PREPAREDNESS OF NAIROBI COUNTY INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEMS
OF SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS INFLUENCING DISASTER RESPONSE
OPERATIONS, KENYA

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### DECLARATION

This thesis is my own work prepared with no other than the indicated sources, support and has not been presented for a degree in any other university

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#### CERTIFICATION

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## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my brothers Moses Kirui for all his love and support. I would like thank my mum Jane Njenga for her never-ending strength and incredible grace, and for valuing my education more than anything else, and for being there, always.

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## ABSTRACT

Response to disasters among response organizations reveal exceptionally complex management scenarios contributing to delay in response due to lack of Incident Command System. At global level, the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the dissemination of anthrax in 2001, the ability of the U.S. response organizations to provide effective and coordinated response to complex incidents came under intense scrutiny. In Africa, response to the Ebola virus outbreak in Sierra Leone overwhelmed the national capacity to contain it necessitating a massive international response. Lack of effective establishment of the incident command system, led to duplication of efforts between the coordination groups, slow resource mobilization and an overtly coordination and decision making system as challenges. In Kenya, the most evidence of operational decay was during the 1998 United States embassy terrorist attack Nairobi, in which 212 people were killed, and 4,000 wounded. Rescue efforts were conducted by Israel Rescue team due to their specialized equipment and saved a mother and a son trapped on the 22<sup>nd</sup> floor of the Co-operative House for more than 36 hours. In 2013, Westgate shopping mall terror attack in Nairobi, The siege lasted 80 hours and resulted in at least 67 deaths and more than 175 people wounded in the mass shooting. A fatal friendly fire incident between security forces undermined the response and left the attackers free to prolong their slaughter. During the pipeline fire caused by an explosion secondary to fuel, at least 122 casualties were admitted in Kenyatta National Hospital with severe burns. These shows that management structure that can discuss, analyze, and describe complex disaster scenarios and response under exceptional circumstances as a single system by various response organizations has not been explored for effective response to emergencies. The general objective of the study was, the preparedness of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected organizations influencing disaster response operations. The specific objectives of the study were: Examine the structure of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected organizations influencing disaster response operations, evaluate the mission of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected organizations influencing disaster response operations and assess the strategies employed on Nairobi County incident command systems of selected organizations influencing disaster response operations. The study adopted conceptual framework. Contingency theory and goal theory guided the study. The study used a descriptive study design. A stratified sampling technique was used to determine sample category of 155 respondents from, Red Cross Society, Kenya Police Service, Nairobi Fire Brigade and National Youth Service. The instruments of data collection were questionnaire, focus group discussion and interview guides. The SPSS version 27 was used to analyze data then presented it on tables and graphs. Validity was determined using content validity while reliability using test and retest technique. On specific objective one, the study found that the structure of ICS is important in disaster relief operations but it depends on how organization formulates it to fit emergency situation. On specific objective two, study revealed that infrastructure, training and information exchange is challenges affecting achievement of the mission of ICS by response organizations in Nairobi County. On specific objective three. Nairobi Fire Brigades and National Youth Service had no formalized ICS.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION
COPYRIGHT
DEDICATION i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
ABSTRACTv
TABLE OF CONTENTS
LIST OF FIGURES xiv
LIST OF TABLESxv
LIST OF PLATES xvi
LIST OF APPENDICES xvii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMSxviii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION1
1.1 Background to the study1
1.2 Statement of the problem
1.3 Objectives of the study9
1.4 Research Questions
1.5 Justification of the Study10
1.5.1 Academic Justification
1.5.2 Policy Justification
1.6 Scope of the study11
1.7 Chapter Summary

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW13
2.1 The culture of preparedness in response to disasters in Nairobi County
2.2 Strategic framework for emergency preparedness and response
2.3 Incident Command System hazard approach to incident management19
2.4 Preparedness of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
Organizations on disaster response operations
2.4.1 The structure of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
Organizations on disaster response operations
2.4.1.1 Components of an ICS Ready Response
2.4.1.1.1 Command
2.4.1.1.2 Operations
2.4.1.1.3 Planning
2.4.1.1.4 Logistics
2.4.1.1.5 Administration
2.4.2 The mission of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
Organizations influencing disaster response operations
2.4.2.1 Incident Command Specific objective
2.4.2.2 Emergency action plans
2.4.3 Strategies employed on Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
Organizations influencing disaster response operations
2.4.3.1 Unity of command
2.4.3.1 Offity of community of
2 4 3 2 Common terminology

2.4.3.3 Flexible and modular organization	29
2.4.3.4 Span of control	29
2.5 The social matrix critiquing incident command system in response to dis	aste
operations	30
2.6 Conceptual Framework	32
2.6.1 Contingency theory	32
2.6.2 Goal setting Theory	35
2.7 Relationship between Independent Variables, Intervening Variables and Dependent	
Variables	
2.8 Summary of literature gaps	
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Research Design	
3.2 The study location	
3.3 Study Population	42
3.4 Sampling Strategy and Sample size	43
3.4.1 Sampling Strategy	.43
3.4.2 Sample size	.43
3.5 Data Collection instruments	.45
3.5.1 Primary Data	.46
3.5.1.1 Questionnaire	.46
3.5.1.2 Observation	.46
3.5.2 Secondary Data	

3.6 Validity and Reliability of Data Collection Instruments
3.6.1 Validity of the instruments
3.6.2 Reliability of data collection instruments
3.7 Data Analysis and presentation
3.8 Limitation and Delimitation
3.9 Ethical considerations
3.10 Chapter Summary
CHAPTER FOUR: THE STRUCTURE OF NAIROBI COUNTY INCIDENT
COMMAND SYSTEMS OF SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS ON DISASTER
RESPONSE OPERATIONS
4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents
4.1.1 Age of the respondents
4.1.2 The gender of the respondents
4.1.3 Education attained by the respondents
4.1.4 Employment records of the respondents
4.2 The structure of incident command system on effective disaster response operation 57
4.2.1 Importance of incident command system structure in disaster response
operations
4.2.2 Effectiveness of some of aspects of incident command system in regard to
disaster response operations
4.2.3 Effects of difference in organizations Incident Command structure between
response agencies affect effective disaster response operation

4.2.4 Challenges and opportunities encountered when responding to large disasters in
absence of incident command system
4.2.5 Aspects that contributes to effective Incident Command Structure for effective
response to disasters
CHAPTER FIVE: THE MISSION OF NAIROBI COUNTY INCIDENT
COMMAND SYSTEMS OF SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS ON DISASTER
RESPONSEOPERATIONS
5.1 The state and mission of incident command system effects on humanitarian relief
organization in effective disaster response operations
5.2 Effectiveness of Incident Command System aspects and its contribution to
achievement of the mission of incident command system
5.3 Importance of incident management system flexibility in achieving organization
mission 86
5.4 Challenges affecting achievement of the mission of the Incident Command System89
CHAPTER SIX: THE STRATEGIES EMPLOYED ON NAIROBI COUNTY
NCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEMS OF SELECTED ORGANIZATIONS ON
DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS
6.1 The existence of Incident Command System in various organizations and its
updating98
6.2 Existence of Incident Command System Strategies that assist in effective disaster
response operations in Nairobi County
6.3 Rating various incident command system strategies on effective disaster response
operation104

6.4 Effectiveness of training as a component of disaster preparedness for effective
command transfer during emergencies
6.5 The level of preparedness of organization incident command system in response to
the various disasters in Nairobi County on effective disaster response operation114
CHAPTER SEVEN: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
117
7.1 Summary of the Findings
7.1.1 The structure of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
organizations on disaster response operations
7.1.2 The mission of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
organizations on disaster response operations
7.1.3 Strategies employed on Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
organizations on disaster response operations
7.2 Conclusions
7.2.1 Preparedness of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
organizations on disaster response operations
7.2.2 Structure of incident command system of selected organizations on disaster
response operations
7.2.3 The mission of Nairobi County incident command systems of selected
Humanitarian Organizations on disaster response operations
7.2.4 Strategies employed in incident command system of selected organizations on
disaster response operations
7.3 Recommendations
7.5 1000

7.3.1 Structure of incident command system of selected organizations	in disaster
response operations	121
7.3.2 The mission of Nairobi County incident command systems of	f selected
organizations in disaster response operations	121
7.3.3 Strategies employed in incident command system of selected organi	zations in
disaster response operations	122
7.4 Suggestions for Further Research	122
REFERENCES	123
APPENDICES	137