

## **Abstract:**

With minimal adoption of modern facilities, equipment and taking up disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery policies, Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) is still relying on facilities which were designed when fewer travelers were flying in smaller aircrafts. Consequently, the thrust of this study was to evaluate and analyze the level of disaster preparedness at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. Documentary research yielded secondary data while primary data were collected by use of self administered questionnaire with open and closed ended questions. To arrive at sample size of 80 respondents 'Is now balling and convenient sampling was employed while purposive sampling 'was utilized to select the key informants. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. It was then presented in charts, tables and opinion scales. Among the major findings of the research were as follows: The majority of core stakeholders only 35.7% were involved in disaster response activity. Among the peripheral stakeholders, the majority (66.7%) had not taken part in any disaster response activity while 29.2% had participated. On formal training, 46.4% of the core stakeholders had not undergone disaster preparedness and management training. On the part of peripheral stakeholders, 75% had not received any formal training. Concerning mechanisms for coordinating disaster preparedness, recovery and reconstruction, some 33.9% of the core stakeholders reported that there were while the 'The core stakeholders constituted the JKIA workers who were directly involved with airport operations including human resources, firefighting, investigation, airworthiness and licensing pilot association and airline associations. While the peripheral stakeholders included taxi operators, tour operators, and tenants and the hospitals within JKIA buildings. majority (53.6%) reported that there were no such mechanisms. Among the peripheral stakeholders, majority (54.2%) reported that there were no mechanisms. The study recommends wholesome domestication of international air safety standards (IATA) to complement the existing disaster management practices at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. On disaster personnel training and capacity building, the study recommends a comprehensive and exhaustive training curriculum synchronized with the acquisition of modern disaster preparedness equipment to cater for all facets of disaster. It also recommends streamlining of capacity building programmes to keep disaster management personnel at the fore of modern procedures. Finally there is need for a well spelt-out coordination mechanism to avoid a situation where each agency responds according to its own assessment of the situation.