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## DETERMINANTS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN NAIROBI CITY COUNTY, KENYA

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### ABSTRACT

The need to reduce the effects of disasters has become increasingly urgent around the world. Kenya has seen an increase in the nature and severity of disasters. To help reduce the loss of life and livelihood caused by disasters, countries establish disaster management policies. These policies are situational. Studies examining basic determinants that influence the execution of disaster management strategies are unusual since this is a new field of study. The study evaluated the effects of policy content and monitoring on the implementation of the Nairobi County disaster and emergency management policy and will assist in understanding why good policies in place have not been applied in real-life disaster situations. The top-down approach, bottom-up approach, hybrid approach, and stakeholder management theory are all theories that the analysis is grounded on. The theory that underpins this study has been chosen as top-down approach. A descriptive research design was employed in the inquiry. This study used a sample of 240 respondents from a 600-target population includes disaster management staff working for the organizations mandated to manage disasters in Nairobi County.

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Senior managers, mid-level managers, and first responders make up the team. To assess a sample size, basic random sampling and purposive sampling methods was used. Quantitative data was collected through questionnaires, analyzed using descriptive statistics in SPSS, and displayed in the form of tables, and graphs. The study argue that Stakeholder involvement had the least effect on implementation of disaster management policy whereas funding had the highest effect. The results recommends that the county government of Nairobi should ensure timely disbursements of funds that will go a long way in aiding disaster management activities in the county. The findings also recommend that a proper monitoring framework is developed by the county so as to ensure proper execution of the policy.

**Key words;** *Disaster management, policy implementation, policy content, monitoring, public policy*

## BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Implementation of disaster policies all over the world faces difficulties that are not always clear. Government's world over have had problems implementing policies on disaster management. Policy implementation has been a major stumbling block, especially in developed countries. Implementation, according to Stewart et al. (2008), is a stage of the policy cycle that define the administration of the law in which actors, institutions, processes, and strategies collaborate to bring policies into practice in order to achieve policy objectives. The United States has a long history of developing disaster management policies, dating back to 1947, when the Congress tasked the War Assets Administration (WAA) and the Federal Works Agency (FWA) with distributing federal supplies to areas in crisis (Moss, 1999). The destruction and damage caused by a series of major hurricanes and earthquakes in the 1960s and 1970s prompted increased exposure to natural disasters and helped to lead to the establishment of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 1979. The damages incurred by Hurricane Katrina and other disasters were partly because of shortcomings like dubious leadership decisions and skills, organizational weaknesses, overloaded planning and communication this was according to reports released by legislative committees of the Congress, White House and federal offices of Inspector General among others (Bea et al., 2006). Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform (PKEMR) Act of 2006 was implemented as a result of these findings to resolve numerous flaws found in the planning for and response to Hurricane Katrina.

Africa has exponentially recorded high number of disasters in the last decade (African Union, 2004). Natural disasters are affecting a considerable number of people, and economic losses are on the rise. Disasters in Africa have become an impediment to long-term growth. In African countries, disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies and institutional frameworks operate in varying degrees of completeness. Their effectiveness, however, is minimal. The African Union (AU) has been instrumental in setting policy and popularizing the DRR strategy in the continent. The African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was established in collaboration with NEPAD, UNISDR, UNDP, and the African Development Bank, and it was received at the 2004 AU Summit. The summit sounded a rallying call for the development of a plan of action to bring the strategy into action. The plan aims at enhancing political goodwill towards DRR, improve disaster risk recognition, improve disaster information management and raise civic awareness of disaster risk reduction.

Disasters in South Africa were handled under the Civil Protection Act No. 67 of 1977 until 2004. The catastrophic floods of 2000 brought home the value of disaster management policies and regulations once again. In January 2003, the Disaster Management Act was passed. The new law's goal was to ensure that a comprehensive disaster management framework was developed and enforced by national policies. South Africa, as a well-established developed country, has been able to impose regulations on building codes and development in vulnerable areas for many years (Jaco and Dewald, 2004). The



groundwork for the IGAD region to develop a Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism was laid through the ratification of the CEWARN Protocol in January, 2002. It aimed at the timely collecting, processing, and distribution of conflict messages in the complex institutional linkages of the member states, CEWARN and IGAD. The framework was also designed to provide important regional information to decision-makers during times of crisis. The CEWARN structure is not yet completely operational, despite the fact that the Protocol has been ratified by a qualified number of IGAD states. Generally, the Protocol left many implementation specifics to the discretion of member states; therefore, the mechanism's success or failure is essentially decided by their political will (IGAD, 2016).

The Ethiopian disaster management policies are traced back to the famine of 1997 and the creation of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). The defunct Emperor issued Order No. 93/1974 on August 29, establishing RRC whose roles included mobilizing relief supplies from both internal and external sources and delivering them to drought-stricken regions. Despite the fact that the law gave RRC immense powers to deal with all natural disasters, the new organization found it difficult to address the challenges of 1973/1974. The RRC was overwhelmed by the huge challenge of relief operations and reaching to famine-affected citizens, let alone mitigation and recovery as mandated by law due to a lack of preparedness and expertise (Abebe, 2009).

Kenya is among fragile developing countries, as it is perennially hit by natural and man-made disasters, wreaking havoc on human life, the economy, and the climate. Droughts, floods, explosions, landslides, traffic incidents, terrorist attacks, and post-election unrest are only a few of the disasters. The National Disaster Management Strategy of Kenya was first drafted in 1999. Kenya's President Uhuru Kenyatta vowed to increase efforts to reduce disasters and minimize risks at the 2015 United Nations' World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai. Following the deaths of several people at the Solai dam tragedy, the cabinet eventually adopted the policy in May 2018. The regulation, however, has yet to be enforced because the requisite legislation has not been passed. The Kenyan government's response to drought and other forms of disasters has appeared to be ad hoc and uncoordinated in the absence of a consistent and cohesive institutional structure to enforce it (Alexander, 2002).

Despite the fact that the Kenya National Disaster Management Policy was adopted in 2018, a long time after the devolved units were created in 2013, several counties took the initiative to close the gap by developing and enacting county disaster management acts. Turkana, Laikipia, Siaya, Mombasa, and Nairobi are only a few of them. The Nairobi City County government domesticated the national policy by enacting the Nairobi City County Disaster and Emergency Management Act, 2015 on October 16, 2015, in response to inadequate disaster and emergency management. However, the city's knee-jerk responses to disasters are akin to the problem that the whole country has been facing. Any time a tragedy occurs, there is a flurry of activities as officials attempt to cope with the situation. It is crucial to comprehend why the country is in such a mess when it comes to coping with emergencies and disasters, with Nairobi as a case study (Menya & K'Akumu, 2016). This study aimed to investigate the determinants of public policy implementation, with a special emphasis on the Nairobi City County disaster and emergency management act, 2015.

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

According to the CIDP Nairobi County (2018) some of the challenges faced in disaster risk reduction are poor response among agencies, weak or no platforms for information sharing, inadequate workforce on DRR, inadequate data collection and storage. Use of ancient technology to forecast natural and man-made disasters, breach of public policy on early warning systems, poor participation on citizens and weak enforcement of safety laws and by laws were other challenges. As a result, these anxieties hinder the effective execution of the county's emergency management strategy. The field of



disaster management is exponentially gaining popularity. For instance, Mpungose (2015) did a study on the determinants of public policy implementation in a decentralized state. The findings revealed that factors relating to content, context commitment, communication, client and coalitions were integral to successful policy implementation within a decentralized state.

While studying the challenges and problems of policy implementation for national development, Ahmed and Dantata (2016) discovered that successful policy implementation requires ongoing political engagement, the removal of corruption, and a consistent concept of responsibilities and coordination. Menya & K'Akumu (2016) suggested that Nairobi County needs to take steps to enact fire disaster legislation, but they did not look into the factors that influence the legislation's implementation. Ndetu & Kaluyu (2016) discovered that fire protection guidelines implementation activities have a substantial impact on fire disaster management preparedness in their study of factors affecting fire disaster management preparedness. The studies on policy implementation listed above, however, do not discuss disaster management policy implementation in Nairobi County, Kenya. Therefore, there is a need to seal this gap, which this study seeks to do. This study investigated the determinants of disaster management policy implementation.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- i. To evaluate how the policy content determines the implementation of disaster management policy in Nairobi County.
- ii. To assess how monitoring determines the implementation of the disaster management policy in Nairobi County.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **Theoretical Review**

#### **Top-down Approach**

The literature's top-down models are often policy-centered, and they look at the political establishment from the policymakers' lenses, assuming that bureaucratic regulation and adherence to authoritative decisions are the best paths to effective policy implementation. As a result, the study challenge for scholars who follow this school is to recognize roadblocks to perfect implementation, such as a shortage of funding and political acceptability (Hood, 1978). Policy development and execution are explicitly differentiated in this approach. The top-downers begin their review with an authoritative judgment, which is typically in the form and shape of a legislatively enforced policy, but can also be communicated by significant executive fiats or court orders (Mazmanian & Sabatier, 1983).

They also attempt to clarify how top-level agreements are passed down the chain of command and converted into more concrete rules or regulations at lower levels, as well as any differences in initial goals and actual outcomes. According to this perspective, the centrally located decision makers are the most critical in achieving the projected policy outcomes (Matland, 1995). Relevant variables and theoretical grounding have been established to describe variance in policy and program execution performance and failure. These variables differ depending on the framework and the scholar. The aim of top-downers, in general, is to provide policymakers with generalizable policy advice. The following top-down recommendations are common: make policy priorities transparent and consistent; reduce the number of policy participants; restrict the amount of adjustments required; and assign execution responsibility to an organization that is sympathetic to the policy's overall purpose (Matland, 1995). The top-down model has been receiving several critiques since its inception. Models with a number of variables ranging from four (Edward, 2015) to seventeen (P. Sabatier &



Mazmanian, 1980) variables, for example, lack parsimony and fail to define the basic variables influencing policy implementation. Furthermore, top-down proponents have been chastised for believing that the decision-makers are the main players and that others are merely barriers. Consequently, they tend to overlook strategic plans from the private sector or local implementation authorities (P. A. Sabatier, 1986).

### **Bottom-up Approach**

In gaining more understanding of policy implementation, an alternative model known as the bottom-up model has been developed. Unlike the top-down model, the bottom-up approach establishes the network of people involved in local service delivery before trying to identify grassroots, regional, and central government actors involved in the planning, funding, and implementation of related governmental and non-governmental programs (Lester et al., 1987). The policy phases of formulation, execution, and reformulation appeared to vanish in the process, according to studies. Grass root implementers often disregard centrally imposed programs for their individual ends, according to studies (P. A. Sabatier, 1986). Bottom-uppers have developed several forms of ideas from a bottom-up viewpoint, much like the top-down school has influenced numerous models.

Lipsky is a major proponent in the bottom-up strategy's history. He claims that people at the top of the policy-making process give the impression that street-level bureaucrats are exercising discretion. Specifically, rules, regulations, and orders from above constrain street-level actors. They are, however, not just at the end of the policy chain, but also at the beginning. Michael Lipsky (1980) argued that street-level bureaucrats' decisions, routines, and devices for dealing with uncertainty and job stresses essentially become the policies they execute, and that policy is therefore essentially developed on the field.

Bottom-uppers, in comparison to top-downers' tendency to provide prescriptive advice, have put a greater focus on explaining factors that contribute to complicatedness in achieving specified goals (Matland, 1995). The bottom-up strategy, on the other hand, is not without criticism. The first critique is that bottom-uppers are often in danger of exaggerating local judgment while under looking the direct or indirect power of central authorities. Bottom-feeders tend to overlook the fact that organizational environments, available resources, and access to an implementation ground can all be decided centrally and statutorily. Furthermore, it is argued that since the bottom-up approach places so much emphasis on street-level implementers, the study of factors that influence their perceptions and behaviors is ignored. Sabatier (1986) also chastised bottom-uppers' conceptions of implementation, which appeared to blur the line between decision-making and execution.

## **EMPIRICAL REVIEW**

### **Disaster management policy implementation**

Song (2010) compares policy expectations and real implementation in earthquake readiness demonstration schools while researching the creation of disaster management and education policies in China. Local teachers adapted policies creatively to achieve success, according to the study's results. Preparation was also found to be statistically significant on evacuation responses. According to Lvarez (2016) examined the evolving nature of disaster management policies and legislation in four South American countries: Peru, Colombia, Venezuela and Chile. The study reviewed legal documents, grey literature, decrees laws and information retrieved from official institutions. The results of the study showed that



there were gaps in the application of such laws in the community of counties studied, based on the year they were passed and the extent of their implementation. However, achieving them is in several respects identical for all of them, showing the social parallels that exist between the four counties when it comes to disaster management policy implementation.

Disaster management policy Kenya (GOK, 2009) postulates that the country has in the previous years been faced with considerate vulnerability to disaster due to a host of factors. The policy identified factors such as famine, draught, poverty, existence of poorly constructed buildings, perennial flooding among others as a combination that has served to predispose the citizenry of impacts of disasters. The Kenyan government has been the central actor that is tasked with the role on ensuring safety and security of Kenyans. Chapter 14 of the constitution sets forth national interests in particular interests the government is believed to preserve. These include; property, peace, stability, territorial integrity and prosperity which disasters largely pose a threat to. The national Disaster Management policy seeks to establish a fully-fledged authority with the capacity to mitigate plan prepare and respond to disasters appropriately. Dube and Orodho (2016) conducted a study in Rhamu area, Mandera County, Kenya, to assess disaster preparedness and policy execution in secondary schools. Only a small number of schools were informed on disaster response and preparedness processes, according to their findings. The study concluded that improved emergency preparedness would help schools avoid or lessen the impact of future disasters.

### **Policy Content and disaster management policy implementation**

In Uganda, Kümme (2014) studied the public policy politics in local government. The research looked at the factors that affect public policy. The study found that decentralization's ambiguity assisted the assertion of power centers, which then acted as dominion avenues. Power struggles, arbitrary exercise of power, networks and a strong reliance on remittances from the national government that often rely on foreign assistance, characterize the political and economic environments. According to Ochanda (2015), who was assessing how non-governmental players NGPs in policy formulation. According to the report, the players helped shape policy through funding, research, technical assistance, and lobbying policymakers. Insufficient political goodwill, political process interruptions, high attrition rates among NGPs and inadequate policy engagement strategies were part of the main challenges faced by NGPs as they involved in the policy formulation process. The government is recommended to develop capacity of NGPs in public policymaking to increase their impact in participating in disaster management, according to the recommendations.

Mapfeka et al. (2019) surveyed emergency preparedness in road and rail transportation: a Standard Gauge Railway assessment. The researcher stated that given the lack of proper disaster management policy initiatives, contingency planning has been a matter of concern in Kenya's rail transportation system since modern railroad construction following the steam engines inventions. According to the findings, Kenya Railways has put in place a number of policy initiatives aimed at improving emergency management.

### **Monitoring and disaster management policy implementation**

Monitoring and assessment, according to Kusek and Rist (2014), should provide detailed and appropriate data to aid decision-making. Evaluation of policies serves a number of purposes. They include providing appropriate information for decision making about setting goals, directing resource distribution, encouraging adjustment and of policy processes and signaling the necessity for additional staff to inform policy improvement decisions. Second, tracking facilitates the learning process. It is possible to change the future by learning from the past. It also aids in the development of a



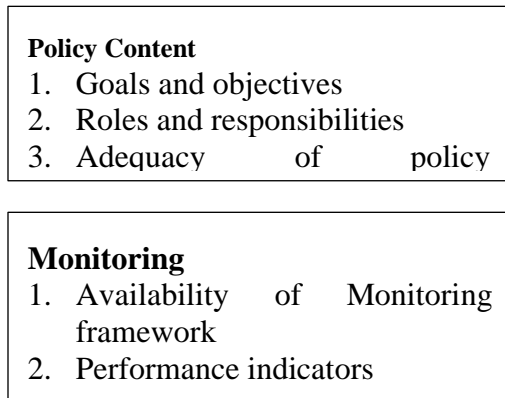
management knowledge bank, which is a desirable trend in today's world, where institutions are increasingly focusing on knowledge management in policy management.

According to a study by Kusek and Rist (2014), the efficacy of the M&E method puts focus on plans and accomplishments, procedures, analyzing the outcomes chain, contextual causes, and causality in order to have an understanding successes or failures. Monitoring and assessment activities allow stakeholders to assess if the body implementing policies on their behalf has the legal and technical authority to do so. A post-completion review is carried out to evaluate the relationship between the policy's plans and its actual effect. Monitoring strategies and their implementation, as well as monitoring preparation and tools, contribute significantly to project success, according to a report by Muchelule (2018) on the Impact of Monitoring Activities on Projects success of Kenya State agencies. Light of the findings, it can be concluded that data and aspirations of state company professionals reflect superior efficiency when monitoring best practices being applied in their institutions.

Njama (2015) investigated the factors that affect the efficacy of an M&E framework for the AMREF Kenya WASH program. Amref apportions funds to M&E operations and has a separate costing for M&E, but the amounts are insufficient and the M&E department is not autonomous, according to the findings. Stakeholder engagement is largely based on lower-level events, but it is inadequate in higher-level activities. Finally, it was discovered that the success of the M&E scheme is heavily influenced by the leadership of the company. However, the majority of respondents believed that the organization's representatives were doing little to help and improve the M&E system's effectiveness.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

### Independent Variables



### Dependent Variable

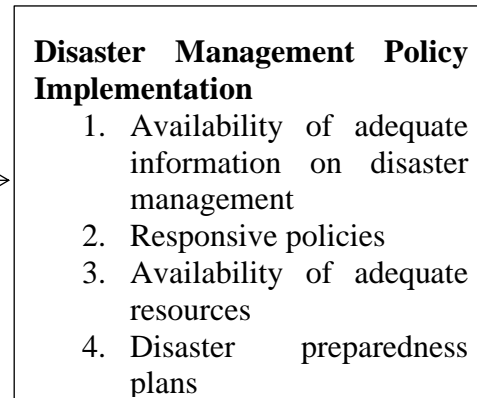


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The factors influencing the implementation of public policy on disaster and emergency in Kenya were analyzed using a descriptive research design. This study used a target population of 600 disaster management staff working for the organizations mandated to manage disasters in Nairobi County. The staff were categorized into senior managers, middle managers and first responders.

The study made use of both descriptive as well as inferential statistics produced by the SPSS for the purpose of carrying out analysis. The former statistical technique involved the use of such computations as percentages and frequencies while the latter involved the adopting a bivariate linear regression model for statistical assessment. As a supplementary tool for computation, Microsoft excel was used alongside Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to generate diagrams as well as tables. The researcher also conducted a multiple linear regression evaluation to ascertain the relationship between disaster and emergency policy implementation and the study's variables. The regression equation that guided the study was specified as;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Whereby Y = Policy implementation

X<sub>1</sub> = Policy content

X<sub>2</sub> = Monitoring

β<sub>0</sub>= Constant

## RESEARCH FINDINGS

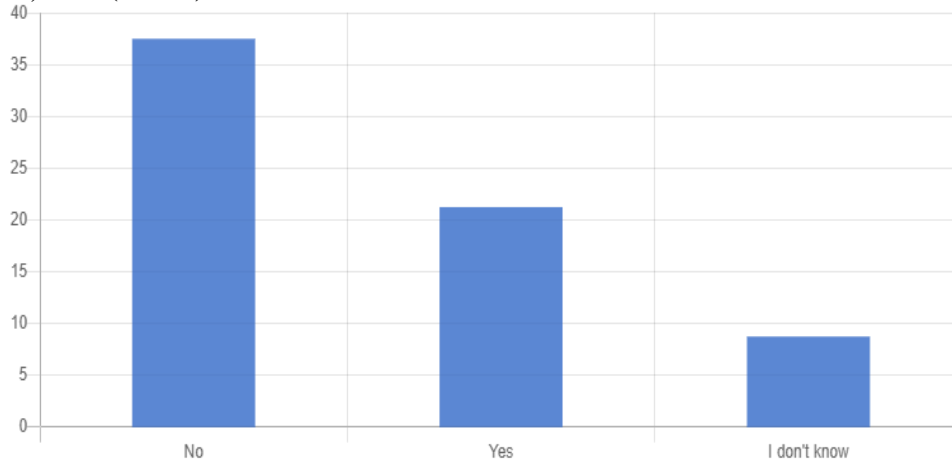
### Policy Content and disaster management policy implementation

#### Clarity of goals and objectives in the county disaster management policies

The study sought to establish whether goals and objectives in the county disaster management policies are clear. The results indicated that 38% of the respondents mentioned that goals and objectives were not clear while 21% of the respondents agreed that there was clarity of goals and objectives. Further 9% of the respondents recorded that they were did not know about the clarity. However, 32% of the responded did not indicate their responses on this query as presented in the figure 2 below.





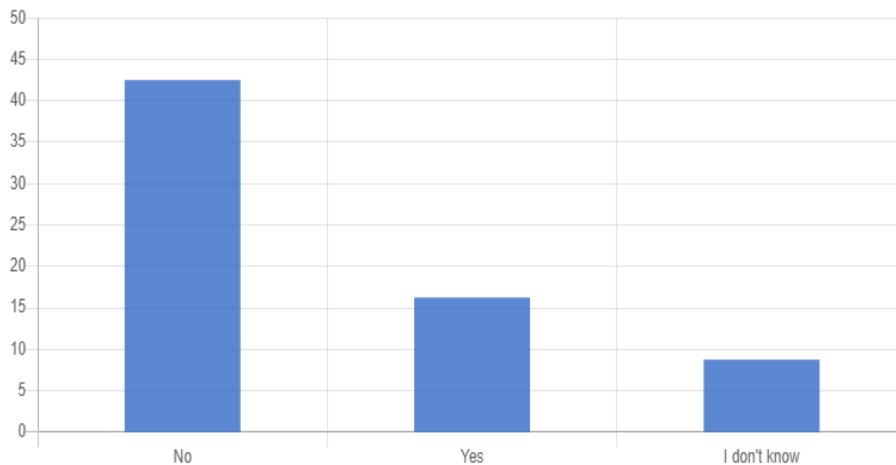


**Figure 2: Clarity of goals and objectives in the county disaster management policies**

Asked about how the clarity of the goals affected the implementation of disaster management policy in Nairobi County, 30% of the respondents stated that lack of clarity of goals and objectives negatively affected the implementation of disaster management policy while 19% mentioned that the clarity of policy goals and objectives affected implementation positively. Further, 15% indicated that the clarity does not impact implementation of disaster management policies at all.

**Clarity of Roles and responsibilities as outlined in the Nairobi County disaster management policy**

The study sought to examine whether responsibilities are clearly stipulated in the disaster management policy. The results indicate that 43% of the respondents stated that the roles are not clearly outlined while 16% stated that the roles clearly outlined in the policy. Again, 9% mentioned that they did not know whether the roles have been outlined or not. The results are presented in figure 3 below.

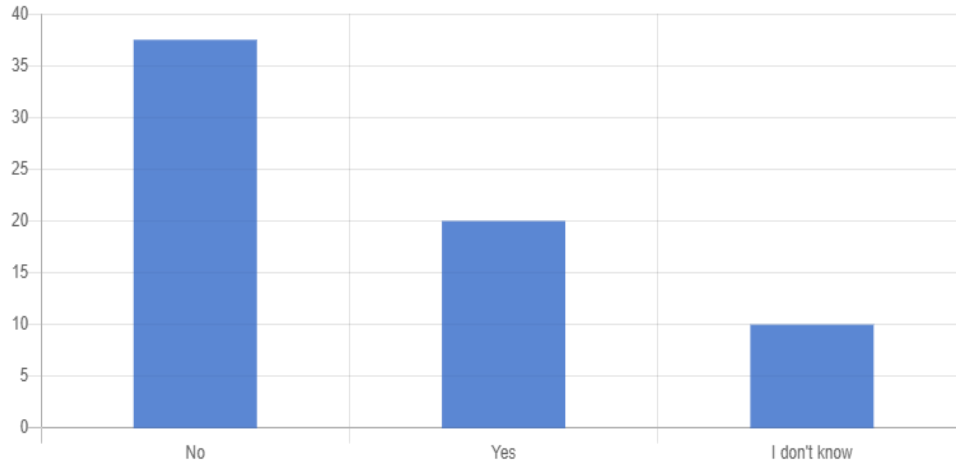


**Figure 3: Clarity of roles and responsibilities**



### Policy interventions adequacy to the problems facing disaster management in the county

The study also sought to examine how adequate the policy interventions are. The findings revealed that 37.5% of the respondents mentioned that the policy interventions are not adequate while 20% stated that the interventions were adequate. Equally, 10% stated that they do not know about the adequacy of the policy interventions. The outputs are displayed in figure 4 below.



**Figure 4: Policy interventions to the problems facing disaster management**

Asked about the shortcomings of the policy interventions in the disaster management policy, the respondents stated that some of the challenges are; The Intention of the policy does not match capacity or willingness to implement, awareness of the real issues especially pandemics and zoonotic by the decision makers is missing, lack of clearly defined roles for stakeholders leading to disjointed and poorly coordinated interventions, duplication of duties and lack of cohesion amongst policy makers and responders. Further, threat and risk reduction criteria are lacking and inadequate resources and no sensitization to the community contribute to weak policy interventions. These revelations are in line with Scolobig et al., (2015) who argued that if DRR-M is to become more 'citizen-centric,' citizens together with stakeholders must take on more obligations, and institutional structures must be challenged so that government, private sector, academia and other players share mandate for enforcing DRR values and norms.

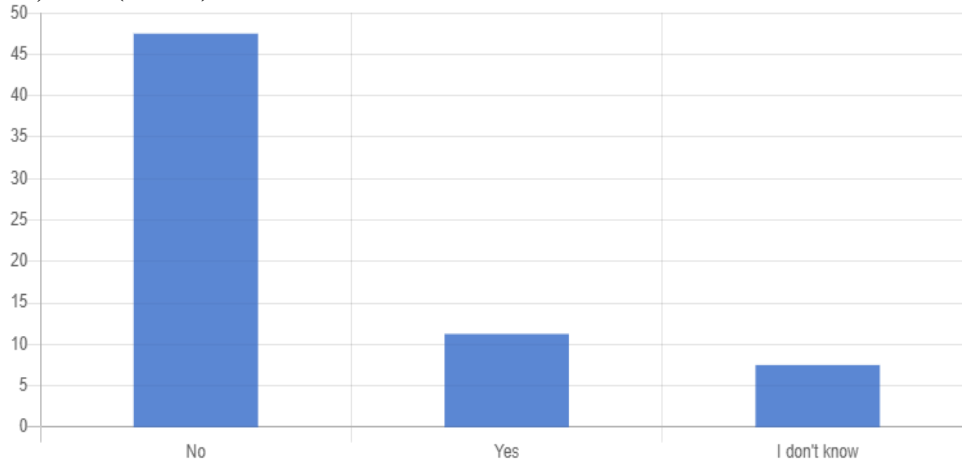
### Monitoring and disaster management policy implementation

The study also set out to examine how monitoring influence execution of Nairobi disaster management policy.

#### Clarity of monitoring framework for disaster management policy implementation

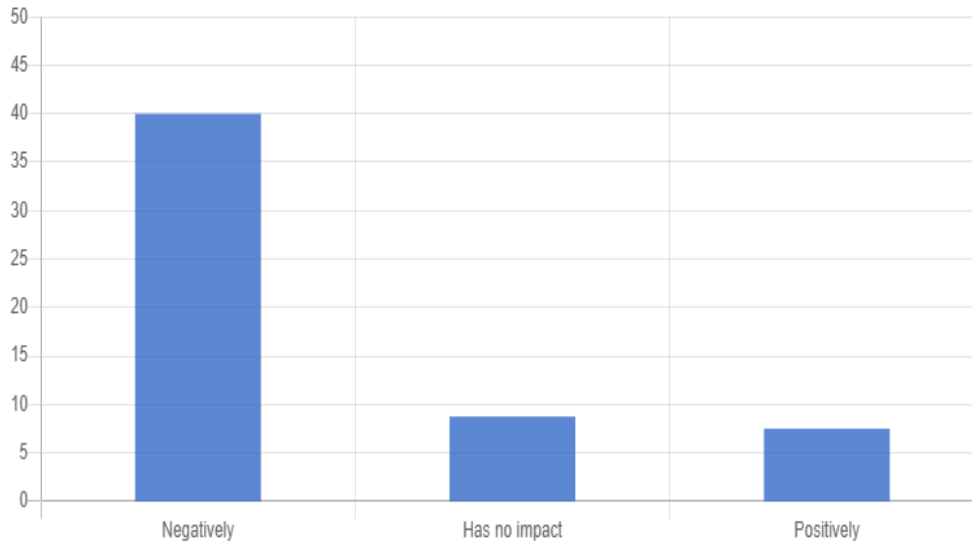
The responded were also asked whether there is a clear monitoring framework of the execution of the disaster management policy. 48% of respondents indicated that there lacks a clear monitoring framework for disaster management policy implementation while 11% mentioned that there is a monitoring framework. Again, 8% noted that they are unaware where there exists a framework or not. The outcomes are shown on the figure 5 hereunder.





**Figure 5: Clarity of monitoring framework**

Asked how an inadequate monitoring framework has affected the implementation of disaster management policies in Nairobi City County. The results indicate that 40% of the respondents stated that lack of monitoring affected implementation negatively while 9% stated that it had no impact. Also, 8% recorded that the monitoring framework available positively affected the implementation of disaster management policies in Nairobi City County. The results are presented in the figure 6 below.



**Figure 6: Effect of inadequate monitoring framework**

### **Presence of clear indicators for monitoring for disaster management policy implementation in Nairobi City County**

The study also explored whether there are clear indicators for monitoring for disaster management policy execution. The



outcomes revealed that 40% stated that there are no clear indicators while 16% mentioned that there are clear indicators. Further, 10% recorded that they are unaware. However, 33% did not record their responses towards that query.

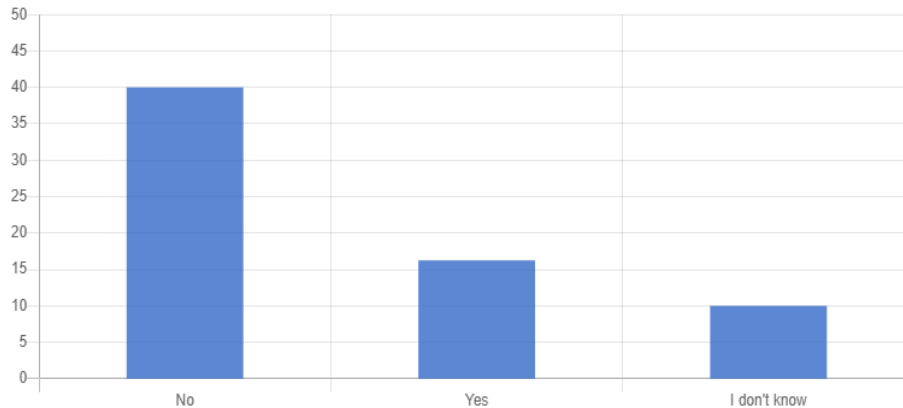


Figure 7: Clear indicators for monitoring

### Periodic performance review of the implementation of disaster management policy

The respondents were also asked if there are periodical performance review of the policy. The findings of the study indicate that 35% disagreed with this assertion while 18% mentioned that they are unaware. Moreover, 13% stated that there was periodic performance review while 34% did not respond to the query. The above findings resonate with Muchelule (2018) that state company professionals' data and expectations reflect higher performance when monitoring best practices being implemented in their organizations. The results are as shown in the figure below.

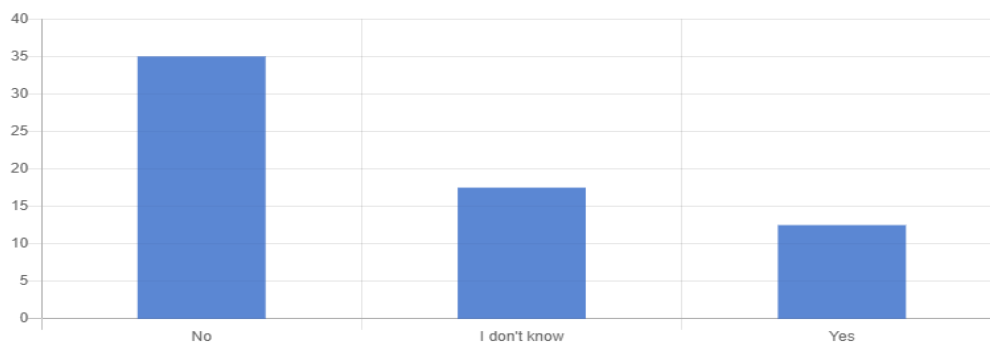


Figure 8: Periodic performance review

### Regression analysis

The study set out to determine the impact of factors including policy content, stakeholder involvement, funding and monitoring on disaster management implementation policy. The coefficients of determination were used to bring out the extent to which the regressors variables explained the regress variable. The model summary was utilized to establish the degree to which the four predictor variables jointly explained disaster management implementation policy in Nairobi County. The study sought to determine the joint influence of policy content and monitoring on disaster management implementation policy in Nairobi County. By regressing policy content and monitoring the objective was met.



**Table 1: Model summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted RSquare	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.788	.653	.636	.0634
Predictors: (Constant), policy content and monitoring				

The R-Square (coefficient of determination) of 65.3 percent was obtained from the analysis. As a result, the study concludes that changes in disaster management policy implementation can be credited to the cumulative effect of policy content and monitoring. Other unexplored variables would explain the remaining 34.7 percent.

**Analysis of variance (ANOVA)**

**Table 2: ANOVA results of the regression analysis**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	12.326	3	3.321	2.958	.0001
Residual	92.396	73	.667		
Total	115.071	74			
a. Predictors: policy content and monitoring.					
b. Dependent Variable: Implementation of disaster management policy					

The ANOVA results revealed a statistical significance of 0.0001 (p 0.05) with a mean square of 3.321, indicating that the model is significant in explaining the impact of policy content and monitoring on disaster management policy implementation, given that the P value is less than 0.05 at the 95 percent confidence level. The F critical at the 5% level of significance was 2.958, and because F calculated was higher than the F critical (value = 2.83), the overall model was significant.

**Table 3: Regression coefficients**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1 (Constant)	4.75	0.53		4.31	0.000
Policy content	+0.49	0.23	0.24	3.35	0.030
Monitoring	+0.39	0.18	0.15	3.38	0.030
a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of disaster management policy					

According to the regression coefficients analysis shown in Table 3 above, the application of disaster management policy will be 4.75 if all factors (policy content and monitoring) are held constant at zero. Taking all other predictor variables to zero, the outcome reveals that an increase in Policy content leads to a 0.49 addition in Disaster Management Policy execution whereas monitoring would cause a 0.39 addition in execution of disaster management policy.



As a whole, monitoring had the lowest effect on disaster management policy implementation, while policy content had the greatest impact. Given that the P-value is a little less than 0.05 at 95 percent level of confidence for the two variables (0.03, and 0.03) in Table 1, the model is statistically significant in explaining the influence of policy content and monitoring on disaster management policy implementation.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study established that including all factors at play (policy content and monitoring) constant at zero, the Implementation of disaster management policy will be 4.75. Taking all other control variables to zero, the findings show that a positive coefficient in Policy content leads to a 0.49 increase in Disaster Management Policy Implementation while Monitoring resulted in a 0.39 increase in disaster management policy implementation. Overall, monitoring had the least effect on implementation of disaster management policy whereas Policy content had the highest effect.

## **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The findings suggest that the Nairobi city County administration should ensure timely disbursements of funds that will go a long way in aiding disaster management activities in the county. The study also recommend that a proper monitoring framework is developed and implemented by the county so as to ensure proper execution of the policy. Lastly, the study recommends that disaster management be given top priority and not to be viewed as an activity that is used for political expediency especially when relief is donated during disaster incidents.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## **CONFLIT OF INTEREST DECLARATION**

No potential conflict of interest has been registered by authors.

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