Disaster risk management in Nairobi still tends to focus on single hazards and prioritise crisis management. It rarely engages with urban development policies and processes that determine the scale and incidence of disasters.

Disadvantaged residents and workers are at particular risk. Things are improving. Some within the city-county government are working towards a preventative risk management strategy. Special planning area initiatives are challenging underlying causes of high disaster risk. A community of practice on disaster risk reduction is struggling to gain influence. More support is needed to tip the balance, enabling these efforts to transform practice.

**KEY ENTRY POINTS TO IMPACT**

- City-County Disaster Management Strategy
- Mukuru Special Planning Area
- DRR Community of Practice

**INDICATIVE OUTCOMES YEARS 1 - 3**

- City-County Government disaster unit adopts a preventive disaster risk reduction strategy; to address multiple and interacting hazards, and respond to public priorities
- Special Planning Area of Mukuru incorporates more multi-hazard DRR in its community-coproduced planning for this low-income area
- Nairobi DRR stakeholders in government, civil society, private sector, and donor community, are better informed of and more united in their support for multi-hazard DRR activities

**INDICATIVE OUTCOMES YEARS 3 - 5**

- City-level decision makers including City-county government implement policies, plans and budgets that prioritize and resource risk sensitive development for poverty alleviation
- Communities and Civil Society Organisations advocate for & shape discourse around pro-poor risk sensitive development in Mukuru and lessons being applied elsewhere in city
- Communities and Civil Society Organisations DRR Community of practice supports both city and community-level DRR activities
- International policy partners are more aware of opportunities for supporting multi-hazard DRR activities in Nairobi

**IMPACT**

Reduced disaster risk in Nairobi, with lessons taken up in primate cities in other countries and in secondary cities in Kenya

**SPHERE OF CONTROL**

- Partnership building and multi-stakeholder engagement for quality research, action and impact opportunities

**SPHERE OF INFLUENCE**

- Generation, synthesis, knowledge exchange & dissemination of data, tools, understanding and practice

**SPHERE OF INTEREST**

- Challenging underlying causes of high disaster risk. A community of practice on disaster risk reduction is struggling to gain influence. More support is needed to tip the balance, enabling these efforts to transform practice
The vision for the Nairobi hub is of a city able to manage disaster risk, in particular for the socially or physically disadvantaged residents. To support this transition through policy relevant, inter- and transdisciplinary research.

To support city-led processes that enables a transition from reactive emergency response to more integrated, proactive urban planning to enhance disaster risk preparedness and management.

Is recognised at the Nairobi city county government level, reflected among others in the Nairobi Disaster Management Act 2019 (under development).

The overall hypothesis is that these strategies are likely to result in a robust policy transition in ways that would not happen without the project. Beyond this, the ToC is led by three guiding hypotheses:

1. The transition is about improved disaster risk management for the whole of Nairobi as well as better planning in low-income informal settlement, and influencing the broader community of practice on disaster risk management.

2. Progress is reliant on increased capacity on risk management, good examples of successful risk management to build on, and better evidence on and understanding of the city’s leading hazards and how to mitigate their risks.

3. This transition can be supported by taking advantage opportunities to link up to and support on-going efforts in this direction by local government, the research community and civil society groups, including those based in the more vulnerable communities.

The hub’s theory of change (ToC, figure 1 below) identifies the ways through which this transition is intended to happen, and the work packages (WPs, figure 2 below) each contribute to the strategies to supporting these.

There are two scales with which we are looking at Nairobi – one is city wide, the other is focussing in detail at Mukuru, selected as a frontier for disaster risks among low income informal settlements, with the aim of using it as a learning environment to replicate and scale to other informal settlement areas within and beyond Nairobi.