



Disaster Displacement Planning in Kenya

Objectives of the Approach

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction calls for urgent measures to prevent, reduce, and address disaster displacement. Yet, disaster displacement is insufficiently considered by governments as part of their DRR efforts, particularly at the local level. The Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities (“the City Scorecard”) and The Disaster Displacement Addendum (“the Addendum”) are part of a set of tools under UNDRR’s Making Cities Resilient 2030 Initiative, a cross-stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience through advocacy, sharing knowledge and experiences.

The Addendum is meant to complement the key purposes of the City Scorecard, whose main goals are to:

- Assist countries and local governments in monitoring and reviewing progress and challenges in the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- Enable the development of a local disaster risk reduction strategy (resilience action plans).

The Addendum’s main objective is to advocate for the integration of disaster displacement within wider DRR, management, and planning processes, including:

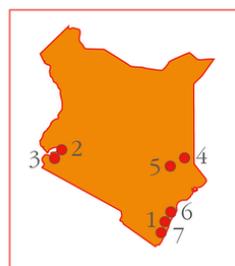
- **Prevention** through DRR actions – preventing conditions that could lead to displacement
- **Preparedness** – early warning systems and early action so that any displacement can take place in an orderly and dignified manner
- **Planning for response** – providing basic needs to displaced persons during an emergency, and ensuring assistance is provided to those who are unable to move by themselves

Project Summary

Status: The Disaster Displacement Addendum has been used in 7 cities and counties in Kenya since 2023. The latest version was published in September 2024.

Duration: Approximately 3 months are needed to prepare for a multi-stakeholder workshop with 2-3 days dedicated to running the workshop. The Addendum can be used as either a follow up to the City Scorecard or as a standalone assessment.

- **Planning for recovery** – achieving durable solutions – returning home, staying where they are, or relocating to a safer place, while ensuring protection of rights and securing safety and security
- **Strengthening the resilience** of displaced persons and all those living in the city/municipality



KENYA

1. Mombasa County
2. Kisumu County
3. Homa Bay County
4. Garissa County
5. Hola City, Tana River County
6. Kilifi City, Kilifi County
7. Diani City, Kwale County





Approach

The Addendum should be used by local governments as a tool to convene actors from different sectors and stakeholder groups to discuss what to do, where to start, and who can do what in preparation for and in response to disaster displacement.

Using the tool in a workshop allows for the identification of needs, capacities, initiatives and gaps related to disaster displacement. Promoting integrated approaches to disaster displacement can help frame discussion on broader policies and planning around disaster risk reduction and management. The Facilitation Guide can be used to help prepare for and run the workshop. Respondent sample size can range between 25-45, with representatives from different sectors: disaster risk management, education, shelter and housing, urban planning, transportation, health,

agriculture, tourism as well as displaced persons (or organizations working closely with displaced persons). Similar to other scorecards, the Addendum is structured along 10 Essentials for making cities resilient. These essentials are formatted as a checklist of 24 questions with four answer options each scored from 0-3. Each question serves as an indicator for local governments to see if they have the right policies, institutional arrangements, and practices in place to address disaster displacement as part of DRR efforts.

Tools can be adapted to different contexts e.g., paper instead of online, etc. Scoring results from the Excel tool can be automatically visualized, generating reports that can serve as a basis for developing an action plan to share with partners or donors for planning and implementation.

10 Essentials:

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Organize to address disaster displacement



Strengthen institutional capacity to address disaster displacement
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Identify, understand, and use current and future displacement scenarios in the context of disaster risk



Understand and strengthen social capacity for integrated, resilience cities
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Strengthen financial capacity to address disaster displacement



Increase infrastructure resilience during disaster displacement
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Land-use planning to limit and resolve disaster displacement

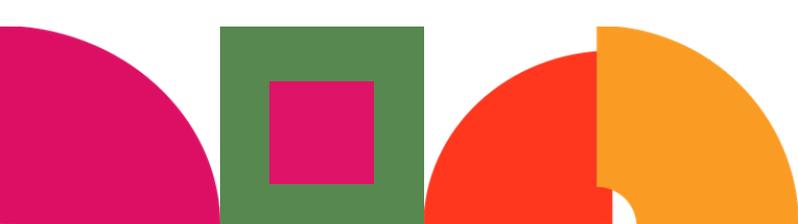


Preparedness for effective responses to disaster displacement
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Safeguard natural buffers to enhance to protective functions offered by natural ecosystems



Expedite recovery from disaster displacement to build resilience



Impact to Date

The Addendum has helped county governments in Kenya to move from reactive crisis management to proactive crisis management

Mombasa County has revised its local bylaws to mainstream displacement based on the identification of gaps using the City Scorecard and Addendum.

Garissa County is revising its disaster risk management law to include elements of displacement.

In **Homa Bay County**, the use of the Scorecard and Addendum have catalyzed the development of a disaster displacement action plan and capacity-building at the community level to develop local climate adaptation action plans.

Kisumu County leveraged its Scorecard and Addendum outcomes to mobilize resources and launch a new UNDP-led project on urban resilience. They are also developing their disaster risk management policy.

IOM is supporting capacity-building efforts for evacuations and preparedness in counties where the tools have been used.

Learnings

- **Local ownership is key** – need buy in of local leadership as well as involvement of actors working at the policy and technical levels
- **Diversity of stakeholders** – need to be intentional about the inclusion of stakeholders across sectors, including people with lived experience of disaster displacement (ground truthing)
- **Follow up** – after priorities are identified through the tool, action planning, implementation, and fundraising should be the focus
- **Fundraising** – as a standardized evidence base, the addendum has opened the door to fundraise for disaster displacement in Kenyan counties
- **Relevance across contexts** – tool can be used across diverse natural hazard and human mobility contexts

“For us as counties [the Addendum] has been very instrumental... it has been like a report card where you have written your priorities and you know your gaps and then again when any intervention is coming from [the] national government or [an] actor is coming to your county they can use [the Scorecard and Addendum] as a reference to support ... [the] particular initiatives [that] you want.”

Najib Abdi Mohamed, Technical Lead for Disaster Risk Management, Kenyan Council of Governors

Partners & Funding

Partners: The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) and the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). Case studies were implemented in partnership with the Council of Governors, Kenya and city and county level governments.

Funding: The German Federal Foreign Office, IOM Migration Resource Allocation Committee (MIRAC), Norwegian Agency for Developmental Cooperation (Norad), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

For More Information

Please visit [Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities](#) and [Disaster Displacement Addendum](#), for specific questions and further inquiry, you can write to: Displacement_scorecard@iom.int; marlene.grundstrom@un.org; daria.mokhnacheva@un.org; info@disasterdisplacement.org. Find the whole study “Cities on the Move: Responding to Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change” here on AC.net: [Cities on the Move: Responding to Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change \(Adaptation Community\)](#).

Imprint

Published by: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
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Bonn, 2026

Global Programme: Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change II
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Editor: Amina Schild
Design and layout: Nils Fleischmann
Photo Credits: Page 1 Dirk Ostermeier / GIZ, Page 2 PDD

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