Presented at the UN/India workshop on the Use of Earth Observation Data in Disaster Management and Risk Reduction: Sharing the Asian Experience on 8th to 10th March, 2016 in Hyderabad, India

By:
DR. JOHN NJOROGE KIMANI
National Coordinator
Kenya National Space Secretariat
OVERVIEW

• Overview
• Introduction
• Lesson one
• Lesson two
• Lesson three
• Way forward
• Conclusion
INTRODUCTION

Kenya approved a National Space Policy, Strategy and the establishment of the Kenya Space Agency on the 18th February, 2016.

The Kenya National Space Secretariat (NSS), in 2013 requested for Technical Advisory Support.

In 2014, 3rd to 7th March, UN-SPIDER carried out a Technical Advisory Mission to Kenya.
INTRODUCTION CONT’D

Kenya faces the risk of natural hazards e.g. flooding, landslides, fires, epidemics, etc

The Kenya Disaster Operation Centre, in 2009 developed a National Policy on Disaster Risk Management which is not yet approved
LESSON ONE

The following institutions in Kenya have an aspect of Disaster Management
1. Kenya National Space Secretariat (NSS)
2. National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
3. Ministry of Devolution and Planning
4. National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
5. Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)
LESSON ONE CONT’D

6. Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)
7. Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS)
8. Kenya Meteorological Services (KMS)
9. Kenya Defence Forces Disaster Response Unit (KDFDRU)
10. Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA)
11. IGARDA Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)
LESSON ONE CONT’D

10. Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA)
11. IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC)
12. Regional Disaster Management Centre Of Excellence (RDMCOE)
13. Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET)
LESSON ONE CONT’D

14. Ministry of Health (MoH)
15. Survey of Kenya (SoK)
16. University of Nairobi (UoN)
17. Technical University of Kenya (TUoK)
18. Kenyatta University (KU)
19. Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT)
LESSON ONE CONT’D

20. United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
21. United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
22. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
23. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
LESSON ONE CONT’D

24. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHABITAT)
25. United Nations Operational Satellites Application Programme (UNOSAP)
26. UNITAR
27. World Food Programme (WFP)
LESSON ONE CONT’D

27. UNICEF
28. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
29. UNAIDS
30. IOM
31. USHAHIDI
32. ASI and ESA
LESSON TWO

The second lesson that we learned was that the country does not have capacity to use space based information. What exists in various organisations and institutions is scattered and disjointed. E.g., there is capacity in universities, DRSRS, KMS, RCMRD and at the UN entities.
LESSON THREE

- The third lesson that we learned was that the country urgently needs a coordinating body to create coordinated capacity to use space based information
- That is why there was concerted effort to have the Kenya Space Agency (KSA) established
- The approvals were made on 18th February, 2016
WAY FORWARD

• NSS/KSA has studied the report especially the findings and recommendations and has sought a budget to address them
• NSS/KSA will still need the assistance of the UN-SPIDER in capacity building
San Marco Launch platform
Location of San Marco Base in Malindi
CONCLUDING REMARKS

• We thank UN-SPIDER for conducting the TAM in Kenya and for this sponsorship.

• The Kenyan Government is keen to establish a vibrant indigenous Space program.

• The country is seeking international partners to implement the program.
CONCLUSIONS CONT’D

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION