further hub level planning. Ensuring minimum preparedness information is in place for each sector and hub.
- Continued review of sector and hub plans.
- Further KIRA trainings for partners operating in hub coverage areas.
- Identification of surge capacity arrangements in the immediate election period.
- Further national contingency planning consultations in immediate run up to elections to elaborate further operational plans.
- Identify coordination arrangements and strengthen linkages with other pillars.
2.1.5 MASS CASUALTY PILLAR
The mass casualty pillar has designed measures to effectively deal with envisaged negative effects of the elections. This period is usually characterized by violence and displacement of persons that result into increased incidences of trauma, injuries, general ill health and loss of lives among other complications. This not only exerts pressure on the existing health care systems but also calls for emergency mass casualty management during the crisis.

2.1.5.1 OBJECTIVES
Main Objective
To address immediate life threatening needs, provide prioritized health care; prevent excess morbidity, disabilities and deaths.

Specific Objectives
To ensure mass casualty management systems are available throughout the electioneering period
To ensure continuity of essential health care to the vulnerable populations.
To ensure early recovery strategies are incorporated into the response actions.

2.1.5.2 ACTIVITIES TO BE PUT IN PLACE
(i) Primary Health Activities
These activities will be community based taking care of the most vulnerable groups, traumatized and people with chronic conditions.

- EWS for trauma, injuries and communicable diseases.
- Stocking of emergency supplies, equipment and staffing in strategic areas.
- Medical attention to the injured.
- Immunization against immunizable diseases.
- Management of minor and chronic illnesses; HIV, tuberculosis, respiratory tract infection.
- Establishment of a referral system at community level.
- Reproductive health including Sexual Gender based violence in emergencies.
- Special care for the elderly.
- Hygiene promotion and Education.
(ii) **Pre Hospital**

This is the first line of medical management characterized by search and rescue, triage, initial treatment and transport to health facility. The first ambulance to arrive at the scene assumes the incidence command (IC) role. This will require the following:

- **Search and Rescue**  
  - Police, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, St. Johns Ambulance, Volunteers and others.

- **Security and Safety of Responders**  
  - Police

- **Triage**  
  - All mass casualty victims shall be sorted out according to the severity of injuries and assigned the relevant color coding.  
  - Initial treatment – For life threatening injuries.

- **Transport and Tracking**  
  - will require air, water and ground ambulances

- **Communication**  
  - Seamless communication using radios and mobile phones,

**NB:** **The Lead Agency**

- Ministry of Health, supported by Kenya Red Cross.

(iii) **Hospital Phase**

(a) **Field Hospital**

This is a temporary hospital setup to address minor injuries and triage for referral to either hospitals or discharge. These facilities will be staffed by medical personnel from the main hospital and accredited volunteer medical personnel. Referrals to main hospitals will be done in conjunction with the appointed field hospital Incident Commander. The field hospitals will require:

- **Logistical support.**  
  - Tents, water and sanitation, electricity, security, transport, supplies.
  - Medical supplies
  - Communication equipment; mobile phones, radios e.t.c
  - Food and Refreshments
  - Security
  - Finance
(b) **Main Hospitals**

The main hospitals are the national referral hospitals, the provincial and district hospitals, private hospitals and faith based facilities. They would offer specialized triage, definitive care, as well as deploy personnel to the field hospitals. Normal referral systems will apply when necessary. All hospitals will be expected to operationalize their disaster protocols. The Ministry of Medical Services will take overall coordination leadership. Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) will be the lead hospital in Nairobi County while respective regional directors of medical services will be responsible for respective counties.

**Requirements**

(a) **Communication**

- **Seamless Communication**
  - Allocation of a radio frequencies
  - Designing communication networks and assigning Call signs.
  - Acquisition of radio communications equipment.
  - Establishment of Communication Control Center

(b) **Staffing**

- As per Regional Director’s request based on needs.

(c) **Transport/ Referral**

As per the national referral strategy for health.

(d) **Security**

As per national security plan

(e) **Medical Supplies**

(f) **Trauma Stores**

Trauma stores shall be established at strategic locations by the counties. In the Nairobi County, the management of the Nyayo stadium will be approached to provide room for mass casualty storage for about 5000 people as below:

Cost of Ksh. 6000 per Casualty

Cervical Collar—Ksh 1,500

Traction Kit--------Ksh 1,500

Suture Pack--------Ksh 1,500

Others (needles, branula sets-----Kshs 1,500

**Approximate total for 5000 casualties = Ksh.30, 000,000.00**

NB: Periodic inspection and restocking usage and expiry to be done by KNH.
2.1.5.3 ASSEMBLY AND TRIAGE AREAS
As defined by the National and County Disaster Management Committees. For Nairobi County, these have been identified as follows:

Proposed Mass Casualty Management borders

(i) Nairobi North
   - Thika Road and Waiyaki Way

(ii) Nairobi South
   - Jogoo Road and Ngong Road

(iii) Nairobi West
   - Ngong Road and Waiyaki Way
   - Nairobi East—Thika Road and Jogoo Road

(iv) Central Business District (CBD)
   - Uhuru/Way, Nairobi river, Museum Hill, Lusaka Rd
   - Central Park
   - Nyayo stadium-Field hosp.
   - Jeevanjee Gardens
   - KICC COMESA Grounds

2.1.5.4 ASSEMBLY, TRIAGE AREAS AND PROPOSED HOSPITALS

(i) CBD
   - KNH
   - Nairobi Hospital
   - Mbagathi District Hospital
   - Forces Memorial
   - Mater Hospital

(ii) Nairobi North

Assembly and Triage
   - Kasarani sports stadium
   - German school
   - Stima club
   - KCA university
   - Utalii college
Hospitals

- AgaKhan University Hospital
- Kenyatta University.
- Thika General Hospital
- Nazareth Hospital
- Guru Nanak.
- Kiambu District Hospital.

(iii) Nairobi South

Assembly and Triage

- Joseph Kangethe
- Moi Nairobi Girls School
- Woodley Stadium
- Kenya Science/UON
- Nyayo Stadium

Hospitals

- Mbagathi District Hospital.
- Mater Hospital
- Nairobi West
- St. Marys hospital
- Karen Hospital
- Kajiado District Hospital

(iv) Nairobi East

Assembly and Triage

- City stadium—Field hospital
- Makadara Sports ground

Hospitals

- Neema Hospital
- Mama Lucy District Hospital
- Metropolitan.
- Machakos District Hospital
(v) Nairobi West

Assembly and Triage

- UON Grounds.
- Nairobi School
- Kabete Veterinary / University of Nairobi.
- Kawangware Sports Center.
- Impala Sports Ground.

Hospitals

- Nairobi hospital
- Aga Khan University Hospital
- M.P Shah
- Kikuyu Mission Hospital
- Kijabe Mission Hospital
- Naivasha District Hospital

2.1.5.5. MANAGEMENT OF DEAD BODIES
The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation will take the lead in liaison with the local authorities. The requirements for optimal disposal will include:

- Body bags
- Body identification equipment and materials etc
- Personal protection equipment
- Disinfection and preservation materials
- Identification of body storage sites
- Disposal of dead bodies
- Transportation and storage

2.1.5.6. TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS
An aggressive public awareness campaign on availability of health services shall be carried out across the country through forums in: -barazas, outreach programs, media, churches, mosques and schools and training of volunteers.

2.1.5.7 ROLLING OUT TO COUNTIES
The plan will be rolled out to all counties through forums for provincial county disaster management teams and should have representation from the four pillars.
REFERENCES

• For hub-specific plans and analysis, consult the specific hub pages on the humanitarian response website or hub focal points go to http://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/.

• For sector specific plans and who does what where information, consult sector specific pages on the humanitarian response website. http://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/

• The report and recommendations from the National level simulation exercise can be found at the following link: http://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/resources/key

• For information about KIRA, and to download tools and guidance click following link: http://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/resources/assessment-registry

• Reports from the NSC can be found at the following site: http://www.nscpeace.go.ke/nsc/index.php/resource-library/downloads

• The latest Who does What, Where (3W) maps can be found at: http://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/aggregator/sources/3

• For information on coordination, please go to. http://www.nationaldisaster.go.ke

• for information on security and safety pillar. http://www.kenyapolice.go.ke

• Humanitarian Assistance:http://www.sprogrammes.go.ke

• Ministry of State Provincial Administration and Internal Security. www.provincialadministration.go.ke

• National Steering Committee and Conflict Management. www.nscpeace.go.ke

• Kenya red cross Society of Kenya www.kenyaredcross.org

• Nairobi city council www.nairobicitycouncil.go.ke

• UN- OCHA-http://www.unocha
Annex 1: Measures taken to enhance security during elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>Measures Taken to enhance security during elections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE**   | • Maintaining our fleet for use in transporting the election personnel and material  
                               | • Maintain the available firefighting equipment for immediate use in case of emergencies.  
                               | • Identification of officers to be deployed as special police officers to supplement NPS |
| **FIRE BRIGADE**              | The agency has deployed the following fire fighting equipment's:-  
                               | • Nairobi – 1 No Foam Tender, 1 No TTL and 1No Emergency Tender  
                               | • Mombasa – 1No TTL and Emergency Tender  
                               | • Kakamega – 1 No Foam Tender  
                               | • Mandera – 1 No Foam Tender  
                               | • Embu – 1 No Foam Tender  
                               | • Nyeri – 1 No Foam Tender  
                               | Other Municipal Council in the process of procuring  
                               | • No. Fire Engines for other areas. |
| **TRAFFIC**                  | • Reduce Deaths  
                               | • Casualty evacuation/attention  
                               | • Remove obstruction  
                               | • Identification of Black Spots |
| **KENYA PRISONS SERVICE**    | • Ensure all prison facilities are secure during the electioneering period  
                               | • Ensure remand prisoners are taken to court on time and safely  
                               | • Identification of officers to be deployed as special police officers to supplement NPS |
| **KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE**   | • Ensure all parks/Reserves are secured from poaching  
                               | • Identification of officers to be deployed as special police officers to supplement NPS |
| **KENYA FOREST SERVICE**     | • Identification of officers to be deployed as special police officers  
                               | Apart From The Mainstream Forest matters, some K.F.S.Disciplined Officers have been trained in the following Areas:-  
                               | • Crowd Management  
                               | • Public Relations and Customer Care.  
                               | • Disaster Management.  
                               | • Anti-terrorism.  
                               | • Bill Of Rights  
                               | • Weaponry |
Annex 2: Distribution of NYS Units

1. NYS Technical College - Mombasa county
2. Hindi Development unit, Vitu Development unit – Lamu County
3. Tana Basin Road Project - Tana River
4. Garissa Mbalambala Field unit – Garissa
5. Yatta Field Unit, Mavoloni Field unit, Athi River Field unit – Machakos County
6. Kirimun field unit – Samburu County
7. NYS College Gilgil, NYS Technical training institute – Nakuru County
8. Tumaini farm unit – Nyandurua County
9. Lambwe Development unit – Homabay County
10. NYS Turbo Field unit – Kakamega County
11. NYS Engineering Institute, Nairobi Holding unit, Mechanical and Transport Branch, Tailoring and Garment making unit, Vocational training institute – Nairobi County
12. Kerio Valley Road Project – Uasin Gishu County
### Annex3: Fire Emergency Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td>B.C. Kisali</td>
<td>0722832930 0202222181/2/3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td>Muraya</td>
<td>04122225555; 04122225556 0722697882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisumu</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td>Omondi</td>
<td>0720759210, 0202113815, 0720759210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldoret</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td>Joseph Owini</td>
<td>0532061185; CFO – 0722468816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakamega</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td>Adambo</td>
<td>05631155; CFO – 0720273010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisii</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td>Mumanyi</td>
<td>0722232611</td>
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<tr>
<td>Itale</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
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<td>0723373047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machakos</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td></td>
<td>0720808900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malindi</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td></td>
<td>0733550990 ; CFO – 0733567999/0720228050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakuru</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td></td>
<td>0202411440; - 0722477322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thika</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td></td>
<td>06722085, 0721813481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embu</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td></td>
<td>0723778513; – 0727459325 – i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karuri</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
<td></td>
<td>050098; 0720107438</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kericho</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiambu</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
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<td>0720262758/ 0724215750/ 0725745438/ 0720262758/ 0786219248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mavoko</td>
<td>C.F.O</td>
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<td>0727653323 –</td>
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### Annex4: KRCS Regional Operations Team Contacts

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Contact person</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Asha Mohammed</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mohammed.asha@kenyaredcross.org">mohammed.asha@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td>0708989596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mahdi Mohamed</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mohammed.mahdi@kenyaredcross.org">mohammed.mahdi@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td>0722343058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>WangechiMathenge</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mathenge.wangeci@kenyaredcross.org">mathenge.wangeci@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td>0722844130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley</td>
<td>Patrick Nyongesa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nyongesa.patrick@kenyaredcross.org">nyongesa.patrick@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td>0720430455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Kenya</td>
<td>Emmanuel Owako</td>
<td><a href="mailto:owako.emmanuel@kenyaredcross.org">owako.emmanuel@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td>0720-582836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Eastern</td>
<td>Jerald Bombe</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bombe.jerald@kenyaredcross.org">bombe.jerald@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td>0722 303 634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>AbdiSahal</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abdi.sahal@kenyaredcross.org">abdi.sahal@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td>072 1 518 081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>Mwanaisha Hamisi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hamisi.mwanaisha@kenyaredcross.org">hamisi.mwanaisha@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td>0726676463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government coordinators</td>
<td>Ministry</td>
<td>Contact information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and livestock</td>
<td>Tom Dienya (agriculture) / Didactusityeng (livestock)</td>
<td>Ministry of Livestock / Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td><a href="mailto:didactusityeng@kenya.go.ke">didactusityeng@kenya.go.ke</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early recovery</td>
<td>Vincent Matioli</td>
<td>Ministry of State for Special Programmes</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vincent.matioli@kenya.go.ke">vincent.matioli@kenya.go.ke</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1. Robert Olodo 2. Mutuiri Zachary</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Robert.olodo@yahoo.com">Robert.olodo@yahoo.com</a>, Olodo 0721445619 <a href="mailto:mtuirizack@yahoo.com">mtuirizack@yahoo.com</a>, Mutuiri 0728535268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>James Odour</td>
<td>National Disaster Management Authority / Kenya Food Security Steering Group</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.oduor@aridland.go.ke">j.oduor@aridland.go.ke</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Dr. Mutunga / Dr. Shikanga</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:shikangadoc@ddsr.or.ke">shikangadoc@ddsr.or.ke</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Valerie Wambani</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, (Division of Nutrition)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vwambani@gmail.com">vwambani@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Collins Omondi</td>
<td>Kenya National Commission for Human Rights</td>
<td><a href="mailto:collins@knchr.org">collins@knchr.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH/WESCOORD</td>
<td>Fred Mwango (MoWI) Eliud Wamwangi (MoWI) Doyle Brika (MoPHS)</td>
<td>Ministry of Water and Irrigation / Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fredmwango@yahoo.com">fredmwango@yahoo.com</a> / <a href="mailto:ekagema@yahoo.com">ekagema@yahoo.com</a> / <a href="mailto:doylebrika@ymail.com">doylebrika@ymail.com</a>, Eliud - 0734147706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter / NFI</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of State for Special Programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN / NGO coordinators</td>
<td>FaCts</td>
<td>Contacts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and livestock</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Robert.Allport@fao.org">Robert.Allport@fao.org</a> / <a href="mailto:paul.omanga@fao.org">paul.omanga@fao.org</a> / <a href="mailto:Jordan.Ramacciato@fao.org">Jordan.Ramacciato@fao.org</a></td>
<td>0737701441 / 0735800383 / 0732759059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early recovery</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td><a href="mailto:myeonjoa.kim@undp.org">myeonjoa.kim@undp.org</a></td>
<td>0710295129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sismail@unicef.org">sismail@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>0710820828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Teprevy@KE.AFRO.WHO.NET">Teprevy@KE.AFRO.WHO.NET</a></td>
<td>0733330100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bakwanyi@unicef.org">bakwanyi@unicef.org</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:LETEIPAN@unhcr.org">LETEIPAN@unhcr.org</a>,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection (sub sector)</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mbasigwa@unicef.org">mbasigwa@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>0725893319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Based Violence (sub sector)</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mmkusumba@unfpa.org">mmkusumba@unfpa.org</a></td>
<td>0728600509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter / NFI</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sahmed1@iom.int">sahmed1@iom.int</a> / <a href="mailto:fsaid@iom.int">fsaid@iom.int</a></td>
<td>0725850597 / 0728600507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH/WESCOORD</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td><a href="mailto:imauonga@unicef.org">imauonga@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>0705120189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-sector</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dickinsonl@un.org">dickinsonl@un.org</a></td>
<td>0722521031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross cutting issues focal points**

| Gender                                     | UN WOMEN                                  | njoki.kinyanjui@unwomen.org / Susan.n      | 0721382541 / 0207624385 |
| HIV/AIDS                                   | UNHCR                                     | Dache@unhcr.org                           | 0725652240 |
| HIV/ADS                                    | IOM                                       | awambanda@iom.int                         | 0716734129 |
| HIV/AIDS                                   | UNAIDS                                    | jonesg@unaids.org                         | 0705658499 |
| PSEA                                       | PSEA Network                              | uyoga@un.org                              | 0734733489 |
| Age                                        | Help Age Internatio nal                   | Injuguna@helpage.co.ke                    | 0722369366 |
| Disability                                 | CBM                                       | dmunyendo@cbm-nbo.org / nthigo@cbm-nbo.org | 0731090014 |
| Early Recovery                             | UNDP                                      | myeonjoa.kim@undp.org                     | 0710295129 |
| Cash Transfer Programming                  | CaLP                                      | eastafrica@cashlearning.org               | 0731777421 |
| Urban vulnerability Forum                  | GOAL                                      | bchild@ke.goal.ie                         | 0738908722 |
## ANNEX 6: Hub Focal points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hub</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Contact person</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>David Kamau/MatthewMcilvenna</td>
<td><a href="mailto:david.kamau@wfp.org">david.kamau@wfp.org</a> / <a href="mailto:matthew.mcilvenna@wfp.org">matthew.mcilvenna@wfp.org</a></td>
<td>0707724240 / 0707722347</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>World Vision International</td>
<td>James Maringa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:james.maringa@wvi.org">james.maringa@wvi.org</a></td>
<td>0722480209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>OCHA (support provided from Nairobi)</td>
<td>John Ndiku</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ndiku@un.org">ndiku@un.org</a></td>
<td>0737600700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isiolo</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>Josephine Mul / Timothy Koskei</td>
<td><a href="mailto:josephine.mul@wfp.org">josephine.mul@wfp.org</a> / <a href="mailto:timothy.koskei@wfp.org">timothy.koskei@wfp.org</a></td>
<td>0707724610 / 0707724641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isiolo</td>
<td>World Vision International</td>
<td>Ang’awa Anditi</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Angawa.Anditi@wvi.org">Angawa.Anditi@wvi.org</a></td>
<td>0724126844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isiolo</td>
<td>OCHA (support provided from Nairobi)</td>
<td>John Ndiku</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ndiku@un.org">ndiku@un.org</a></td>
<td>0737600700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>Concern Worldwide</td>
<td>Camilla Herd</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hubnairobi@hotmail.com">hubnairobi@hotmail.com</a></td>
<td>0722452133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakuru</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
<td>Soida Barasa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:soida.barasa@nrc.no">soida.barasa@nrc.no</a></td>
<td>0722780914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakuru</td>
<td>MoJNCA-NALEAP</td>
<td>Flora Bedali</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bdialil@yahoo.com">bdialil@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakuru</td>
<td>Provincial Peace Forum</td>
<td>Samwel Masumba</td>
<td><a href="mailto:samwelmasumba@yahoo.com">samwelmasumba@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nakuru</td>
<td>OCHA (support provided from Eldoret)</td>
<td>Annastacia Some</td>
<td><a href="mailto:some3@un.org">some3@un.org</a></td>
<td>0710602739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldoret</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>Laura Jones</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ljones@iom.int">ljones@iom.int</a></td>
<td>0722209445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eldoret</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Annastacia Some</td>
<td><a href="mailto:some3@un.org">some3@un.org</a></td>
<td>0710602739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisumu</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Margaret Gwada</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mgwada@unicef.org">mgwada@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>0708989214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kisumu</td>
<td>OCHA (support provided from Eldoret)</td>
<td>Annastacia Some</td>
<td><a href="mailto:some3@un.org">some3@un.org</a></td>
<td>0710602739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garissa</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Hussein Golicha</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bgolicha@unicef.org">bgolicha@unicef.org</a></td>
<td>0722206167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garissa</td>
<td>Islamic Relief</td>
<td>Nicholas Otieno</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nicholas.otieno@islamic-relief.org">nicholas.otieno@islamic-relief.org</a></td>
<td>721565612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garissa</td>
<td>OCHA (Dadaab Sub Office)</td>
<td>Zeljko Nikolic / Lenanyokie</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nikolich@un.org">nikolich@un.org</a>/lenanyokie@un.org</td>
<td>0732500024 / 0720584980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodwar</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Joseph Akure</td>
<td><a href="mailto:akure@un.org">akure@un.org</a></td>
<td>0722439546</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Please note that a list of humanitarian partners in Kenya is available on the Humanitarian Response website at http://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info
ANNEX 6: Identification of priority dependencies (other sectors and services)

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<tr>
<th>SECTOR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Safe water supply</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For sanitation and hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Power to operate most medical machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Power for lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Power for communication equipments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>To disseminate information about diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To educate the public</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To follow up and coordination</td>
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<td>Referral services</td>
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<td>Use of media to disseminate health messages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telecommunication</td>
<td>Assists health institutions to communicate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To relay information on looming outbreaks</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Communication in remote areas as an alternative to other modes that are static</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>Referral of patients</td>
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<td>Movement of commodities</td>
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<td>Health promotion campaigns</td>
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<td>Air and marine rescue</td>
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<td>Chemical fogging (fumigation) – to control vectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Resource mobilization and allocation (personnel, equipment and supplies )</td>
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<td>Functioning banking sector especially ATMS</td>
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<td>Security</td>
<td>Secures commodities from vandalism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Crowd control during emergencies</td>
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<td>Evacuation of victims</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hard to reach areas the military assist in transport and security</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection of health infrastructure from vandalism</td>
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<td>Protection of health workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Safety and food security to avert malnutrition in the public</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Social marketing of health activities. Education for community health action.</td>
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<td><strong>Security</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>Social marketing of health activities. Education for community health action.</td>
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### Annex7: List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>NAME</th>
<th>DESIGNATION</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
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<th>CELL NO.</th>
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