

Report of the 4th Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction

**Protect Development Gains
and Build Resilience of African Nations**



**13-15 February, 2013
Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge, Arusha, Tanzania**

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List of Abbreviations

ACMAD	African Centre for Meteorological Application for Development
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfRP	Africa Regional Platform
AGRHYMET	Centre Régional de Formation et d'Application en Agrométéorologie et Hydrologie Opérationnelle pour CILSS
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
ASALs	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWG	Africa Working Group
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CILSS	Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sècheresse dans le Sahel
CMDRR	Community-Managed DRR
CSC	Climate Services Centre
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
EALA	East African Legislative Assembly
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
ECOWAS	Economic Community for West African States
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
HEI	Higher Education Institution
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
IFRCRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INGC	National Disaster Management Institute (Mozambique)
IOC	Indian Ocean Community
KePSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority (Kenya)
NP	National Platform
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
PoA	Programme of Action
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RCMRD	Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
ULI	Urban Land Institute
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPDDC	United Nations Development Programme Drylands Development Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The African Union Commission (AUC) and UNISDR, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Regional Office for Africa, hosted the 4th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (AfRP) from 13 to 15 February, 2013 in Arusha, Tanzania. The 4th AfRP focussed on the progress made at the national, sub-regional, and regional levels in the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR and its Programme of Action, and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The Platform also facilitated tools and mechanisms to accelerate implementation of frameworks and strategies and initiated dialogue on the post-2015 DRR framework. The meeting also served as a consultation event for the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held 19th to 23rd May, 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland. The theme of the 4th AfRP was ‘protecting development gains and building resilience of African countries’. It was held back to back with the 5th African Drought Adaption Forum (ADAF5) that ran between 11th and 12th February at the same venue, which focused on methodologies and indicators to measure resilience at the community level.

Over 250 participants from 45 African countries and partner organisations attended the meeting with representation from governments, intergovernmental regional organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, United Nations, academic and technical institutions, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, civil society and non-government organizations. Among participants were mayors and representatives of local governments, community leaders, parliamentarians, youth, media and the private sector, all sharing a common commitment to build the resilience of African communities and nations to disaster risk and adapt to a changing climate.

The three-day meeting focused on six thematic areas. Session 1 centred on strengthening DRR at the regional level while Session 2 outlined the achievements made and challenges faced at sub-regional levels in Africa, ranging from policy formulation and coordination to comprehensive disaster risk reduction implementation. Session 3 focused on concrete examples of disaster risk reduction investment and the shift in focus from response and relief to resilience building, and Session 4 dealt with risk identification, monitoring and early warning. Session 5 highlighted initiatives undertaken and recommendations for the future to address urban risks in the region by building urban resilience. Lastly, Session 6 aimed to identify and assess the challenges and opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Africa. Some recommendations from the The 4th AfRP include:

- Integration of disaster risk reduction into development and humanitarian agendas in a coordinated and multi-sectorial manner.
- Situating disaster risk reduction as part of the global sustainable development framework and revisiting the human development agenda. Actors of development sectors (agriculture/food security, water resources, environment, climate service providers, planning and finance) should be engaged in DRR policy dialogue.
- Making progress on legislation and its conversion into adequately-resourced programmes to achieve progress like that which has been made on policy formulation.
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into poverty reduction strategies and programmes.
- Encouraging and getting as much political commitment as possible for making disaster risk reduction a national priority and having parliamentarians working closely with the executive to achieve better fiscal management.
- Reconsidering donor commitment to long-term disaster risk reduction funding in line with new and emerging risks and evolving humanitarian and development agendas.
- Enhancing efforts to engage more with the private sector in disaster risk reduction, in particular building on their role in investment in Africa and leveraging their technical expertise through partnerships.

- Putting communities at the centre of decision-making on disaster risk reduction as they know how risk develops and how it affects them. Community education and awareness on disaster risk reduction should be integrated across sectors and coordinated between government, civil society and the general public.
- Realising that urban centres of infrastructure and assets are also growing centres of disaster risk that deserve high multi-sectorial (including health, education, and infrastructure) disaster risk reduction attention.
- Developing robust operational urban risk management architecture and initiatives among multi-sectorial groups through the building of skilled human capital. It was agreed that informal settlements and slums in urban areas are exposed to the highest level of risks, while women and children living in such areas are the most vulnerable to such exposure.
- Integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation which is vital to achieving synergized programme implementation and developing integrated institutional mechanisms.
- Enhancing skills for short-term weather predictions and medium-term forecasts through strengthening of regional and national institutions and leveraging existing global and regional climate information facilities. This in turn should inform disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes.

The AfRP concluded by issuing a joint summary statement, including key recommendations, affirmations and conclusions.

1. Background

1.1. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The UN General Assembly adopted the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) in December 1999 and established UNISDR as part of the UN Secretariat to ensure its implementation. UNISDR, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, is also the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the international blueprint for disaster risk reduction (DRR) - the "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters". The mandate of UNISDR expanded in 2001 to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields (GA resolution 56/195). This was in response to a need for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction within the development and other areas of work of the UN. The "Hyogo Declaration" and the "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters" were adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, in January 2005. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) tasked UNISDR with supporting the implementation of the HFA.

UNISDR's core areas of work include strengthening the international system for DRR and ensuring DRR is applied to climate change adaptation, increasing investments for DRR, building disaster-resilient cities, and schools and hospitals. Its vision is based on the three strategic goals of the Hyogo Framework for Action: (i) Integrating DRR into sustainable development policies and planning, (ii) developing and strengthening institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards, and (iii) incorporating risk reduction approaches into emergency preparedness, response, and recovery programmes. The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, led by UNISDR, meets every two years and has become the main global forum for disaster risk reduction and for the provision of strategic and coherent guidance for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework and to share experience among stakeholders. The UNISDR Regional Office for Africa is headquartered within the UN Complex in Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya.

1.2 The Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

The 2nd Ministerial Conference on DRR, 2010 "stressed the need for the Africa Regional Platform to continue to advocate and provide technical advice and support mechanisms by Regional Economic Communities, national governments and partners, for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and its Programme of Action (2006-2015)". Subsequently, the Extended Programme of Action (2006-15) reiterated under its regional operational mechanism that "the Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is facilitated by UNISDR, will function as the primary regional mechanism to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes at regional, sub-regional and national levels, to monitor their progress and to facilitate coordination and information-sharing between governments, sub-regional organizations and UN agencies".

1.3 The 4th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Organized by the AUC and UNISDR, the 4th AfRP was held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania at the Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge from 13-15th February 2013. The AfRP was held back-to-back with the 5th Africa Drought Adaptation Forum, held at the same venue between 11th -12th February 2013. The objectives of the AfRP were:

- (i). To assess progress made in the implementation of Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and its Programme of Action, and the HFA.
- (ii). To report on the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration, Africa Working Group, Survey on existing African Centre of Excellence, DRR investments and report from partners.
- (iii). To enhance awareness, share experiences, lessons learned and good practices; to Campaign, conduct media training, Networking and promote Cooperation.
- (iv). To define the African position to the Global Platform, for Geneva's consideration at the Global Platform, held 19th - 23rd May 2013.
- (v). To develop the post-2015 African position for the HFA and African Program of Action, to be discussed at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015.

Over 250 participants from 45 African countries and partners attended the meeting with representation from governments, intergovernmental regional organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors, United Nations, academic and technical institutions, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-government organizations. These were joined by mayors and representatives of local governments, community leaders, parliamentarians, youth, media and the private sector, all sharing a common commitment to build the resilience of African communities and nations, reduce disaster risk and adapt to a changing climate.

Forum Proceedings

2. Day 1: Wednesday 13 February 2013

2.1. Sub-regional platform consultation meeting on HFA & Africa Strategy/Programme of Africa (PoA) Implementation and HFA2: Post 2015 DRR Framework

Moderated by Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

This meeting provided the African Regional Committees with an opportunity to meet in order to review the level of success so far in achieving the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). It was noted that a great deal of effort and good work has been done with relation to the realization of HFA priorities in many African countries, although there has been poor reporting of these efforts and programmes. To avoid repetition, the reports from these sub-regional consultative meetings are detailed in Session 2, Panel 2.

2.2. Round Table HFA2: The post 2015 DRR Framework for Africa

Chairperson: Professor Laban Ogallo, ICPAC/IGAD

Moderator: Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for DRR

This roundtable brought together representatives of African governments, Regional Economic Communities, academics, civil society, development partners, NGOs, youth, the private sector and UN partners to exchange views on a Post-2015 framework for Africa. The themes and trends emerging from sub-regional consultations and recommendations emanating from post HFA Round Table were:

- (i). People-centered communities of resilience.
- (ii). Integrated approaches for development.
- (iii). Enabling environments for post-2015 development and DRR agendas.
- (iv). Encouraging old leaders and engaging new ones.

The roundtable came up with recommendations from each sector in attendance summarized as follows:

(a) The African Union (AU)

In relation to the question 'What important lessons have been learned from implementing the Extended Programme of Action for Africa on Disaster Risk Reduction?', the following recommendations were made:

- Stronger involvement by all stakeholders including civil society, private sector and youth is needed.
- Country action plans for DRR outcomes need to be revised under the lead of the Ministries of Finance.
- Underlying risk factors have not been adequately addressed in HFA, and as such need to be addressed strongly in HFA2 to build the resilience of communities.
- HFA has created an opportunity for dialogue; however, discussions are not being followed with actions.
- Budgetary allocations from governments are needed within two specific allocation options, budget for DRR at sectoral level and an overall DRR budget.
- DRR/DRM needs to be one of the pillars in the African Union's peer review mechanisms for regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress based on measurable and verifiable indicators.

(b) Regional Economic Commissions (RECs)

In relation to the question ‘What concrete actions are you planning that will support an effective post-2015 disaster risk framework for Africa?’ the following recommendations were made:

- Education is the key to resilience and skills and knowledge on DRR need to be strengthened.
- Integrated networks of national and international information systems on DRR and CCA, including strong early warning systems and national disaster loss databases should be created.
- Legislation dealing with DRR in different sectors needs to be streamlined.
- Data and knowledge management needs to be improved, to inform decision-making (including website development).
- DRR/DRM policy, legislation, and institutions should be fast-tracked, operationalized, and devolved to the grassroots.
- There should be increased focus and investment on urban disaster risk management.

(c) National Platforms (NPs)

In response to the question “What are the DRR priority areas for post-2015 and why?”, the following recommendations were made:

- Common planning and evaluation systems need to be streamlined.
- There is a need for more evidence on disaster losses.
- Cost-effectiveness and cost-benefits of DRR require evidence.
- Accountability is equally important to all ministries, and clearly laid-out enforceable actions and accountability mechanisms, and a process for accountability at national, regional and global levels is required. These issues are relevant to the prioritization of DRR in the budgeting process.
- Many government ministries are not aware of the HFA and as such, stronger dissemination and guidance needs to be considered, using media or other means, to convey the current and future benefits of the HFA2.
- The integration of DRR, Climate Change Adaptation, social protection and poverty reduction initiatives and programmes at all levels of government should be accelerated.

(d) Gender

In relation to the question “What challenges exist in reducing disaster risks for women and other vulnerable groups in East Africa?”, the following was noted:

- DRR has not been engendered and women are left behind in many disaster situations.

In response to the question “What lessons could you share to guide action on gender for an effective post-HFA contribution?”, the following were suggested:

- Women and children need to have access to the resource base for DRR education and remedies.
- Women need to be empowered to build resilience; if women had equal rights of land tenure, agricultural production would increase by 30% globally.

(e) Local government

In response to the question “What are the major challenges for local government in building resilience at the local level that should be priority elements for a post-HFA framework?”, the following was noted/recommended:

- Local authorities do not have the capacity to carry out DRR effectively.
- Decentralization of the activities at national level is still a huge challenge, actions should be kept practical at the local level.

- Accountability and transparency need to be increased in implementing DRR through allocation of responsibility and resources to the local and community level.

(f) Civil Society

In response to the question “What are the top issues that need to be addressed to build disaster-resilient communities?”, the following were noted/recommended:

- Communities are affected most by disasters, therefore the priorities and challenges of communities need to be identified, and ideas and feelings need to be communicated with them so that trust and confidence can be established.
- Local infrastructure needs to be developed.
- Communities are facing challenges such as illiteracy and marginalization.
- Communities need access to markets and services to reduce vulnerability.
- Focus on people needs to be increased, through more direct participation of communities in the policy framework for DRR.
- Community education and awareness on DRR needs to be integrated across sectors and coordinated with government authorities, civil society and the general public.

(g) Youth

In response to the question “What information sources best serve to teach youth about disasters—parents, school, media, peers, and why?” the following suggestions were made:

- Youth engagement needs to be empowered in environmental protection and climate.
- Change adaptation through relevant information and knowledge, economic empowerment and access to disaggregated age and engendered data should be promoted.
- Youth need to be fully engaged in discussions on DRR and HFA2 as they are not only the future but represent the majority of society in many parts in Africa (In the future, the majority of the population of urban areas in Africa will be below 25 years of age).

Further, in response to the question “What would a disaster-safe community look like to you?”, the following were noted:

- Youth can help in the identification of vulnerabilities and capacities at community level.
- Youth can promote sensitization and education, both contemporary and traditional.
- Youth can help communities to use new technologies for DRR.
- Youth have huge capacities to volunteer for DRR and CCA.
- Youth have dynamic ways of thinking and are creative and innovative.

(h) Parliamentarians

In response to the question “What more can be done to ensure that DRR and CCA are integrated into national development policies, planning and programmes? What are the main DRR elements to be further addressed post-2015?”, the following were noted/recommended:

- Risks relative to increasingly challenging urban environments and the related risks caused by increased population and economic migration need to be addressed.
- Development is changing under the influence of climate change.
- Risks are very dynamic. That dynamism has to be captured in the HFA2.
- Parliamentarians have to be active for DRR, under the strong leadership of UNISDR.

(i) Academic Institutions and Networks

In response to the question “How can we better understand the costs and benefits of disaster risk reduction?”, the following recommendations were made:

- Strategic programmes and investment frameworks are needed at the national level.
- Existing indigenous knowledge needs to be leveraged.

- Academic research institutions should be utilized for resilience-building at grass-roots level.
- An audit of DRR funding of projects and programmes by government, donors, partners, NGOs etc. should be conducted to inform decision-makers of the value of DRR and return of investments.

Further, in response to the question “How do we promote understanding of the linkages between conflict, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development?” the following were noted/recommended:

- There is strong evidence that natural disasters can increase the risk of conflict and that conditions of conflict can increase the vulnerability to natural disasters, hence the occurrence of both undermines resilience.
- HFA2 needs to address the impacts of conflict on vulnerabilities, as people have no access to alternative income options due to restricted movements, or are displaced by conflict to risk prone areas.
- New partnerships with different actors need to be sought to address these challenges.

(j) UN Resident Coordinators

In response to the question “How can UN joint programming contribute to effective resilience-building post-2015?”, the following were recommended:

- Sustainable disaster management funds need to be institutionalised, and strong regional and national cooperation of stakeholders among development and humanitarian actors needs to be developed.
- There is a high level of duplication among development partners; there has to be collaboration between the sectors.

(k) Development Partners

In response to the question “How do we best link development and humanitarian action for resilience-building in a post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework for Africa?”, the following were recommended:

- DRR needs to be fully recognized as a development issue; so far no money for DRR comes from development funding.
- While early warning is being focused on, early action is not being prioritized because development and humanitarian actions are not linked; they need to be bridged to achieve resilience.
- Humanitarian and development approaches and investment in addressing the underlying causes of disasters need to be balanced.
- DRR can only be built upon if we have a predictable risk environment, and integrate prevention and recovery.

2.3. Official Opening Ceremony

(Master of Ceremonies: Dr. Calleb Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East African Community)

Welcome Remarks (Mr. Jean-Claude Nsengiyumva, Deputy Secretary General, East Africa Community-EAC)

The Deputy Secretary General noted that the East African Region is prone to hazards such as drought, flooding and earthquakes among others, and that climate change is playing an increasing role in exacerbating disaster risks. In the light of these hazards and risks, innovations are necessary to address and adapt to the changing scenarios. Mr Nsengiyumva noted that although the EAC lacks the capacity to effectively respond to DRR/M, the community has recognized DRR/M strategies in

line with the HFA and there is a need for member countries to strive to implement these strategies. Greater coordination is also needed among Eastern Africa countries for enhanced DRR. He reported that the EAC DRM Strategy is expected to accelerate the DRR agenda in the member states, which will lead to enhanced resilience of communities in member states. Mr Nsengiyumva asked that the recommendations and outcomes of the Platform be used to inform EAC's work in DRR/M, and recommended that Africa plans in advance to be part of the post-2015 development agenda, including HFA2.

Opening Remarks, Statement and Recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference on DRR (H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission)

H.E. Tumusiime registered the appreciation of the African Union Commission to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Secretariat of the East African Community for hosting the 4th Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Arusha, Tanzania. She noted that Africa's challenges and vulnerability to natural disasters are increasingly being aggravated by climate change and climate variability which calls for Africa's effective response. She was gratified that there is a Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction developed in 2004 as well as a Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for DRR, with an extended implementation period to 2015 in line with the Hyogo Framework of Action. She considered the 4th Africa Regional Platform as opportune in enabling the region to take stock of where it is in the implementation of the commitments so far undertaken in this regard. Her Excellency also reported that the Africa Union Commission (AUC) has enhanced synergies between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and that its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change and Desertification (CCD) units were working together in developing joint programmes and activities for 2013 and beyond. While the forum would get reports from Regional Economic Communities and Member States, she also hoped that progress on decentralizing DRR activities to community level would be reported.

Keynote Address: 'Risk reduction, resilience and development' (Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for DRR)

Ms. Wahlstrom noted that although Africa was the first region to take up the DRR-agenda way back in 2004, disasters in the region seem to be developing faster than our capacity to deal with them, and these disasters are affecting people of all nations and are not confined to specific regions. She also noted that it is important to measure what our impact has been so far in reducing risk and managing disasters. We cannot move forward if we cannot understand what countries have achieved in DRR. For instance, what is the missing link between what we know and we do? She also observed that rapid economic development seems to have taken priority over DRR/M with Africa's economies growing fast with rapid urbanization that comes with its own challenges. She outlined some challenges as well as what she thought should be the focus for future directions. These include:

- Enhancing the knowledge-base through consultations –moving from sporadic case studies to consolidated overviews.
- Understanding the changing structure of communities, which are rapidly urbanizing;
- More strategic coordination in DRR/M.
- Capacity development and institutionalization of DRR remain major challenges, particularly the location of DRR in national government structures.
- Integration of climate change and DRR functions. CC protocols have mentioned HFA as an existing framework to reduce climate risks.
- Linking knowledge to action – a recent study from Asian Development Bank that surveyed national governments across the world in terms of disaster response has indicated that DRR

is a better way of managing disasters. Africa is growing rapidly and it is pertinent that risks are accounted for while making progress.

- Quantification of risk: Risk assessments have been done but have not been adequately translated into action. What is the threshold beyond which disasters start affecting the GDP of a country? We need to strengthen studies focusing on loss and damage.

Ms. Wahlstrom noted that the continued segregation of climate work and DRR is costly and there is need for the two efforts to work more closely. There is need to integrate DRR/M into environmental assessment. Risk should be reduced because people's welfare is at risk. She recommended that post HFA strategies should deal with a resilience strategy and asked that the outcomes and recommendations of this conference be presented at the Global platform in Geneva in May 2013 in order to inform discussions at that forum.

Opening Remarks, (Mr. Alberic Kacou, UN Resident Coordinator of Tanzania)

Mr. Kacou welcomed the participants to Arusha and thanked the organizers of the forum for choosing Arusha to host the 4th AfRP. He noted that DRR is not optional for nations because it sustains development, although not enough has been done in DRR/M mainstreaming. When the livelihoods of the poor are affected, we most probably end up having strife, hunger and suffering. He further noted that women and other vulnerable populations are the ones most affected by disasters and that such disasters often leave behind great damage and loss after their occurrence. DRR efforts should therefore focus on capacity development at all levels and programmes. He recommended that we should build on what we already know and put forward clear recommendations for the post 2015 period as we build a resilient Africa. He wished participants fruitful deliberations for the rest of the programme.

Opening Remarks, (Hon. Dr. Terezya Huvisa, Minister of Environment, United Republic of Tanzania & President, AMCEN)

Dr. Huvisa joined the other speakers in welcoming the participants to Tanzania and thanked the organizers for choosing the country to host the event. She noted that climate change is resulting in several cascaded problems from sea level rises to vector borne diseases which brings suffering to communities. She noted that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened and backed up with adequate resources. Tanzania, like most African Countries, is prone to disasters related to climate change which are threatening the lives of people and development. Such disasters have led to food insecurity, inadequate clean water and insufficient energy as well as emergence of diseases. She noted that pastoralists from Northern Tanzania had migrated southwards due to drought and this had caused tension and conflict with non-pastoralists. Disasters caused by climate change should be taken seriously and given due attention as has been given to HIV/AIDS. There is a need for resilient villages with climate change issues being taken up as a serious agenda driven by the UN, because the effects of climate change are causing a lot of stress and suffering.

4th Africa Regional Platform: Objectives, Programme and Expected Outputs, (Dr. Pedro Basabe, Head, UNISDR Regional Office for Africa)

Dr. Basabe noted that the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted at the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in 2004. The Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2005- 2010) was adopted at the 1st African Ministerial Conference on DRR in Addis Ababa in 2005, in line with the HFA. The extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006- 2015) was adopted at the 2nd African Ministerial Conference on DRR in Nairobi in 2010 and it called upon:

- The AUC to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of the Regional Strategy, the Programme of Action and the HFA.

- The AfRP, facilitated by UNISDR, to be the primary regional mechanism to support and monitor the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes at regional, sub-regional and national levels.
- The AfRP to facilitate and encourage coordination and information-sharing between governments, sub-regional organizations and UN agencies.

The Africa programme for 2006-2015 seeks to:

- I. Increased political commitment to disaster risk reduction (DRR).
- II. Improve identification and assessment of disaster risks.
- III. Increase public awareness of DRR and enhance knowledge management.
- IV. Improve governance of DRR institutions and reduce the underlying risk factors (linkage with CC).
- V. Integrate DRR in emergency response management.
- VI. Provide overall coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy.

The UNISDR platforms include:

- National implementation (National frameworks, multi-stakeholder, and multi disciplinary with support from UN country team – when appropriate).
- Regional implementation (Ministerial Conference & Regional Platforms).
- Thematic implementation (Building on existing networks, clusters, other mechanisms e.g. Parliamentarians).
- Global implementation (Through Global Platform held every two years).

The objectives of the 4th Africa Regional Platform were listed as:

- To assess progress made in the implementation of both the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction PoA and the HFA.
- To report on the implementation of the Ministerial Declaration: Africa Working Group, Survey on existing African Centre of Excellence, DRR investments and report from partners.
- To enhance awareness, share experiences, lessons learned and good practices. Campaign. Media training, Networking and promote Cooperation.
- To define the African position to the Global Platform, for consideration at the Global Platform, held 19th- 23rd May 2013.
- To develop the post-2015 African position for the HFA and African Program of Action, to be discussed at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015.

The outcomes of the Platform were:

- Increased awareness, knowledge sharing and networking amongst relevant stakeholders.
- Summaries of reports on Ministerial recommendations and partners: AWG, Survey on Centers of Excellence, Study on DRR investments, Drought Adaptation Forum, Parliamentarians, Private sector and Youths.
- Draft Africa recommendations for the post 2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- An agreed African position and rRecommendations to the Global Platform on DRR.

Dr. Basabe also shared the programme for the three-day Platform (see appendix 5.1). After the official opening ceremony, there was a group photo for participants, a press conference and thereafter a cocktail reception hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania

3. Day 2: Thursday 14 February 2013

3.1. Affirmation of the Programme and the Drafting Committee of the AfRP

(Master of Ceremonies: Dr. Calleb Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East African Community)

With representation from the sub-regions, a drafting committee was selected to put together a summary statement for the 4th Africa Regional Platform (AfRP). It was chaired by Kofi Portuphy (National Coordinator, NDMO, Ghana). The summary statement is given in section 4.4.6 of this report.

3.2. Private Sector Partnerships for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa

Moderator: Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for DRR

Ms. Wahlstrom approximated that about 80-85% of investments made are by the private sector and that this is a key resource we need to engage to reduce global and regional disaster risk. It was noted that while the HFA mentions the role of the private sector in DRR, it does not emphasize the significance of this role sufficiently. HFA2 must therefore reflect an increased awareness of the centrality of the private sector in global and regional DRR. A current challenge in engaging the private sector in DRR has to do with the lack of connection and coordination between individual businesses, and between businesses and other actors, such as the development sector and government at both the local and national levels. The language used to engage the private sector was cited as another challenge. For example, the private sector may feel that ‘disasters’ are beyond its control and therefore not a priority for which to plan. However if one describes a disaster in terms of its threat to business continuity, the case for action cannot be ignored. It was also noted that whilst larger private companies often have greater resilience to external shocks and stresses due to their size of operation, it is the Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) which are hardest hit by disasters. Unfortunately these SMEs often have fewer resources to invest in DRR, to protect themselves against these threats which can – in extreme circumstances – destroy their entire businesses.

Examples of good practice from the private were given:

- Safaricom (Kenyan mobile network operator) is currently supporting long-term agricultural development initiatives which are building resilience among drought-affected communities, providing them with support for drilling bore holes, drip irrigation and drought-resistant seeds. Safaricom knows too well that when its customers are challenged, then their business is challenged too. Ensuring that its own business is resilient and not prone to network failures is equivalent to supporting disaster risk reduction efforts in the community. At the end of the day, it’s all about disaster buffering the business that Safaricom has been growing for the last six years and keeping faith with its 20 million customers.
- ARUP (multi-national professional services firm) unites almost 10,000 built environment professionals around the world. Engineers, architects, urban planners and developers have a key role in tackling urban disasters which were highlighted in the HFA mid-term review as a key area for further attention and action.
- Oxfam reported that Shinyanga (Tanzania) in the Lake Victoria region has long been dependent on food aid but today 8,000 farmers are earning good money from harvesting sisal plants for fibres used to make mats, ropes, brushes and car interiors. The business only became viable once machines known as ‘raspadoras’ were brought in to decortify the tough sisal plants on the spot and reduce the costs of transporting the fibre to the nearest large

town. It was reported that what Oxfam thought of as an effort to improve the value chain and help small scale producers was now a long term solution for disaster risk reduction.

Participants noted the importance of working with established networks of private sector organizations such as the+ Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KePSA), WEF Africa, the UN Global Compact (Africa), the Urban Land Institute (ULI) and the Tanzania Private Sector Alliance. The meeting also learnt that in Asia, where economic growth has been extremely rapid, efforts to reduce risk have not kept pace with growth rates. The region is now 'playing catch up' in terms of reducing its risk as a result. Africa has an opportunity to get ahead of the curve on this issue by reducing risk as it grows.

Recommendations for moving forward:

- The meeting recognized the utility of the UNISDR's 'Five Essentials for Business in Disaster Risk Reduction':
 - Promote public-private partnerships for disaster risk reduction to analyze the root causes of continued non-resilient activity and develop frameworks to change these causes.
 - Leverage sectoral private sector expertise and strengths to advance disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities, including enhanced resilience and effective response.
 - Foster a collaborative exchange and dissemination of data: Share information on assessment, monitoring, prediction, forecasting and early warning and action between the public and private sectors.
 - Support national or local risk assessments and capacity-building, and demonstrate opportunities where resilience building is a sound economic strategy towards corporate sustainability.
 - Develop and implement internal codes of conduct and procedures, support the development of national and local laws, regulations, and policies when possible and needed.
- Whilst in support of the Five Essentials, the group noted the need for further guidance on how to implement DRR within the private sector. What measures should businesses be using in practice to reduce their risk?
- Target those countries in Africa where the private sector is already beginning to play a role in DRR – 'the low-hanging fruit' approach. Suggested countries with which to engage initially were: South Africa, Kenya, (possibly Egypt), Sudan, Nigeria and Tanzania.
- Continue dialogue around this topic to ensure the recommendations were passed to the Global Platform in May 2013. (An initial meeting was tentatively proposed to occur alongside the WEF Africa event on 5th-8th May 2013).

In conclusion, the moderator of the meeting reiterated that the aim of this initiative is to get the business community in Africa to connect with each other and to share experiences and best practice on building the resilience of their businesses and thereby supporting the communities where they are based. Ms. Wahlstrom further noted that the private sector's input will be critical to the next global framework on disaster risk reduction which will be agreed in 2015. In the meantime, the private sector needs to be aware of the existing Hyogo Framework for Action as a guide to best practice in 'disaster-proofing' their businesses and the communities in which they are located.

3.3. Session 1: Disaster Risk Reduction at the Regional Levels

Chairperson: H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission

Moderator: Ms. Elizabeth Longworth, UNISDR Executive Director

3.3.1. Keynote: Progress made towards the implementation of the HFA and the Africa Strategy and Programme of Action.

(Dr. Pedro Basabe, UNISDR)

This presentation covered (a) disaster risks and opportunities in Africa (AUC), (b) progress made in Africa and (c) suggestions of how to move forward.

(a) Disaster risks and opportunities in Africa, AUC

A comparison of GDP between sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and OECD (1995-2012) countries shows that SSA has recorded growth above that recorded for the OECD for much of the reference period. For instance in 2012, African countries that recorded significant GDP growth included Libya (over 12%), Mozambique (over 8%), Rwanda and Ghana (over 7% each). It was noted that economic growth in Africa is also a window of opportunity to advance sustainable development in Africa, including DRR & CCA. Between 2008 and 2011, it is estimated that Kenya's GDP growth was slowed down by about 2.8% on average because of drought related effects. It is also estimated that the overall effects of the drought in Kenya for the same period are estimated at US\$12.1 billion with the livestock sector taking the largest share of damage and losses (72%). Highest per capita damage and losses were recorded in areas where there was a large vulnerable population.

It was also reported that some devastating natural disasters in Africa in 2012 occurred due to flooding in Algeria, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Storms in Mozambique and Madagascar.

(b) Progress made in Africa

At the continental level, progress has been noted in the following areas:

- Africa Regional Platform or Ministerial Conference held every 2 years.
- Media training in West, Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Toolkit for National Platforms.
- Functional Africa Working Group on DRR.
- Study on Existing Center of Excellence.
- Study on DRR investments.
- Financial Risk Pooling.
- AUC Units: CC, desertification, environmental management, DRR.

Progress at the sub-regional level (RECs) includes:

- IGAD (7 countries): DRR strategy developed and approved, July 2004.
- ECOWAS (15 countries): Programme of Action for the implementation of the ECOWAS Policy on DRR (period 2010-2014), Oct. 2009.
- SADC (15 countries): DRR Strategic Plan revised and approved (period 2006-2010), Sept. 2005.
- ECCAS (11 countries): General policy on environment and natural resources management developed and approved, March 2007.
- EAC (5 countries): CC policy developed and approved, April 2010.
- IOC (5 countries): A programme of Action centered on the specific needs of small-island developing States developed and approved, Jan. 2005.

Progress at national level includes:

- 40 countries now have NPs or similar coordinating mechanisms.

- 25 countries have policies or strategies for DRR or DM.
- 28 countries have PRSP that consider DRR.
- 14 countries have DRR advisors supported by UNDP.
- 29 countries have NAPAs that include DRR.
- 18 countries have UNDAF that include DRR.

In disaster preparedness 31 countries have developed contingency plans, simulation components of preparedness planning, guidance and indicators for disaster preparedness, and readiness for response.

Recent examples of achievements in Africa against PoA indicators

PoA1: 25 countries have institutional and legal frameworks for DRR:

- Cote d'Ivoire National Strategy for DRR.
- Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Strategic Planning and Investment Framework.
- DRR integrated within EAC CCA policy.

PoA 2: Increased number of countries collecting hazard risk data and systems to disseminate information on hazards:

- Disaster Loss Databases in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Mali.
- Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development: staff training of trainers.
- Climate risk data with ACMAD.
- EW capacity strengthened in Met Services Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya.

Sub-regional level:

- Data-Sharing Protocols developed for ECOWAS (floods).

PoA 3: Increased number of countries with school curricula on DRR Safer schools:

- DRR fully integrated in school curriculum in Madagascar.
- School booklets and teacher training kit on DRR for Tanzania.
- DRR curriculum development under-way in Kenya.

PoA 4: Increased number of countries with established building codes and land use management regulations:

- Safer cities: pilot DRR self-assessment for Kisumu, Narok and Moshi.
- All districts trained on DRR self-assessment tool in Rwanda.

PoA 5: Functional units for DRR within AUC and RECs (POA):

- DRR Units existing and supported in SADC, ECOWAS, ECCAS, SADC, IGAD, EAC and AUC.

PoA 6: Biennial progress reporting:

- Africa Status Report (2007, 2009, 2013).
- AWG DRR website includes monitoring of PoA for DRR.

(c) Suggestions of how to move forward

The Africa status report recommendations include:

- Translate DRR legislation and policies into adequately resourced programmes.
- Enhance integration of DRR, Climate Change Adaptation & Sustainable Development.
- Promote incentives to the education sector to integrate DRR into curricula.
- Consolidate horizontal and vertical integration of DRM institutions.

- Promote multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder participation in National Platforms and empower them.
- Focus on more holistic trans-boundary risk assessments and people-centred early warning systems.
- Strengthen working with civil society organisations to reach local communities.

3.3.2. Panel 1: Reports on Ministerial recommendations and partners

Report of the Africa Working Group (AWG) on DRR, by the chair of the AWG, AUC.

In December 2005, the First African Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Addis Ababa, called for the establishment of an Africa Working Group on DRR, to support the implementation of the Africa DRR Strategy and the Programme of Action. The purpose of the Africa Working group on Disaster Risk Reduction is to provide coordination and technical support to the AUC, RECs, Member States and partners for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and its Programme of Action in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action. Its main functions are to advise and provide technical support, strengthen advocacy for disaster risk reduction and links with climate change, networking and assist in monitoring of the implementation of the Africa Programme of Action. The Working group has held three meetings resulting in important outputs. These meetings were:

- (i). First Meeting – Inaugural Meeting, October 2010, Nairobi Kenya.
- (ii). Second Meeting, May 2012, Yaoundé, Cameroon.
- (iii). Third Meeting September 2012, Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania.

There have been some lessons learnt so far. These include:

- Regular meetings of the African Working Group facilitated steps towards more systematic assessments of progress in the implementation of the POA.
- Coordination, planning and identification of priorities for the implementation of the African Programme of Action on a continental basis are being enhanced, although AUC plans need to be synchronized with those of the RECS. This requires greater capacity of dedicated DDR units at the regional and sub-regional levels.
- The Zanzibar Communiqué also demonstrated that the AWG can prove a strong political voice for resource mobilization.

The AWG listed some challenges as follows:

- Insufficient resources. A dedicated budget line is required to help the Group meet regularly.
- There is also a need to synchronize planning between RECs, AUC and UNISDR.
- Tools such as an AWG website and a monitoring tool need be put in place to strengthen reporting and monitoring.
- The AWG should also begin to use Task Forces provided for in their terms of reference to address specific technical tasks.

Survey on Centres of Excellence: By Prof. Aneson Cadribo, AUC and UNISDR.

The search for Centres of Excellence began in Addis Ababa in May 2005 with the first DRR Ministerial Conference. In that meeting, Egypt submitted a proposal for a Centre of Excellence for DRR. The Ministers agreed in principal on the need for such a centre but called for further studies and assessment. In April 2010, the second DRR Ministerial Conference called for the AUC and Member states to establish a network of education and capacity building institutions at regional and sub-regional levels. A draft criteria developed by AUC/ UNISDR provided for one regional centre for Africa and sub-regional centres hosted by Regional Economic Communities to form a network of Centres of Excellence. In May 2012, the Africa Working Group discussed the criteria and referred it

to the RECS for further consultation within their member states. In September 2012, the AWG approved the Terms of Reference for assessment and membership of an expert group to undertake the assessment. This would include the AUC, UNISDR, ACMAD, AfDB, ADPC and a prominent African Academic. The Terms of Reference were posted on the AUC website in October 2012 with a November 5, 2012 deadline which was later extended to November 15, 2012. Seventeen Submissions were received from Higher Education Institutions (HEI) and DRR Capacity building organizations. From the foregoing, it was noted that:

- The process is complex and requires significant injection of resources.
- There is vast capacity for disaster risk reduction education and capacity with one major consortium and a complex web of networks.
- There is need to tap existing capacity and networks to generate the options for coordination at regional and sub-regional levels.

Study on DRR investment: by Prof. Dewald van Niekerk, North West University, SA.

The study used a mixed methods approach involving both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The objectives of the study were to:

- (i). Provide a general overview of DRR investment.
- (ii). Analyze the current state of DRR investment Africa (for instance, who funds what and by how much?).
- (iii). Document challenges in tracking disaster risk reduction investments.
- (iv). Make recommendations on a process for governments to track DRR investments.

The study found that regionally, most funding for DRR came from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), UN agencies, Governments, USAID, DFID, IFRC, GIZ, SIDA, CIDA, and AusAID among others. Disaster Prevention and Preparedness accounted for about 0.3% of all Overseas Development Assistance. The study also noted that there were many development programmes and projects contributing to DRR but they were not labelled as such. Government reporting on DRR spending remained poor with some reporting on disaster response and calling it DRR. There was also poor budget itemization for such expenditure, meaning that it is possible therefore that a lot is being spent on DRR but is going unreported.

Some challenges noted by the study include the need:

- To clarify roles, mandate and responsibilities in DRR funding at the international level.
- To agree on a framework for reporting on DRR investment through all sectors and actors in Africa.
- For countries to receive clear guidance for reporting on HFA and MDG priorities and targets in terms of DRR spending.
- To strengthen regional DRR organizations in order to assist countries with DRR investments and reporting.
- To elaborate on the integration of DRR in humanitarian, development and CCA sectors so as to focus on the importance and cost-benefit of accurate DRR funding allocation and reporting.
- To consider the establishment of a country-driven/ Africa and/or global fund for DRR which will holistically focus on DRR and allow for open and transparent reporting.
- To support research on DRR investment in the short-term in order to improve on the aforementioned recommended actions.

Table 1 summarizes some examples of expenditure on Disaster Prevention and Preparedness.

Table 1. Examples of expenditure on DRR

Organization/Country	Description	Amount/period
OECD	under ODA Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 471m (2007-2011)
USAID	on Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 124m in 2011, USD 157 in 2012
GFDRR	75% of GFDRR budget comes from humanitarian assistance. 60% of DRR budget in Africa comes from GFDRR	USD 13m
UNDP	5% of DRR budget in Africa	
DRC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 11.4m
Sudan	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 3.6m
Uganda	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 8.8m
Ethiopia	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 16.5m
Chad	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 0.5m
Liberia	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 0.7m
Somalia	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 3.5m
Zimbabwe	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 4.2m
Burundi	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 5.5m
Kenya	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 11.1m
Angola	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	USD 0.5m
Africa	Aggregated DRR commitments	USD 237, 627, 696 since 2000
Africa	Climate Change Mitigation	USD 1.3billion in 2003
Africa	Climate Change Adaption	USD 600m

Results of the 5th Africa Drought Adaptation Forum

Mr. Francis Opiyo, Project Coordinator, UNDP/DDC.

The 5th Africa Drought Adaptation Forum (ADAF5) was held at Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge between 11th and 12th February 2013. The theme of the forum was *“Reducing Drought Risk in Africa: Measuring Impact, Strategizing for the Future”*. The forum was co-hosted by UNDPDDC & UNISDR with financial support from EU/ECHO. Since 2005, forums have been organized to create an enabling environment for knowledge sharing and to facilitate the up-scaling of proven practices among drought-prone countries. The goal has been to mitigate the risks of drought, build resilience and improve human livelihoods in Africa. The 5th Forum sought to:

- (i). Understand methodologies and tools applied to build evidence of impacts e.g. Drought Risk Reduction investments/drought risk reduction interventions, climate change adaptation practices etc.
- (ii). Exchange examples of proven impact/cost effectiveness of drought risk reduction practices.
- (iii). Agree on a continental way forward to enhance drought risk reduction investments in the drylands based on proven good practices.

The following is a summary of the results of the ADAF5:

- (i). Countries and institutions need to develop targets for building resilience across regions.
- (ii). Enhance intra/inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms/platforms for necessary output on drought resilience.
- (iii). There is need for increased and sustainable funding for resilience building to consolidate the gains made on drought risk reduction DRR interventions.

- (iv). There is need for scaling up the gains made on pilot drought risk reduction good practices initiatives and interventions in Africa.
- (v). There is need for resilience meta-indicators and measurement tools to link with other existing regional methodologies. UNDP's quantitative CoBRA methodology for measuring resilience which is under development needs political good will and support.
- (vi). Resilience building in the region requires a consortium or institutional arrangement which is multi-sectoral in approach.

Report of UNISDR Parliamentarians Group in Africa, by Hon. Abdou Sane.

Hon. Sane noted that the African Parliamentarians engagement in DRR started in 2008 at a Consultative Meeting in Manila, where East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) MPs attended and committed themselves to DRR. They followed this up with a meeting in Nairobi in 2009 and have since adopted the Nairobi Action Plan for Parliamentarians which commits them to:

- Use regional bodies to advance the agenda of climate change and DRR.
- Be champions of DRR and champions at the local level and develop a blueprint on best practices.
- Develop relevant legislation in order to strengthen capacity for Africa disaster management and to provide an enabling environment for climate change adaptation.

Parliamentarians are involved in DRR because:

- The impact of disasters poses a great threat to protecting people's lives and livelihoods, and to sustainable development.
- Legislators with DRR knowledge can help to secure political commitment and action required for DRR.
- Making disaster risk reduction a national and local priority requires sustainability of political commitment, with strong support from legislatures.
- Parliaments can exercise oversight responsibility over the executive and control the national purse through involvement in the budgetary process.
- Parliamentarians have a strategic role in national policy making processes and local implementation in their own constituencies.

The results from this engagement include:

- Regional Champions of Parliamentarians have taken actions to move the DRR agenda forward at different levels.
- An Advance Model of Legislation for Eastern African Countries has been revised and will be presented at the next East African Legislative Assembly.
- Parliamentary Workshops on DRR have been held with national partners in Benin, Senegal and Uganda led by members of the African Advisory Group.

IFRC consultation on DRR, by Mary Picard, Senior Disaster Officer, IFRC.

This presentation focussed on (a), the Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) consultations with National Societies on post-2015 HFA and (b) an IFRC-UNDP research & consultation process on legal and institutional frameworks to support DRR for the period leading to 2015.

Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) consultations with National Societies on post-2015 HFA

The consultations focussed on (a) key successes, challenges, opportunities, (b) accountability and governance and (c) mainstreaming DRR into development & the relationship between DRR and development sectors. The successes were listed as:

- Increased collaboration by different stakeholders.

- Stronger national legal and institutional frameworks.
- Recognition of the need for DRR in development planning.

Challenges:

- Despite progress, more DRR stakeholder coordination is needed.
- Need for increased public awareness of DRR issues.
- More disasters = fewer resources and capacity for DRR.
- Lack of predictable and long-term funding for DRR.

It was also noted that on accountability and governance, different DRR actors (governmental and non-governmental) need to have clear division of roles and responsibilities and develop new partnerships. There is also need for decentralization of responsibilities and resources to local levels as well as greater transparency and accountability at all levels, including strong monitoring and reporting on DRR programmes. It was also pointed out that more disasters occur when DRR is not integrated into development planning. Mainstreaming DRR into development requires:

- Putting DRR into revised development plans, policies and legislation.
- National coordination of DRR efforts (National DRR Platforms or similar).
- Raising DRR awareness within government, civil society and the general public.

The presentation suggested that the key messages for the Post-HFA Framework for Risk Reduction should focus on:

- People (communities and civil society in the DRR policy framework).
- Integrating community education and awareness.
- Responsibility and resources for DRR at the local level.
- Legislation, institutions and policies that coordinate and mainstream DRR.

3.3.3. Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator

Participants from the following countries made comments, sought clarifications and/ or asked questions during the time allocated for discussion in plenary:

Senegal-(Question): What are the achievements after all those meetings? Is resilience now improving? Has Professor Niekerk made any difference between the funds invested in DRR and prevention?

Participant from Benin-(Comment): Benin has a Platform, kindly update the information.

Participant from Mali-(Question to Dr. Pedro): Is this agreement of 35 countries legal? And how can they be forced to honour their commitments?

Participant from Nigeria-(Comment): Nigeria has established 6 universities in the country for DRR. Curriculum has been developed for secondary school level and instructional materials are being developed

AUC-(Comment): There is need to inspire parliamentarians so that DRR becomes a national priority.

WMO-(Comment): Parliamentarians are good at advocacy.

The panellists provided clarifications and answered questions as asked. The moderator noted that there is a need for leveraging existing efforts and that Rio+20 had put DRR as part of the development agenda. The Chair summarised issues that stood out in the session. She noted that:

- There is need for alignment between humanitarian and development work.
- The sessions succeeded in bring out a quantification of risks.
- There is need for the toolkits to enhance resilience.
- There is need to get a critical mass of Parliamentarians who are aligned to DRR so that they do a little more on DRR.
- Over 2/3 of DRR funding comes from humanitarian actors.

- Research institutions exist in Africa and these can be Centres of Excellence.
- The IFCRC reviewed DRR in 27 countries and this information can inform the work of Parliamentarians.
- DRR is a complex issue and there is need for inter-sectorial actions.

3.4. Session 2: Disaster Risk Reduction at the Sub-Regional Level

Chairperson: H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union Commission.

Moderator: Mr. Doekle Wielinga, Head, Africa Department, GFDRR/WB.

3.4.1. Panel 2: RECs and partners to report on progress made at Sub-Regional level in implementing the HFA and the Africa Strategy and Programme for DRR; Learning experiences and challenges

(ECOWAS, ECCAS, SADC, IGAD, EAC, IOC)

The Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS)

The ECOWAS progress was presented in line with HFA areas of focus.

(a) HFA 1# Policies, institutional and legal frameworks: ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation:

- A regional policy for disaster risk reduction was adopted by the ECOWAS Heads of State in 2007 along with a Plan of Action (2010-2015).
- ECOWAS DRR Division has developed and validated a new guideline for strengthening National Platforms in member states.
- ECOWAS supports (10) countries on strengthening National Platforms in the region (including Benin, Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire).

(b) HFA 2# Risk identification: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning:

- In joint collaboration with UNISDR and WB/GFDRR the first regional training workshop on Risk Assessment in West Africa was organised in November 2009.
- In joint collaboration with UNDP/BCPR, a training workshop on the implementation of Systematic Inventory and Evaluation for Risk Assessment (SIERA) methodologies in 4 Member States was organised.
- In the same line, and in collaboration with the WB/GFDRR, a study has been conducted on the impacts of trans-national floods in West Africa.
- There is an initiative to collaborate with the ECOWAS Early Warning and Response Network (ECOWARN), which is an observation and monitoring tool for conflict prevention and decision-making.

(c) HFA 3# Knowledge management: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels:

- Member States are being encouraged to develop and strengthen national instruments for information sharing and exchange of best practices and other mechanisms to enhance coordination and collaboration among DRR stakeholders.
- In collaboration with UNISDR and the WB/GFDRR, a hydro-climatic data sharing protocol agreement between Member States was developed in October 2010.

- Capacity assessment of specialised regional institutions in West Africa has already commenced in collaboration with UNISDR and the WB/GFDRR for more cooperation to support DRR programmes in Member States.
- An exchange of good practice programmes between Member States is in place (Gambia and Nigeria).

(d) HFA 4# Reduce the underlying risk factors (environmental management, food security, gender approach, land-use planning, etc.):

- A sub-regional programme to reduce vulnerability to climate change in West Africa in order to address climate challenges and reduce the social, economic and environmental impacts of the expected climate changes has commenced.
- An initiative to mainstream DRR and adaptation of West African agriculture to climate change as part of the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) has been developed.
- An initiative to mainstream DRR into the ECOWAS Regional Strategy on Poverty Reduction in West Africa has commenced.

(e) HFA 5# Strengthen Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response at all levels:

- The ECOWAS Emergency Response Team (EERT) contributes to strengthening regional capacity for emergency response to disasters and to enable ECOWAS to intervene in cases of complex humanitarian emergencies.
- A Regional Humanitarian Policy was developed and adopted in order to enhance the capacities of ECOWAS Member States to effectively deal with humanitarian issues and secure the welfare of the people in the ECOWAS region.
- A mechanism for an emergency fund has been put in place in order to support ECOWAS Member States affected by natural disasters such as floods.
- Many countries in the sub-region have already benefited from the emergency fund following the devastating floods that affected the region in 2009, 2010 and 2012.
- ECOWAS is currently working on the establishment of a Regional Humanitarian Depot in Bamako, Mali.

Despite this progress, there are challenges being encountered in the ECOWAS region. These include:

- (i). Many countries are yet to develop national policies, legislation, or plans for integrating DRR or strengthening local coping strategies.
- (ii). Disaster risk assessment is low in the sub-regions.
- (iii). The capacities of several sub-regional institutions that provide vital services for risk assessment and early warning need to be strengthened and their output made more people-centred.
- (iv). Mobilization of resources is a challenge.
- (v). Perhaps there is need to establishment a Sub-regional Platform.

ECOWAS recommended that HFA2 should focus on neglected communities and bring them on board. The private sector and civil society also need substantive roles in HFA2.

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD also presented its achievements in line with HFA and PoA focus areas.

- (a) HFA 1# Policies, institutional and legal frameworks: ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation/ PoA 1#:

- IGAD as REC has developed a Regional DRM Strategy and Programme which was endorsed by its policy organs in 2004. The Secretariat and MS have been endeavouring in the implementation since then.
 - The EAC has developed its Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Strategy, a Climate Change Strategy and Master Plan which have been adopted by its policy organs.
 - The East Africa Legislative Assembly is in the process of developing a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act.
 - Most Member States have developed/reviewed policies, strategies and plans and put in place institutions with dedicated staff and resources for DRR/DRM, indicating increased awareness and commitments on the part of policy and decision makers.
 - IGAD organized a high level event for Representatives of National Assemblies of Member States to inform them about the progresses and challenges of DRR/DRM implementation in the sub-region and seek their support in legislating policies.
 - In 2011 the Heads of State and Governments of IGAD and EAC Summit adopted the ending drought emergencies strategy (resilience strategy) leading to country and regional implementation programmes.
- (b) HFA 2# Risk identification: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning/ PoA 2# : Improve identification and assessment of disaster risks
- Most Member States have systematically identified and documented information on major hazards and related disasters (a good example in this regard is a comprehensive risk assessment being conducted to prepare a risk profile at the lowest administrative level in Ethiopia).
 - Most countries are in the process of establishing National Disaster databases, including on disaster losses.
 - IGAD is in the process of launching country and regional Hazard Maps and Atlas for major prioritized hazards of a regional nature to establish and strengthen regional capacity for the assessment and monitoring of trans-boundary hazards and related disasters. Similar efforts are underway in most countries both in IGAD and EAC.
 - National early warning systems are in place in most Member States (though not focusing on all prevailing hazards) with defined indicators, baselines, tools, systems and processes for regular monitoring.
 - National Meteorological Services and IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC) have been providing weather and climate related information for DRR/DRM purposes.
 - Risk transfer mechanisms connected to the national early warning systems are also being introduced in some countries, though in most cases still at micro level and without clear policies and legal frameworks.
- (c) HFA 3# Knowledge management: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels/ PoA 3# Increase public awareness of DRR:
- A number of trainings, workshops, meetings, and events (commemoration of the international DRR day) as well as exposure visits through South-South cooperation have been organized in Member States and at IGAD and EAC to create and/or raise awareness among policy and decision makers and the public at large for DRR/DRM.
 - IGAD has developed comprehensive DRM training toolkits which are being used both at regional and country levels for capacity building of DRM institutions.
 - Some higher learning institutions in some Member States (e.g. Bahrdar University in Ethiopia, Makerere University in Uganda, Masinde Muliro and University of Nairobi in Kenya, and Ardhi and Dodoma University of Tanzania) are offering undergraduate and

post graduate as well as short courses in DRR/DRM, contributing substantially towards the professionalization of the DRR/DRM workforce.

- The DRM Resource Center (which potentially could serve the sub-region too) is being set up in Ethiopia under the Addis Ababa University with support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), UNDP CO, and IGAD with the view to accelerate the advancement of DRR/DRM in Ethiopia and beyond (identified as good practice example to be scaled up in other member states).
- IGAD and EAC Member States support in principle the integration of DRR/DRM into education and in some Member States (Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, and Ethiopia) there is noticeable progress. However more effort is needed as of now.

(d) HFA 4# Reduce the underlying risk factors (environmental management, food security, gender approach, land-use planning, etc.)/ PoA 4# Improve governance of DRR institutions and reduce the underlying risk factors:

- Platforms for the coordination of DRR/DRM efforts exist in most Member States. At the IGAD level and technical level, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comprising members from Member States, serves as the regional platform for the coordination of the implementation of IGAD's DRM programme and tracking progress. At the policy level responsibility rests with the Ministerial Committee composed of Ministers in charge of DRM institutions.
- In the EAC, coordination is carried out through the National Platforms. However, recently the EAC has established and operationalized a Sub-Regional DRR Platform.
- Efforts have been made to harmonize DRR/DRM policies, strategies, plans, mechanisms and institutions across the IGAD sub-region.
- There have been some attempts in integrating DRR/DRM and climate change adaptation efforts in some countries in IGAD and EAC regions.
- Encouraging progress is also being observed with respect to the integration of DRR/DRM into development policies, plans and programmes of relevant sectors such as agriculture, health, and water and energy.
- IGAD provided support to Member States not only to formulate National Social Protection Policies and Strategies, but also to put in place National Platforms for coordination. Most Member States have social protection related programmes under implementation with the Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Programme being the largest in Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of its number of beneficiaries and budget size.
- IGAD is currently coordinating the Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative that aims to end drought emergencies through addressing underlying factors and building resilient communities in the Sub-Region.

(e) HFA 5# Strengthen Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response at all levels/PoA 5# Integrate DRR in emergency response management:

- In collaboration with Member States IGAD is in the process of establishing and operationalizing a regional disaster response fund (IGAD Disaster Response Fund) to strengthen preparedness for timely response to disasters of national and regional nature.
- The EAC has also created a Climate Change Adaptation Fund.
- Most Member States have food, non-food and cash reserves for use in times of disasters, which facilitate integration of DRR into emergency management.
- As part of efforts to strengthen national preparedness, with support from partners including IGAD, an Emergency Coordination Center is being set-up and expected to be fully operational soon in Ethiopia (identified as good practice example to be scaled up in other member states).

- IGAD provided support to Member States to promote and integrate Contingency Planning Processes as a tool to incorporate DRR into emergency response plans. Risk profile-based contingency planning processes are being introduced and rolled out in few Member States (e.g. Ethiopia) to help link early warning and post disaster assessment findings with timely and appropriate responses, and to integrate DRR/DRM into emergency response plans. Guidelines for integrating DRR/DRM into response plans through proper contingency planning exist and being practically applied in Ethiopia.
 - In most Member States Emergency Contingency Plans are in place and are being tested through simulation exercises.
 - Ethiopia has established a multi-donor trust fund to implement a multi-sectoral climate resilient green economy.
- (f) PoA 6#: Support overall coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the strategy:
- Technical and financial support received from partners, especially from EU and UNISDR enabled IGAD, especially its Humanitarian Affairs Section, to strengthen regional capacities for coordination and monitoring of the implementation of IGAD DRM programme and hence HFA and PoA in the sub-region. GFDRR, WMO, and USAID have also provided support to ICPAC.
 - EAC has also received similar support from ECHO, JICA and UNISDR for the implementation of HFA and PoA.
 - A range of partners provided similar support to Member States which enabled them to further enhance their coordination and monitoring capabilities.

Challenges:

- Awareness and commitment for DRR amongst policy/decision makers and legislators has not reached the desired level yet, limiting progress in DRR/DRM and hence HFA and PoA implementation (PoA 1, 3).
- Not all Member States have policies, strategies, plans and programmes and proper and fully functional institutional frameworks, mechanisms and capacities in place for DRR/DRM (PoA 1, 2, 4, 5, 6).
- There is still inadequate allocation of human and financial resources for DRR/DRM both at sub-regional and national levels, and DRR/DRM systems/programmes are heavily dependent on external resources, posing a great challenge to sustainability (PoA 1).
- Standardized tools and approaches for systematic collection, analysis, documentation (using proper database format), and dissemination of data and information on disaster risks across the IGAD and EAC sub-regions are needed (PoA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).
- Capacity for systematic collection, documentation, and analysis of data/information about losses caused by disasters associated to natural hazards across the region is not yet fully built (PoA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).
- Data sharing protocol for facilitating access to and exchange of DRR/DRM related information across the region is missing (PoA 2).
- Capacities for DRR/DRM implementation are not yet fully built and standardized at the sub-regional and country levels (PoA 2, 4, 5).
- There is limited progress in the integration of DRR/DRM in urban settings (PoA 2).
- Sustainable mechanisms for developing and disseminating advocacy materials among policy and decision makers and the public at large are inadequate (PoA 1, 3).
- A regional strategy for integrating DRR/DRM into school curricula is not in place (PoA 1, 3).
- There has been limited engagement of the media, private sector, and civil society in DRR/DRM (PoA 1, 3, 4).
- DRR/DRM responsibilities and resources are not yet fully decentralized (PoA 4).

- DRR/DRM, climate change adaptation and social protection initiatives are not fully integrated (PoA 4).
- There has been limited focus on community based DRM (PoA 3).
- Mechanisms and capacities for systematic integration of DRR/DRM into emergency response management are not fully developed (PoA 5).

In order to increase the level of progress and achievement recorded to date and be able to fully implement DRM programmes in these sub-regions and hence HFA and the extended PoA, the following priority areas were identified for the remaining period of HFA 1 and beyond, post-2015 HFA2:

For the remaining period of HFA 1:

- Increase and sustain public awareness and political commitment for DRR/DRM with particular emphasis on addressing underlying causes of disaster risks (relating to PoA 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).
- Harmonize and operationalize policies, strategies, plans, institutional, and legal frameworks for DRR/DRM across IGAD and EAC Sub-Regions (PoA 1, 4).
- Enhance national and sub-regional capacities for standardized disaster risk identification, assessment and database development (including losses caused by disasters) and application (PoA 2).
- Establish a sub-regional multi-hazard early warning and response system that is linked to early action-(PoA 2, 5).
- Support Member States in establishing and/or strengthening national multi-hazard and multi-sectoral early warning and response systems incorporating traditional knowledge and improve outreach to communities through the use of modern information and communication technologies-(PoA 2).
- Develop and operationalize data sharing protocols for improving access to and exchange of DRR/DRM related data and information (PoA 2).
- Support the mainstreaming of DRR/DRM and CCA into primary, secondary, and tertiary school curricula (PoA 3).
- Support the integration/mainstreaming of DRR/DRM into concerned sectoral development policies, plans and programmes at all levels of government (PoA 4).
- Support the integration of DRR, climate change adaptation, social protection and poverty reduction initiatives and programmes at all levels of government (PoA 4).
- Establish/strengthen in-country and sub-regional disaster contingency funds, other food and non-food reserves and risk financing and risk transfer mechanisms (PoA 5).
- Strengthen national and sub-regional capacities for DRR/DRM implementation, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on progress (PoA 6).
- Enhance engagement of the private sector, civil society and other relevant actors in DRR/DRM (PoA 4).

HFA2-Post- 2015 DRR Framework:

- DRR/DRM policy, legislation, and institutions to be fast tracked, operationalized, and devolved to the grassroots level.
- Increase and sustain investment in DRR/DRM, especially at the community level with emphasis on building resilience.
- Enhance regional and national capacities for implementation of DRR/DRM with strong accountability and enforcement mechanisms.
- Balance humanitarian and development approaches and investments in addressing the underlying causes of disasters.
- Accelerate the integration of DRR, climate change adaptation, social protection and poverty reduction initiatives and programmes at all levels of government.

- Increase investment in research, education, and knowledge management in DRR/DRM.
- Need for DRR/DRM to be one of the pillars in the African Union's peer review mechanism for regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress based on measurable and verifiable indicators.
- Increase focus and investment in urban disaster risk management.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Reported achievements from SADC include:

- (i). The Secretariat and most Member States have developed, or are reviewing, their institutional arrangements and legal frameworks, to align with the HFA and to incorporate other sectors.
- (ii). National Platforms exist in all Member States, and a sub-regional platform has been established at the REC level to facilitate collaboration, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder participation in the implementation of programmes.
- (iii). Integration of DRR into primary and secondary school curricula is in progress (Zimbabwe, Malawi), and into university programmes (South Africa, Tanzania, Madagascar).
- (iv). In most countries disaster risk profiles have been completed for the main disasters, but only at national level (more needs to be done at sub-national levels).
- (v). In some countries, integration of DRR & CCA into the DRR strategy and development plans at local level (Poverty Reduction Programme) is being piloted (Tanzania & Mozambique).
- (vi). Multi-hazard response strategies and contingency plans are increasingly being developed for disaster preparedness and response;

Challenges

- (i). Insufficient funding for DRR, including human capacity constraints; funding is still skewed towards preparedness and response.
- (ii). Despite National Platforms, there is poor coordination of DRR programmes in other sectors and among NGOs and partners, leading to parallel initiatives in different ministries – e.g. DRR & CCA spread over three ministries, driven by donor funding.
- (iii). Risk identification and monitoring for early warning is not effective due to poor database management skills and lack of mapping skills.
- (iv). Conflicting legislation and practices in different ministries and sectors are not aligned, leading to challenges in reducing underlying risk factors e.g. mining and environmental degradation.
- (v). Increasing urban vulnerabilities and disasters.
- (vi). Mainstreaming DRR into other sectors and local communities is a challenge.

Priority areas 2013 – 2015

- (i). Strengthening of early warning systems (identify gaps, overlaps, needs).
- (ii). Establishment of emergency operations centres (to strengthen coordination during disaster emergency operations).
- (iii). Streamlining different legislation dealing with DRR in different sectors.
- (iv). Implementation of community based DRR interventions.
- (v). Strengthening National Platforms.
- (vi). Mainstreaming DRR into national development plans, policies, and programmes in different sectors of government.
- (vii). Improvement in data and knowledge management to inform decision making (including website development).
- (viii). Conducting an audit of DRR funding of projects and programmes by government, donors, partners, NGOs etc to inform decision makers of the value of DRR and return of investments.

- (ix). Conducting simulation exercises as part of contingency planning.
- (x). Continuing consultations with Member States on HFA2.

SADC recommended that HFA2 should prioritize the mainstreaming of DRR into national development plans as well as into community-based/managed DRR strategies.

The Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS)

The sub-region has 10 member countries which have adapted the ministerial statement on DRR and established a stakeholder regional forum. Regional programmes are being developed for monitoring hazards. All member countries have DRR and climate change adaptation frameworks. Cameroon has created an emergency fund for DRR. In pursuit of HFA and the African Strategy, ECCAS listed its achievements. The Sub-region was able to:

- Build the capacity of member states in DRR.
- Carry out activities on risk prevention and risk management.
- Work on disaster preparedness and response.
- Establish National Platforms.
- Set up an Annual Climate Forum.
- Carry out annual DRR consultations.
- Create regional programmes for capacity building to monitor hazards.
- All member states have a policy on DRR and Climate Change.
- Three countries have developed DRR strategies.
- The sub-region has four functional National Platforms.
- States have budgets for DRR and an emergency fund.
- Local level decentralization of activities is in progress.
- Data collection on risks has been established.
- Universities conduct courses in DRR in some countries.
- There is DRR curriculum in primary and secondary schools.
- All member states have formal disaster response mechanisms.
- Some member states have contingency plans.

The challenges in the sub-region include the need for high level advocacy around DRR. There is also no database on DRR and insufficient dissemination of HFA. Other challenges are poor resource mobilisation, unplanned urbanization, insufficient capacity for DRR and lack of an agency that is solely dedicated to DRR. Priorities until 2015 include the need to focus on capacity building and greater use of meteorological data in dealing with DRR as well as enhance hazard/risk identification.

The East African Community (EAC)

The community is combating desertification and has recently (early 2013) approved a disaster risk management strategy. A climate change adaptation framework has also been approved with institutions in place e.g. DDR units to enable timely action. Strengths in the EAC include mainstreaming DRR into agriculture and building strong partnerships with institutions dealing with DRR. There is also political support for DRR with its issues receiving prioritization for the period running to 2015. The EAC has also developed a DRR strategy for 2011-2015. Weaknesses include poor enforcement of procedures, poor resource base and limited action on climate change financing. Other challenges are poor DRR awareness creation in local communities, limited access to external funding, weak linkages between institutions and weak mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into DRR. Some countries are also in two RECs e.g. Burundi is in ECCAS as well as EAC and this may pose coordination challenges.

The EAC's way forward includes:

- Fast tracking of DRR/DRM policy and legislation and operationalization of the same to the grassroots level.
- Increasing and sustaining investment in DRR/M especially at community level with emphasis on building resilience.
- Enhancing regional and national capacities for implementation of DRR/M with strong accountability and enforcement mechanisms.
- Balancing humanitarian and development approaches and investment in addressing the underlying causes of disasters.
- Increasing investment in research.
- Increasing knowledge management.

The Indian Ocean Community (IOC)

The sub-region reported that elaborate national policies, capacity building strategies and awareness campaigns for youth are in place. Other achievements and strengths include:

- Political will to support DRR.
- Partners working together.
- Technical ability to implement DRR.
- National collaboration to strength policy.
- Capacity building and coordination meetings.
- Successful DRR simulations.
- Active Regional Platform in place.
- Exchange of experience within the region.
- Provision of assistance to people affected by disasters.
- Carrying out awareness creation for youths using movies.
- Science and technical committees that coordinate projects.

The main challenges for IOC are insufficient resources and financial constraints. The IOC hopes to strengthen its capacity to implement and carry out concrete activities, have two pilot projects on land use planning and rehabilitation and prevention of natural risk, improve financial mobilization and strengthen exchange and collaboration within Africa.

3.4.2. Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator

Session 2 ran out of time with the 6 presenters rushing through their presentations because the remaining time for the session was not sufficient. The discussion in plenary and wrap-up by the chairperson and moderator did therefore not take place. The session ended at 13:30

3.5. Session 3: Increased political commitment and DRR investment

Chairperson: Dr. Calleb. Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East Africa Community.
Moderator: Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for DRR.

3.5.1. Keynote: Growing DRR investment in Africa

Dr. Tonia Kandiero, AfDB Tanzania Country Resident Representative, on behalf of H.E. Mr. Donald Kaberuka, President, African Development Bank Group.

Dr. Kandiero noted African countries have been greatly affected by disasters, resulting in huge economic losses of between 3-5% of GDP. The reality about disasters is that there is no country that is immune. Despite this reality, it is worrying that many countries have dedicated very little

resources from their budgets to DRR, ranging between 0.05 in Lesotho to 2.5% in Sri Lanka. There is therefore a need for more resources in order to build resilience, since ecosystems have been degraded resulting in increased vulnerability to hazards. Despite these challenges, Dr. Kandiero noted that good progress has been made by many African countries under the HFA framework. Up to 25 countries have DRR policies and 30 have allocated resources for DRR in their national budgets. It is now evident that good DRR/M will depend on good databases for information and evidence-based action. We also need to break the tradition/mentality of prioritizing humanitarian assistance over resilience building interventions until good governance is in place (to achieve an integrated approach and link humanitarian assistance to development interventions, hence achieving balance between humanitarian and development). Participants were also informed that the AfDB has teamed up with humanitarian actors to provide support in DRR/M.

3.5.2. Panel 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction: Economic Consequences

Mr. Javier Chavana, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Government of Mozambique.

Mr. Chavana informed the conference that Mozambique is prioritizing funding in social services and agriculture as well as expanding irrigation for drought resilience. The country is also investing in infrastructure, especially roads which can resist floods. Another area of focus is in early warning and knowledge management as these are critical to timely DRR/M actions.

Mr. Daisi Kachingwe Phiri, Risk Management Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Malawi.

Mr. Phiri informed the conference that Malawi's Risk Management Unit is charged with issues relating to catastrophic disasters including those in agriculture. For instance, the Government of Malawi has insured maize against drought. The country is currently moving into diversification from maize to other crops for better resilience building.

Mr. Kofi Portuphy, National Coordinator, NDMO, Ghana.

Mr. Portuphy reported that Ghana has an Act of Parliament that establishes disaster frameworks. This has enabled better planning for most hazard-prone areas in Ghana and has built a lot of resilience in flood prone areas. There is also training for parliamentarians and other actors with regard to DRR. It is worth noting that the President of Ghana is supportive of DRR/M and there is political commitment to actualise plans for DRR/M.

Mr. Francis Ngoka, World Bank/ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

Mr Ngoka presented on Malawi's economic vulnerability and disaster risk assessment. The objectives of the study were to:

- Assess hazards (evaluate the location, severity, and probable frequency of hazardous events).
- Assess direct loss potential (analyze and quantify the impact of historical and probable future drought and flood events).
- Evaluate mitigation scenarios (identify and formulate possible options and scenarios to reduce drought and flood related risk and economic vulnerability).
- Assess indirect economic loss potential (build a macro-economic structural model identifying economic sectors affected by droughts and floods, and their interdependencies).

A summary of the results suggests that for Malawi, approximately 1.7% of GDP is lost on average each year due to drought and flood events. During severe events e.g. in 1992/93, GDP went down by 9.1% and poverty went up by 14.4 percentage points. Small-scale farmers especially in the flood-prone Southern region were most vulnerable to climate shocks, although urban/non-farm households were also affected because of rising food prices. Damages and losses by sector were enormous. For instance, the housing sector and agriculture and livestock sector lost up to MK million 200 each, while water and sanitation lost approximately MK million 230. During disasters, the poor suffer most which means that we should build resilience at community level and invest in sectors that are affected most, such as agriculture.

Mr. Aldo Biondi, ECHO Head of Office, Regional Support Office for Central, Eastern and Southern Africa.

In building resilience, there is a need to reframe DRR in drought prone areas characterised by increased vulnerability due to chronic structural causes. This can be done through:

- Aligning humanitarian action with development frameworks.
- Critical profiling of wealth groups and livelihoods in order to design appropriate strategies that focus on geographic areas and specific target groups (resilience of whom to what).
- Joint humanitarian-development framework to develop common understanding of underlying factors.

There is also a need to do business differently e.g. through:

- Moving away from start-stop humanitarian action to long term focus e.g. resilience building.
- A paradigm shift towards finding ways to expand and contract long term investments to cover transitory/ emergency needs (e.g. social protection programmes).
- Joint identification and definition of target population/ beneficiaries.
- Challenging conventional ways of working that clearly do not work. This will involve overcoming resistance to change and vested interest.

In measuring resilience, there is critical need for monitoring and evaluation and impact indicators. The good news is that there are many promising approaches that could clarify units of analysis and data types needed.

Sophie Baranes, Regional Coordinator UNDP/BCPR, Dakar.

Ms. Baranes called for a more integrated approach to DRR programming with a mix between humanitarian and development initiatives.

3.5.3. Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator

Participants from the following countries made comments, sought clarifications and/ or asked questions during the time allocated for discussion in plenary:

Participant from Senegal (comment): Integration of DRR into other sectors may not be as easy as is being said here. There is a lot of complexity involved.

Participant from Ivory Coast (Comment): Organizations giving funding for DRR often put heavy conditionalities when DRR actors ask for resources for prevention but are quick to avail the same when there is a disaster. This is not very good.

(Question)-Do we have any plan for Africa for a common methodology for analyzing data on DRR?

RESP: While the comment about the conditionalities is true, it is also true that some governments may not be sincere in asking for funds. There are cases where they ask for money for purpose 1 but

end up doing purpose 2. So conditionalities may be introduced for accountability purposes, but these are not cast in stone and can be reviewed as and when circumstances call for such review.

(Question)-What would have been the gap in Ghana if they would not have acted in the manner they did?

RESP: DRR activities must be focussed on the people we represent through government and must be community/people-driven.

Participant from Uganda-(Question for Kofi): 1.Do you have any sustainability programming in DRR in Ghana? How much investment is put in by Ghana? 2. How do you sustain resilience/DRR gains achieved mainly through interventions funded by external funding/aid?

RESP: Communities are beginning to own DRR programming and this is promising for sustainability. There are lots of resources being channelled into DRR.

Participant from Guinea-(Question to AfDB): Economic growth policies like mining in Guinea are likely to increase risks. What is the bank doing to help countries avert such risks?

RESP: National governments and extraction companies through robust Environmental Impact Assessments studies have the first line responsibility to prevent disasters from exploitation of minerals. Other actors only come in when these first line responsibilities fail.

Participant from Ethiopia-(Comment): The key for achieving increased investment and integrated approaches for DRR/resilience building (and integrating DRR and CCA) is ensuring integration at policy and institution level.

UNICEF-(Comment)-Inter-sectoral collaboration from planning to implementation, clear mechanisms and modalities for engaging and working with communities as well as donors is of paramount importance.

ECHO-(Comment): There is integration of partners at the programme level. The challenge is when it comes to dividing duties among implementing agencies for implementation.

The panellists provided more clarification although time constraints did not allow them to respond to all questions effectively. The chair's summary points noted that:

- Governments, donors and implementing organizations seem to be facing common challenges, including achieving integration. This is an opportunity to find long term solutions jointly.
- Resources seem to be available. The problem is how to access them.
- Legislators and executives must play their expected role for DRR/M actions to succeed.
- Donors had committed to increased investment in DRR. What happened?
- Engaging communities is the key to making DRR investment sustainable.
- There is need for continued building on political commitment and DRR mainstreaming.

3.6. Session 4: Risk identification, monitoring and early warning

Chairperson: *Nyanchege Anna Konyo Nanai, Assistant Director (Operation), Disaster Management Department, Prime Minister's Office, United Republic of Tanzania.*

Moderator: *Ms. Ruby Sandhu-Rojon, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative in Ghana.*

3.6.1. Keynote: Risk identification, monitoring and early warning: Tools and Practices

Mr. Tadesse Bekele, DRMFS, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia

Mr. Bekele reported that Ethiopia has achieved double digit economic growth over the last eight years and there are plans to increase it further to 14% by 2015. Despite such a tremendous achievement, Ethiopia is still highly vulnerable to a wide range of disasters. Drought remains the country's leading major hazard followed by floods. Recent experience shows a marked increase in area coverage and frequency of such disasters. It appears that climate change and associated risks will continue to affect the economy in general and agriculture and food security in particular. The good news is that a National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management has been developed and only awaits approval. This policy:

- Provides for a full DRM cycle – prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.
- Focuses on proactive risk management and is aligned with the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- Provides for a multi-hazard and multi-sector approach to DRM.
- Encourages informed decision making based on risk assessment and early warning systems.

A DRM Strategic Programme and Investment Framework is being drafted to operationalize this new policy. Some DRM achievements have been realized so far. These include;

- A standardized system of risk assessment in the country.
- A multi-agency partnership supported by over 25 organizations (Government, Donors, UN, rResearch institutions, NGOs).
- Data compiled for over 250 districts involving 100,000 household interviews, 4000 FGDs and 2000 KIIs. There is a plan to complete all districts in country by 2015.
- Training and capacity development of over 3000 'wereda', zonal, regional and federal staff in risk assessment has been achieved.
- Risk profile based DRR plans & contingency plans are being prepared and EWS is being contextualized.

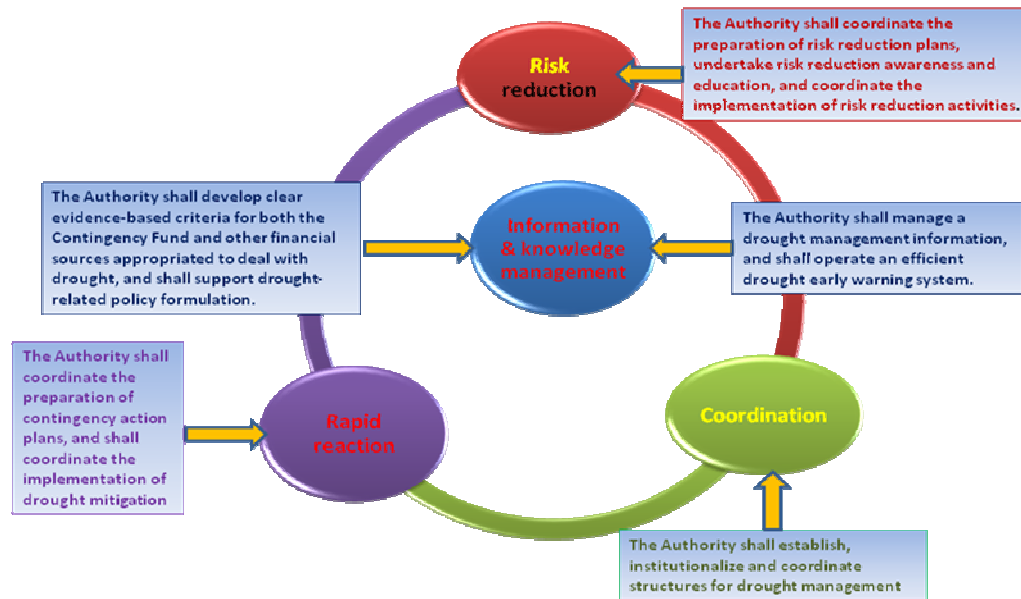
3.6.2 Panel 4: Tools to move from Early Warning to Early Action

Ms. Dulce Chilundo, National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), Mozambique.

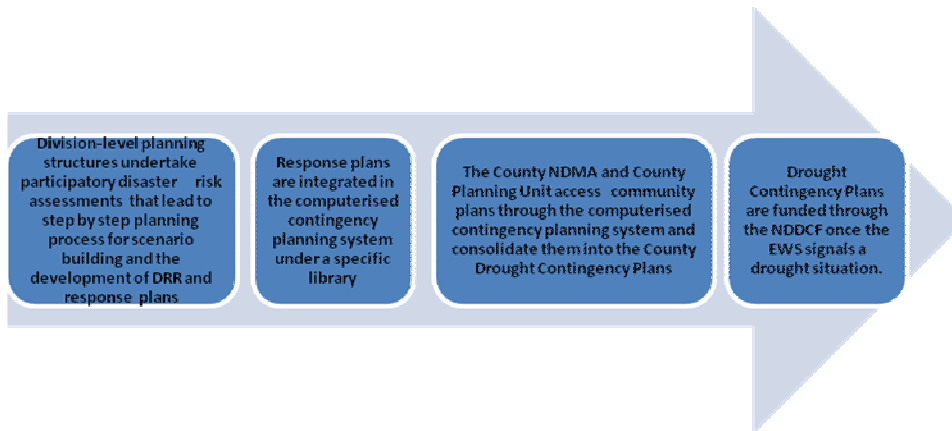
Ms. Chilundo informed the conference that Mozambique has now developed a DRR database, the creation of which was motivated by the devastating floods of 2001/2002 which caused large-scale losses. This database is now used for risk analysis to inform policy advocacy and technical/political risk management decision-making. Vital lessons were learnt as a result. One challenge has been difficulty in collecting retrospective data. However available data has helped set policy frameworks based on evidence and has assisted in planning adequately.

Mr. Paul Kimeu, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya.

This presentation was on the contribution of the NDMA to DRR in Kenya. Mr. Kimeu submitted that the Arid and Semi Arid Lands of Kenya have suffered years of economic and political marginalisation together with inappropriate development policies, rendering them the most underdeveloped areas of Kenya. In these regions, drought is the single most important natural hazard in terms of shattered livelihoods, hunger, deaths and nutrition-related diseases. The impact of recurrent drought-related crises in Kenya is exacerbated by the increasing vulnerability of local populations and such vulnerabilities are likely to increase as the impact of climate change deepens. In 2011, the Kenya NDMA was established as a statutory body to support communities, county and national governments in relation to drought. Its mandate is summarised in the following diagram.



Mr Kimeu also reported that the Government of Kenya is in the process of establishing a drought contingency fund that will (a) support early mitigation efforts in order to reduce the time between warning of drought stress and response, and (b) support livelihoods and promote linkages with long-term development strategies. The proposed model for mainstreaming community level contingency plans into county response frameworks is shown in the diagram below.



Dr. Hussein Farah, Head of Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD).

Dr. Farah noted that there is a need to develop information support systems that would capture: Who is involved, Where and Why? He reported that the RCMRD is focussing on flood mitigation based on cloud movement for effective planning as well as animal and wildlife early warning systems. The Centre also provides decision support systems that focus on drought. Dr. Farah called for all countries represented at the conference to be involved in satellite data platforms for disaster monitoring.

Ms. Ousseini Mariama, EWS, Niger.

Ms. Mariama reported that Niger is trying to transit from rapid alert to rapid action with an early warning system (EWS) created to detect and alert authorities in time. Currently, there is progress

towards community EWSs. However, institutional frameworks need strengthening and financial resources for more effective EWS need to be sourced.

Ms. Mohamed Ahmed Siham, ClimDev, Africa Development Bank

The conference was informed that a lack of information and data hampers proper DRR initiatives, and the current lack of coordination in DRR actions needs to change. The Africa Climate Institute has given very good data that can inform planning for DRR actions. Participants were informed that the AfDB has a fund for improving climate data. These funds are demand-driven with proposal formats available on the website. Calls for proposals will soon be released and interested participants are encouraged to keep checking.

Dr. Ralph Roothaert (Oxfam, Tanzania)

In dealing with DRR, there is need to employ extensive rather than intensive response to hazards. Extensive risks are like crop failures resulting from rain failure/drought, pest infestation etc. Dr. Roothaert also noted that women have a crucial role in reducing risk at household level. He implored the need to strengthen the way international communities are working in order to have better coordination in DRR. There is also need to follow long term approaches in funding. Risk analysis needs to be an international target to be achieved just like is happening with the MDGs.

3.6.3. Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator

Participant from Gambia-(Comment): Engage the Sahel countries on satellite data.

Participant from Guinea-(Comment): Think of a tool that we can apply for equity.

Dr. Pedro-(Question): Elaborate how Ethiopia measures resilience. Elaborate on why focus should be on extensive than intensive response to hazards.

Participant from Ivory Coast-(Question): Is there an EWS for several countries?

Participant from IGAD-(Question): How can we take up Ethiopia's example of standardizing measurement of resilience and tools across Africa?

Participant from WMO-(Question): How do we move from early warning to early action?

Participant from Togo-(Question): How did the community integrate the EWS and is EWS assessed?

Participant from Congo-(Question): Is it possible to solicit support from AfDB?

There was very good interaction between participants and the panellists although the session went over by an hour with the programme ending at 19h30. The Chair of the session noted that risk identification needs to be multi-sectoral with governments investing in research. There is also a need to integrate DRR into school curricula.

4. Day 3: Friday 15 February 2013

4.1. Session 5: Resilient cities in Africa

Chairperson: Mr. Mohamed Sani Sidi, Director General NEMA, Nigeria.

Moderator: Hon. Abdou Sane, Member of UNISDR Parliamentarian Group in Africa.

4.1.1. Keynote: Urban Risk in Africa

Prof. Ailsa Holloway, Network Coordinator on DRR, Peri-Peri U, Stellenbosch University.

Prof. Holloway noted that Africa was urbanising rapidly and that by 2050 almost 60% of Africa's population will live in urban settings¹. This rapid urbanization poses disaster risks such as those witnessed in many major African cities in the recent past. Table 2 presents a summary of such disasters.

Table 2. Summary of disasters in major African cities

Disaster	City/Country	Place	Effect
Rock slide	Cairo, Egypt, 2008	Al-Duwayqa informal settlement in Manshiyet Nasser, East Cairo	
Fire	Bujumbura, Burundi, JAN 2013	Main Bujumbura market engulfed by flames	
Fire	Nairobi, Kenya, 2011	Mukuru Sinai slum burned down following spillage from an open oil pipeline. People were collecting fuel when a cigarette butt ignited the fire	More than 100 people feared dead with more than 100 injured
Fire	Cape Town, 1 January, 2013	Khayelitsha	4,000 displaced
Flooding	Accra, 2011	Accra	
Tropical storm	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 2009	Ouagadougou	7 deaths, 150 000 homeless, National water utility lost 30% operational capacity as treatment plant destroyed
Cholera	Free Town, Sierra Leone, 2012	Free town	7,622 cases, 84 deaths
Cholera	Conakry, Guinea, 2012	Conakry	3,630 cases, 23 deaths
Cholera	Southern Africa, 2008-9	Region: 155,708 cases & 4,686 deaths	Lilongwe: 44% of the national caseload & 50% of all deaths, Lusaka: 53% of national caseload, Harare: 20% of national caseload
Rabid dogs	Luanda, Angola	Luanda	20,236 people bitten by rabid dogs (86 % 5-9yr old boys), 84 deaths

¹ UN Habitat, 2010

Prof. Holloway argued that Africa's risk profile is characterised by *urbanisation of risk, diversification of urban risks* and their *interconnectedness* with global/continental processes. This calls for urgent attention for robust, operational urban risk management architectures in rapidly changing urban centres. This development is also an opportunity to build skilled human capital and solid risk knowledge in urban risk management through partnership with local higher education institutions (HEIs).

4.1.2. Panel 5: DRR, Resilience and local risk governance.

Didas Massaburi, Mayor of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Mr. Massaburi informed the conference that his city has about 4 million residents, out of which about 60% live in unplanned settlements. The city has experienced flooding in the past with poor development control in flood prone areas. The challenge is that there is no DRR/M mainstreaming in city planning. Mayors and local leaders have a vital role to play in urban DRR. Local leaders play an important role in sensitization of communities and information dissemination. Decentralisation of urban governance adds strength to information dissemination. It is now clear that climate change also has an increasingly high impact on urban areas.

Mohamed Bousraoui, Secretary General, UCLG.

Mr. Bousraoui noted that DRR/M should be taken seriously in urban planning. There should be political will to do this with Mayors and their administrations playing central roles. To enhance dialogue and coordination mechanisms between national and local governments we need to strengthen networks such as parliamentary advocacy and advisory groups.

Kristy Faccer, CSIR, Senior Researcher- South Africa's experience

Ms. Faccer informed the conference that in South Africa, the most vulnerable to risk live in the urban centres and cities. She noted that concentration of informal settlements enhances disaster risks. Urban centres are not only centres of infrastructure and assets, but also of disaster risk.

Professor Simon Onywere- Kisumu mapping experience

Prof. Onywere noted that the mapping process in Kenya is along thematic areas but the challenge is that the results are not consolidated. Risk and hazard mapping has been done in each of the eight Provinces (now sub-divided into 47 Counties). He further noted that the urban environment is an ecosystem which should support human life. The question however, is how to map out where the hazards, risks, and challenges are in the cities. There needs to be an urban information management repository addressing all issues such as education, health, housing, transport and much more. The information should be integrated with other sources of data at the national level. This database will support communities to identify what their needs are and enhance national development plans. There should also be clear allocation of resources for DRR in the national budgets of African countries which should also address health related disasters in urban areas.

Jossy Materu, Senior Human Settlements Advisor, UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Africa.

The presenter noted that DRR is a key area of intervention in urban issues. The lessons learnt in carrying out DRR in Rwanda include lack of staff training, poor dissemination and information sharing as well as lack of coordination among DRR actors. There is however very clear dialogue between national and local authorities with good working systems that are respected.

Jakob Wernerman, UNICEF West and Central Africa Region, Senegal.

Mr. Wernerman submitted that African cities have the highest concentration of poverty with children and women often living in extremely challenging environments in urban slums, thereby

increasing their vulnerability. However, improved facilities and infrastructure might put urban women and children at an advantage compared to their rural counterparts. It should also be noted that there are structural variations within urban areas. A general picture of urban areas tends to obscure the reality of people living in informal settlements. For example, children living in slums have the least opportunity to attend schools. Hence, there is a need to give higher focus to urban areas and keep equity into account while implementing programmes.

4.1.3. Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator

Participant from Ivory Coast-(Question): How were the impacts of the incidents measured?

Participant from WMO-(Comment): Health should be one of the sectors addressed by post 2015 planning.

RESP: There should be a natural link between health and DRR.

Participant from Gambia-(Question): What kind of strategies do you come up with to enhance coordination?

Participant from IGAD--(Question): What specific role do you think academia should play in mainstreaming DRR into urban settings?

RESP: Academia is hugely under-utilised in Africa unlike in the North. Academic institutions provide resource persons, including student volunteers. Graduate students prepare theses and dissertations on relevant topics which can inform DRR policies.

Academia should also make internship models available and should also build human capacities through training at professional levels, integrate DRR into school curricula and undertake DRR research and development.

(Question): The term urban is confusing. Is there a standard definition of what urban is?

RESP: While there is no standard response, you could refer to the UN-HABITAT definition if that exists. By definition an urban city or town is defined by size or function in relation to nature of economies; however, whichever definition adapted, cities are characterized by high density population, major contributor to a country's GDP. There are various characteristics that define a city, yet it is evident that most definitions revolve around UN-HABITAT's definition.

(Question): What needs to be done to make the outcomes of mapping exercises implementable?

RESP: We need to institute DRR/M in urban planning.

Participant from Senegal-(Comment): Panellists did not talk about how to mobilize urban populations in reducing risks.

Participant from Liberia-(Comment): By the time the 14 year civil war ended, everyone had migrated to live in the cities. This led to unplanned buildings with flooding now being witnessed more frequently in Monrovia. The City never used to experience such phenomenon before.

In conclusion, the Chair of the session noted that building resilient cities in Africa requires collective efforts of national and local governments in collaboration with development partners. Such collaboration can provide resources for risk assessment, urban planning and provision of basic social infrastructure in order to reduce disasters. To achieve this, we need political will, capacity building, awareness raising and strong institutional systems to implement frameworks that build city resilience in line with the HFA.

4.2. Session 6: Reducing risk: Climate change adaptation and emerging regional challenges

Chairperson: Mr. Mare Lo, Director of Civil Defence, Senegal.

Moderator: Dr. Khalil Timamy, Head, Environment, Climate Change, Water and Land Management, AUC.

4.2.1. Keynote: Gender protection and disaster preparedness

Ms. Grace Mbugua, Founder & Director, Women's Empowerment Link, Kenya

Ms. Mbugua argued that by virtue of their lower economic, social, and political status, women are more vulnerable during disasters. This is complicated further by high poverty rates among women and cultural constraints. She also noted that disaster risk efforts are fragmented among different stakeholders within government, UN, NGOs and academia and not fully interlinked with other women's empowerment related efforts. Women are especially hard-hit by the social impacts of environmental disasters but not adequately integrated into planning on protection and implementation of related initiatives. There is also limited access to information among women which denies them the appropriate time to prepare and plan. Some challenges that face women during disasters include:

- Fewer resources in their own right and under their own control to enable them to cope in the event of disaster, hence vulnerability to sexual exploitation and abuse and violence.
- No permanent place in decision making systems and they suffer traditional, routine and gratuitous gender-biased oppression.
- Limited resources to address special health needs especially those of pregnant and lactating women.
- Girls may be married off at a much younger age to older men, who may 'buy' them under the guise of marrying them.
- Socio-cultural consequences that follow disasters where women tend to lose their entire social support structure.
- Role reversal - women have to deal with the grief of having lost their spouse along with the burden of increased responsibility towards their surviving family with young children.

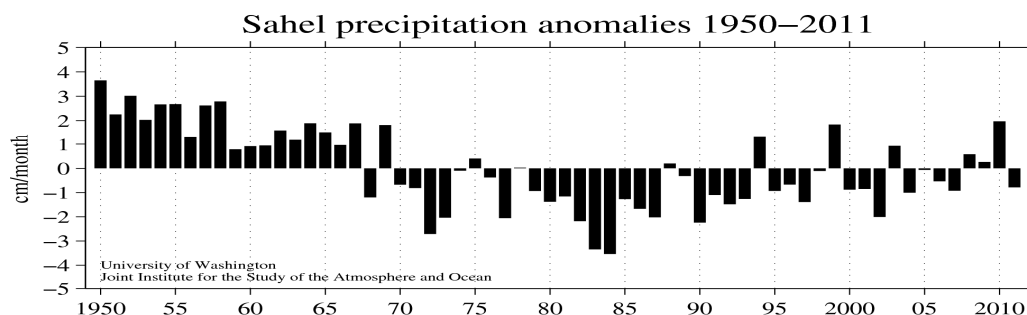
Ms. Mbugua recommended:

- Development of African consultative forums with women's organizations and groups to inform DRR programming.
- Allocation of resources that will address the special needs of women in disaster management.
- Planning of security with a gender lense, considering protection concerns of women and girls.
- Building the capacities of women's groups to access and manage development resources and to participate in decision-making processes.

4.2.2. Introduction: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

Youcef Ait-Chellouche, UNISDR.

The presentation noted that in Africa, climate impacts affect a sizeable population with respect to agriculture/food security, water resources, energy, health, ecosystems etc. It also affects population distribution across regions and drives related disasters that dominate the risk profile of the Africa region. A graphic picture of climate change and the new disaster patterns is given below.



June through October averages over 20–10N, 20W–10E, 1950–2011 climatology.
NOAA NCDC Global Historical Climatology Network data

More climate extremes are bound to lead to more severe vulnerability of the poorest, and exposure of people and economic assets to adversity. The good news is that climate extremes and variability can now be anticipated by climate science (seasonal forecasts) and this can inform actions by DRR managers in charge of reducing/managing related risks. Since regional climate related risks are mainly floods and drought, appropriate institutional mechanisms should:

- Strengthen regional and national institutions to plan for climate resilience (El Nino and la Nina) for 2 to 4 years ahead.
- Avoid ad hoc committees for floods and drought and build sustainable institutions for climate risk management and sustainable development.
- Have long term resilience planning according to seasonal forecasts for operational purposes.

4.2.3. Panel 6: Integrating DRR and Climate Change Adaptation

Mr. Poulo O.N. Joof, Acting Executive Director, NDMA, the Gambia.

Mr. Joof informed the conference that there is high level political commitment for DRR in the Gambia. The dominant economic activity is agriculture, which engages more than 70% of the population. Farmers benefit from weather forecasts and the country is in the process of including local knowledge of weather forecasting into the DRR strategies. A national strategy for DRR/M is in the pipeline.

Maliza Von Eeden, Climate Development Knowledge Network, ODI.

The conference was informed that the challenge with DRR is that it is separated institutionally from climate change adaptation. This follows down to division in resource allocation and fragmented approaches in providing solutions for managing disasters. Evidence from Kenya suggests that farmers who received weather forecast messages through SMS and used the information increased their agricultural output. We should continue to look at innovative ways of bridging the gaps that exist.

Mr. Stephen Njoroge, WMO Representative for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Mr. Njoroge informed participants that the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) exists to enable climate information to reach the end user in a timely manner. The AU has established the African Meteorological Conference. GFCS prioritises DRR in the agriculture, health and water sectors.

Mohamed Dida, CorAID.

Mr. Dida informed the conference that CordAID promotes community-managed DRR (CMDRR) and focuses on the most vulnerable households in Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia. Each community goes through hazard characterization and how this affects them. Community action planning is done using early warning information from various sources which plays a big role.

A system of crisis monitoring is also done at community level with community DRR committees playing an important role. In Isiolo District (Kenya), communities have put in place surveillance units in monitoring fires in the rangelands. There are also flood monitoring measures along the rivers in Southern Ethiopia and along Ewaso Ng'iro River in Kenya.

4.2.4. Recommendations and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator

Participant from Kenya-(Question): To what extent have climate signals influenced performance in the other sectors?

RESP: Data is mostly used by the specialists. There is a need to translate the data into a form that is usable for decision making processes and the public. Climatology or probabilistic models should complement resources already in existence. Each country has guidelines on how to disseminate data.

Participant from Congo-(Question): How are you planning to use SMS services to further disseminate meteorological data?

RESP: ACMAD is supportive of mobile phone use although there needs to be agreement with the service providers. But such technology came in handy in the case of Burkina Faso during emergencies.

Participant from AfDB-(Question): How are you working to overcome challenges of fragmentation of efforts in DRR and CCA?

Participant from UNDP-(Comment): More women died in floods than the men in Bangladesh because of cultural issues that required women to stay behind and protect their homes.

Participant from Ethiopia-(Question): Does WEL have instruments to take analysis of gender issues during disasters?

RESP: We do not need to reinvent the wheel so we use and adapt existing tools.

Participant from Uganda-(Question): Issues concerning children is the voice of the voiceless. Can we have child-centred DRR and CCA specific recommendations to the Global Platform in Geneva for post 2015 actions?

In conclusion, the Chair noted that:

- The sessions succeeded in identifying difficulties, opportunities and actions that need to be taken in DRR/CCA actions.
- There is a need to take into account the recommendation on women in DRR, their capacity and set out a fund specific to women and children.
- There is need to strengthen the scientific institutions in CCA.
- There is need to promote multi-sectoral approaches with long term actions in DRR and CCA as well as to integrate and establish the link between DRR and CCA.

4.3. Parallel Session: Youth for Disaster Resilience

Ms. Rhea Katsanakis, UNISDR

The meeting was informed that African youth are vulnerable to disasters as they face poverty, lack of information and training. They are marginalized and lack social cooperation. There is a lack of motivation by youth to get involved in disaster risk reduction as youth feel disempowered. There is a general lack of economic empowerment, lack of capacity at local level and weak government structures which do not consider gender and age sensitive policies and programmes.

It was also reported that youth bring added value to disaster risk reduction, although this is not really recognized. The youth lamented that they were not involved throughout the conference; rather they were only involved in the specific Youth for Disaster Resilience discussion and to make a statement of 5 minutes to the Platform. The youth felt they could have been involved throughout the conference and should have been part of the expert panels as well. The youth felt that there are ways in which they could contribute to DRR. These are listed below at 4.4.2.

The youth advocated for all stakeholders attending the parallel session to recognize the capacities of African youth, to consider their ideas and vision and to support them to play a role in reducing disaster risk and in building resilience.

4.4. Africa's Recommendations to the Global Platform and HFA2 DRR Framework

Master of Ceremonies: *Dr. Calleb Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East African Community*

Chairperson: *Mr. Almami Dampha, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC*

4.4.1. Keynote: Future Perspectives for DRR in Africa

Dr. Fatima Denton, Coordinator of the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), representing Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary, UNECA.

Dr Denton argued that DRR needs to be understood through three time waves which are (i) Risk Identification – “Let’s understand the concepts”, (ii) Risk Reduction – “Let’s manage the risks not the crises” and (iii) Climate Proofing – “Let’s plan along with the risks”. She also noted that between 1997 and 2007 Ethiopia lost on average \$1.1 billion to drought every year² and from 2010 to 2011, the number of victims of natural disasters in Africa increased by 51.3%. In 2011 alone, almost 30,000 people were killed in 302 disasters. Approximately 206 million people were affected, including 106 million by floods, and 60 million by drought, mainly in the Horn of Africa³. The AfDB estimates that disasters contribute to between 3 % and 15 % of annual loss to GDP in African countries⁴ and that drought and food insecurity in Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda affected 14 million people and a further 3 million people in Niger.

She also noted that Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to climate variability and change because of multiple existing stresses and low adaptive capacity. Exposure to various disaster related risks are leading to the loss of lives as well as billions of dollars in assets. Drought and desertification are core threats to sustainable development in Africa⁵. Disasters lead to decreases in agricultural and rangeland productivity in drought and flood-prone regions. Water disaster risk is projected to severely compromise agricultural production, including access to food, in many African countries and regions. By 2050, between 350 million and 600 million people are projected to experience increased water stress due to climate change.

She recommended that we need to:

- Translate climate knowledge into risk reduction mechanisms.
- Provide strong linkages between climate services and climate risk management through co-ordinated support systems to a range of institutions.
- Collaborate on a disaster loss and damage database in targeted countries in Africa (e.g. Mozambique, Ethiopia, The Gambia and Burkina Faso).
- Get direct access to funds with countries defining their DRR needs.

² Save the Children and Oxfam

³ EM-DAT

⁴ AfDB

⁵ UNECA

Dr Denton argued that for a future resilient Africa, there is a need to invest in knowledge/science, in infrastructure and in institutions.

4.4.2. Recommendations by Youth

As noted in 4.4, African youth observed that they are affected by poverty, marginalization, lack of information and social cooperation and training which pre-disposed them to disasters. The African Youth observed that they:

- Can help in identification of vulnerabilities and capacities at community level.
- Can promote sensitization and education, both modern and traditional.
- Can help communities to use new technologies for DRR.
- Have huge capacities to volunteer for DRR and CCA.
- Have dynamic ways of thinking and are creative and innovative.

Priorities for a post-2015 disaster risk reduction agenda for youth should include:

- Access to relevant information & knowledge.
- Access to economic empowerment.
- Meaningful engagement platforms for youth at all levels.
- Need for age and gender disaggregated disaster data.
- Empower youth engagement for environmental protection and climate change adaptation.

4.4.3. Recommendations by the Private Sector

Winnie Karanu, Project Manager, Africa Initiative, MicroSoft East Africa

The private sector was represented by Safaricom (Kenya), Microsoft East Africa and ARUP Group Ltd. Of the five recommendations they gave, they felt that the first three were most relevant to the private sector in Africa. These are:

- (i). Promote public-private partnerships for disaster risk reduction to analyze the root causes of continued non-resilient activity and develop frameworks to change these causes.
- (ii). Leverage sectoral private sector expertise and strengths to advance disaster risk reduction and mitigation activities, including enhanced resilience and effective response.
- (iii). Foster a collaborative exchange and dissemination of data: share information on assessment, monitoring, prediction, forecasting and early warning purposes and action between the public and private sectors.
- (iv). Support national or local risk assessments and capacity-building, and demonstrate opportunities where resilience building is a sound economic strategy towards corporate sustainability.
- (v). Develop and implement internal codes of conduct and procedures, support the development of national and local laws, regulations, and policies when possible and needed.

The sector expressed their willingness to play an active role within the next phase of the Hyogo Framework for Action due in 2015.

4.4.4. Recommendations from the Round Table on Post HFA Framework for Africa

Mary Mye Kamara, Director, Office of National Security, Sierra Leone

The following observations/recommendations were made during the plenary discussions on the post HFA framework for Africa:

- Firstly, that there are new challenges and threats we need to look at as we move towards a post-2015 disaster risk reduction era. Disaster risk continues to increase and outpace

disaster risk reduction efforts. More people and assets are being exposed to disasters through migration and climate change.

- While it is true that hazards affect all countries, disasters affect the vulnerable more. The need for concerted efforts to address underlying causes of risks and to build the resilience of communities cannot therefore be over-emphasized.
- In reference to the environment, it was alluded that climate change, population growth and poor natural resource management continue to pose threats to lives and undermine livelihood opportunities in the region. Unplanned urbanization and failure to integrate disaster risk reduction into development programmes creates opportunities for new risks and vulnerabilities.
- Education and information sharing for informed decision making was also highlighted as a vital factor, as enhanced knowledge of risks puts people in a better position to address them and boost their resilience. Evidence-based information and data on disaster losses and impacts should also be provided to support work on DRR.
- A stronger focus must also be placed on strengthening community-based resilience; enshrining a stronger and clearer focus on local, municipality and district levels and not just national levels. National vision needs to be translated into concrete strategies and activities for implementation at local levels. Crucially, this must be done with those at risk.
- Governance: Whilst political commitment is growing, there is still a lot more to do, especially in terms of resource allocation and resilience building, linking national policies to the community level and integration of DRR into sectoral plans as well as decentralization of programmes and devolution to local authorities.
- Finally, DRR continues to be treated as a humanitarian and not a development concern. There needs to be a paradigm shift on this. The multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary issues enshrined in DRR require more and greater commitment by all for its goals to be achieved.

4.6.5. Short Video 3.5 minutes WFP/OXFAM joint initiative R4/Rural Resilience

A short video on R4 Rural Resilience Initiative by WFP/Oxfam/Swiss RE was streamed. R4 stands for:

- Risk taking (credit).
- Risk transfer (insurance).
- Risk reserves (savings).
- Risk reduction.

The video notes that approximately 925 million people on earth are hungry and lack sufficient food. That is the equivalent of the population of the US, Canada and European Union combined. An extra 200 million people could face hunger in the next four decades as a result of climate change which brings uncertainty with either too much rain or too little of it. These uncertainties impact negatively on agriculture. The video demonstrated how rural communities can build resilience and change their fortunes in agriculture and rural economy. Through insurance for work, they build irrigation systems, make compost to fertilize the fields and reclaim degraded environment by planting trees. Farmers grew their savings to cushion the hard times. They secured the credit they needed to buy equipment and pest resistant seeds that resulted in better yields. They also launched small businesses that helped feed their families and ensured that their children stayed in school. Investment in rural resilience helps farmers and their families and communities become stronger. The initiative began with 200 households in Tigray Ethiopia and has now reached 13,000 households over three years and is set to expand to three more countries. The message from the video is clear: “managing risks costs less than managing a crisis”.

4.4.6. Summary Statement of the 4th Africa Regional Platform for DRR

Kofi Portuphy, Director, National Disaster Management Organization, Ghana & Chair of AfRP Drafting Committee

Summary Statement

1. This Statement has been built on recommendations and decisions that reflect the achievements of African institutions and African leadership in meeting the priorities of the internationally agreed Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Beyond 2015 (HFA2), Africa is set to lead on a global agenda, fostering new and renewed partnerships with its regions, sub-regions, national governments, cities, private sector, knowledge centres and civil society, including youth and women.

2. The 4th Africa Regional Platform (AfRP) reviewed achievements and challenges in implementing the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and its Extended Programme of Action and identified measures for fulfilling shared commitments by 2015. Looking ahead, the AfRP considered the changing character of vulnerability and the government leadership required to lead on an inclusive process of consultations to meet ongoing and emerging challenges.

3. The recommendations put forward in this Summary Statement aim to guide stakeholders within their areas of interest and their institutional mandates. The recommendations specifically aim to inform regional and international action through the African Union Commission and the Regional Economic Communities in Africa as well as at the 4th session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and in consultations leading to HFA2.

4. The recommendations for regional and sub-regional action, and the focused insights from the featured sessions outlined below, along with the annexed reports of working groups, partners, and stakeholders, establish a pattern of overarching themes.

5. **Africa is a dynamic continent in a period of rapid transformation characterized by changes in economy, society and the environment.** These changes will be aggravated by climate change. While rapid economic growth can augment resources, it can also aggravate vulnerability. Ensuring sustainable approaches to development can have a profound impact on equity and poverty. Integrating DRR and resilience as part of sustainable development strategies is an opportunity to both address root causes of exposure and vulnerability and protect development gains through resilient development approaches. As Africa continues to transform itself, there is increasing commitment to reduce risk at all levels not least in relation to conflict. The 4th African Regional Platform looked beyond 2015 to envision a HFA2 that recognizes that risk is dynamic and that risk affects different segments of the community in different ways.

6. **Communities, in particular women and children, stand at the frontline of disaster risk and play an increasingly influential role in building resilience.** To act in partnership with communities entails a commitment to eliminate illiteracy, promote education, support public health, food security and livelihoods (through formal and informal mechanisms) as these are central to resilient risk reduction and MDGs. New partnerships with media and the private sector can be instrumental in moving the risk resilience agenda forward. All stakeholders and social sectors should be involved in building a resilient future. The engagement of youth and the inclusion of physically-challenged persons bring new energy to disaster reduction at the local level. Strongly supported efforts to strengthen and engage local social institutions, in particular, hold the promise of renewed public commitment to building resilience. Community education and awareness call for coordination across sectors, between national and local levels, governments and civil society.

7. Safe and equitable development outcomes in Africa are achievable. In Africa, poverty eradication, including through access to markets and services, provision of infrastructure, eradication of malnutrition, particularly in the face of recurrent drought, is more likely to be achieved when disaster risk drivers are appropriately addressed. The development sector, including sectoral ministries, private sector and bilateral and multilateral aid institutions are called on to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into their plans, programmes and actions and are called on to be more accountable for their decisions. National efforts to plan for and implement the post 2015 development agenda, Rio+20 and HFA2 can be advanced through integrated approaches by regional, sub-regional, national and local governments in dialogue with civil society actors. Most urgently, humanitarian response and development actors should share responsibility by aligning their policies and coordinating their efforts.

8. Substantive knowledge and technical and human resources are already available nationally and locally. These must be recognized, and leveraged in our collective efforts to reduce disaster risk. African academic and research institutions have been under-utilized for resilience building at grass-roots and other levels. Local knowledge, local leadership and community relations play a pivotal role in strengthening coping capacities. Improved communications vertically, between national and local level and horizontally among government sectors, can drive public awareness and sensitization about disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. The media and civil society are essential partners. Regionally and sub-regionally, African countries, Inter-Governmental Organizations and partners must continue to share their knowledge and learn from each other. To further cooperation and partnership, Intra-Africa and South-South collaboration should be vigorously pursued.

9. Targeting progress in disaster risk reduction efforts at all levels helps governments better plan, assess progress and learn lessons in a more systematic and informed way. Efforts that support information sharing and transparency are highly recommended to be adopted at the national level. Currently, the monitoring of HFA progress is not adequate. In many instances, DRR policies and plans lack good indicators and targets, and only a few countries systematically account for disaster losses and estimate the impact of disaster on the overall economy and society. At the same time, those most vulnerable to disasters need good information about what disaster risk is and what happens to their lives and livelihoods when disaster strikes.

10. The HFA has been the central policy guidance for DRR alongside the Africa Strategy for DRR and its Programme of Action. While continuing to pursue HFA1 priorities beyond 2015, HFA2 should build on the progress and lessons learned while providing a broader vision that embraces innovation and changing conditions. HFA2 should work for those most at risk and anticipate the risks faced by emerging future groups. Women and children in particular are disproportionately affected by disasters, most often as a result of pre-existing inequalities. Targeting the vulnerable to ensure equitable planning and resourcing of disaster risk reduction measures is strongly recommended as a key issue to be addressed for a post-2015 framework in Africa.

11. Disaster risk reduction is now on the agenda of every government in Africa. Governments have the responsibility to create the constitutional, institutional and policy environments, and legal frameworks for building resilience and protecting the vulnerable. This includes decentralisation of disaster risks and strengthening of local and community structures. It is encouraging that as many as 40 countries in Africa have established National Platforms or coordination mechanisms. These advances must be sustained and the growing popular awareness of disaster risk reduction must be converted into actions to systematically enhance implementation of the Extended Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy and national, regional and international commitments.

12. **Private sector engagement.** In a parallel event on Private Sector Partnership, five essentials for business in disaster risk reduction were agreed, including to promote public-private partnerships for disaster risk reduction, analyze the root causes of continued non-resilient activities (and develop frameworks to address these causes), develop financial risk-sharing mechanisms, and leverage sectoral private sector expertise and strengths to advance collaboration for disaster risk reduction among others. For more information, please refer to the full report in the annexes to this statement.

13. Therefore, the 4th Africa Regional Platform calls for commitment to focus on the following issues discussed in the six thematic sessions:

14. Session 1

Disaster Risk Reduction at the Regional Level

Africa has seen high rates of economic growth in recent years with some African countries counted among the fastest growing economies globally. However, the role of disasters in reversing development gains cannot be ignored. While several disaster risk reduction initiatives and efforts have been undertaken, more needs to be done to strengthen them. Against this backdrop, Session 1 focussed on strengthening DRR at the regional level with the following specific observations and recommendations:

1. Integrate disaster risk reduction into development and humanitarian agendas in a coordinated and multi-sectoral manner.
2. Leverage existing efforts while initiating new ones.
3. Situate disaster risk reduction as part of the global sustainable development framework and revisit the human development agenda. Actors of development sectors (agriculture/food security, water resources, environment, climate service providers, planning and finance) should be engaged in DRR policy dialogue.
4. Strengthen cooperation with civil society organizations to reach local communities.
5. While high economic growth has increased vulnerability and exposure to risk in Africa, it likewise provides opportunities to advance sustainable development goals through disaster risk management.
6. It has been estimated that over 2/3 of disaster risk reduction and management funding comes from humanitarian actors. There is a need to balance this with development, including disaster risk reduction and management.
7. The audience welcomed the reconstitution and action of the Africa Working Group on DRR to provide coordination and support implementation of DRR frameworks and programmes for DRR (Ref: Ministerial Recommendation No. 2, 2010).
8. A number of African academic and research institutions already focus on disaster risk reduction. They could form the basis for a network of capacity-development institutions for training, research and information and knowledge management (Ref: Ministerial Recommendation No. 3, 2010).
9. Parliamentarians have taken the initiative to establish a network for the furtherance of the Nairobi Plan of Action to advocate DRR through legislation.
10. More emphasis needs to be put on the institutionalization of multi-sectoral National Platforms for disaster risk reduction and management (Ref: Ministerial Conference, Recommendation No. 1, 2010).

15. Session 2

Disaster Risk Reduction at the Sub-Regional Level

Session 2 outlined the achievements made and challenges faced at sub-regional levels in Africa. These ranged from policy formulation and coordination to comprehensive disaster risk reduction implementation. The following observations and recommendations were made by representatives of Regional Economic Communities:

1. It is encouraging to note that as many as 40 countries in Africa have established National Platforms or coordination mechanisms. These must continue to be nurtured and strengthened through the development of strong linkages with government decision making processes.
2. Significant progress has been made on policy formulation, however, legislation and its conversion into adequately-resourced programmes still remains an issue.
3. Disaster risk reduction needs to be mainstreamed into poverty reduction strategies and programmes.
4. There is a growing need for systematic, multi-hazard, trans-boundary and standardized risk assessments, people-centered early warning systems and preparedness planning. Greater support should be given to risk data management and sharing risk information.
5. Incentives, such as technical support and funding, need to be provided to education sectors to integrate more systematically disaster risk reduction in school curriculums.
6. Accountability should be enhanced through the addition of disaster risk reduction indicators in sub-regional monitoring frameworks.
7. Investments in capacity development at all levels, including communities and disaster risk reduction research need to be enhanced.
8. Investment in urban risk management and resilient cities should be accelerated.
9. There is an urgent need for strengthening coordinated resource mobilization in the different African regions.
10. It was reiterated that political commitment is critical for making disaster risk reduction a national priority.
11. Parliamentarians should work more closely with the executive to achieve better fiscal management.
12. Donor commitment to long-term disaster risk reduction funding needs to be reconsidered in line with new and emerging risks and evolving humanitarian and development agendas.
13. Enhance efforts to engage more with the private sector in disaster risk reduction, in particular building on their role in investment in Africa and leveraging their expertise.

16. Session 3

Increased Political Commitment and Disaster Risk Reduction Investment

There is a broad awareness in Africa regarding the significance of disaster risk reduction and its role in ensuring sustainable development and awareness. However, this awareness is yet to be fully translated into action by the commitment of human, technical, institutional, political and financial resources. Session 3 outlined concrete examples of disaster risk reduction investment and its shift in focus from response and relief to resilience. The following observations and recommendations were made:

1. It was reiterated that political commitment is critical for making disaster risk reduction a national priority.
2. Parliamentarians should work more closely with the executive to achieve better fiscal management.
3. Donor commitment to long term disaster risk reduction funding needs to be considered in line with new and emerging risks and evolving humanitarian and development agendas.
4. Enhance efforts to engage more with the private sector in disaster risk reduction, in particular building on their role in investment in Africa and leveraging their technical expertise through partnerships.
5. Disaster risk reduction financing should not be the only concern but appropriate linkages and policies with relevant actors should be developed.
6. Disaster risk reduction should be considered as an investment rather than expenditure.
7. An integrated approach to disaster risk reduction implementation is central to enhancing disaster risk reduction investment.
8. To finance disaster risk reduction efforts, mobilisation of local resources should be considered to complement national and external support.
9. Systematic implementation of the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction is required.
10. The institutional integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change remains a major challenge. Clear responsibilities need to be identified and outlined.

17. Session 4

Risk Identification, Monitoring and Early Warning

Risk knowledge contributes to achieving HFA targets through providing strategic policy guidance and informing disaster risk reduction implementation. However, gaps between risk information and its end-users have been observed, while both generation and dissemination of risk knowledge remains a challenge. Session 4 made the following observations and recommendations:

1. Communities should be at the centre of decision-making on disaster risk reduction as they know how risk develops and how it affects them. Community education and awareness on disaster risk reduction should be integrated across sectors and coordinated between government, civil society and the general public.
2. Resilience is a coping mechanism of the society. Disaster risk profiles at local levels inform what makes communities resilient.
3. Greater support should be given to quantify risk and measure resilience of communities.
4. There is a need for standardization of risk assessments in the continent while acknowledging that the review of multiple methodologies provides a more complete picture of risk.
5. There is a need for the creation and strengthening of risk databases and wider dissemination of resulting information on risk by change agents (media, national and local governments, civil society, private sector, women and youth groups).
6. Existing regional and sub-regional technical centers in the continent can support replication of risk assessment and early warning systems.
7. Disaster preparedness is more effective when backed by contingency funds.
8. Translating early warning into early action remains a challenge.

18. Session 5

Resilient Cities in Africa

Africa has witnessed extremely high urbanization rates that parallel its economic growth and, at the same time, pose critical challenges for disaster risk reduction, exacerbated by climate change. Session 5 highlighted initiatives undertaken and future-looking recommendations to address urban risks in the region by building urban resilience. The following observations and recommendations were made:

1. Urban centres of infrastructure and assets are at the same time growing centres of disaster risk that deserve high multi-sectoral (including health, education, and infrastructure) disaster risk reduction attention.
2. Informal settlements and slums in urban areas are exposed to the highest level of risks, while women and children living in such areas are the most vulnerable to such exposure.
3. There is a need for the development of robust operational urban risk management architecture and initiatives among multi-sectoral groups through the building of skilled human capital.
4. Intra-country coordination between national and local authorities needs to be enhanced, including decentralization of urban governance.
5. There is a need for coordinated urban risk assessments and mapping as part of a comprehensive urban risk information system for development planning.
6. Urban structural measures and services (drainage and sewerage systems) should be complemented by non-structural measures like development of and adherence to building codes for urban planning.
7. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation integration are vital to achieve synergized programme implementation and develop integrated institutional mechanisms.
8. Institutional segregation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction poses practical implementation challenges. Therefore, there is a need to further develop conjoined policies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, hence pave the way for institutional and policy integration.
9. There is a need to enhance skills for short-term weather predictions and medium-term forecasts through strengthening of regional and national institutions and leveraging existing global and regional climate information facilities. This in turn should inform disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes.
10. User-friendly and user-customized climate information enhances effectiveness of its application and better supports informed decisions.

18. Session 6

Reducing risk: Climate change adaptation and emerging regional challenges

Most disaster losses in Africa are associated with weather-related shocks. Climate change has a direct impact through disasters but also through increasing socio-economic vulnerabilities of communities and their eco-systems. Session 6 aimed at identifying and assessing the challenges and opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Africa. The following observations and recommendations were made:

1. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation integration are vital to achieve synergized programme implementation and develop integrated institutional mechanisms.
2. Institutional segregation of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction poses practical implementation challenges. Therefore, there is a need to further develop conjoined policies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, hence pave the way for institutional and policy integration.
3. There is a need to enhance skills for short-term weather predictions and medium-term forecasts through strengthening of regional and national institutions and leveraging existing global and regional climate information facilities. This in turn should inform disaster risk reduction strategies and programmes.
4. User-friendly and user-customized climate information enhances effectiveness of its application and better supports informed decisions.
5. Note and support existing regional programmes and initiatives in Africa that contribute to disaster risk reduction, mainly Climate Outlook Forums organized by ACMAD, SADC-Climate Service Centre and ICPAC. These include ClimDev, World Meteorological Organisation's Global Framework Climate Services (GFCS), African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET), and the World Health Organisation's Health Sector Regional Strategy.
6. Integrate gender-responsive perspectives, protection and equity into disaster risk management: Women play a pivotal role in household-level food security. They are among the foremost agents of change whose inputs must inform disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies. Develop the capacity of women and women's groups to reduce risks and to strengthen dialogue between community-based women's organizations and local and national government officials.
7. Voice an uncompromising commitment to children and youth, by encouraging them to contribute and assist in resilience building initiatives and decisions. Make a strong effort to provide them with information and support to further develop their capacities as agents of change.

4.8.7. Closing Remarks

East African Community

Dr. Calleb Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East African Community

Dr. Weggoro thanked the participants for discussing and taking stock of the HFA, the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa DRR strategy as well as laying down a roadmap towards the post-2015 framework for Africa. He called for accelerated momentum, consultations, discussions and sharing information so that Africa's position will at the end be holistic, all inclusive, and really reflective of her needs and aspirations. He thanked the organizers of the 4th AfRP, the United Republic of Tanzania for hosting and providing security and other logistics and the participants for contributing enormously to the success of the Platform. He wished all those travelling after the meeting a safe journey back to their bases.

UNISDR

Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for DRR

Ms. Wahlstrom noted that deliberations at the 4th AfRP had been rich and informative. Many speakers had reflected on how rapid unplanned urbanization is accumulating risk to hazards including floods, epidemics and landslides. Of further concern is the fact that half of Africa's 37 cities with populations above one million are within low elevation coastal zones and vulnerable to sea level rise, storms and flooding. Despite hearing a lot about the challenges facing Africa during the

presentations, we also heard about some of the positive work taking place in Africa e.g. the building of national databases in Mozambique and Ethiopia which help planners to make sound planning decisions based on better risk profiling. DRR is also now on the agenda of all countries in Africa and there are 40 National Platforms or similar mechanisms for DRR, and an active parliamentary DRR group.

Ms. Wahlstrom was also pleased with the participation of new stakeholders in the forum, such as the private sector and the media. The launch of the private sector initiative for DRR in Africa was an encouraging trend given the huge economic growth in the region. She also called for better utilization of African academic and research institutions in resilience building at the grass roots level. In shifting DRR investments from response and relief to resilience, she reiterated the recommendations from the forum:

- Political commitment is critical for making DRR a national priority;
- Donor commitment to DRR funding needs to be enhanced;
- The private sector has a vital role in DRR resource mobilization;
- An integrated approach to DRR implementation is the key for enhancing DRR investments;
- The institutional integration of DRR and climate change adaptation remains a major challenge and clear responsibilities need to be identified and outlined. DRR and CCA integration is vital in achieving synergized programme implementation; and
- There is also a need to integrate gender perspectives and equity into DRR.

5. Appendices

5.1. Programme of the 4th Regional Platform for Disaster Risk reduction

Pre-Conference sessions

Monday 11 and Tuesday 12 February 2013 (open, full time)

Plenary room: Victoria Hall

Fifth Africa Drought Adaptation Forum
Organised by UNDP/DDC and UNISDR

Monday 11 to Wednesday 13 February 2013 (morning)

Parallel Event: Meeting room: Mandara

Media training
Organised by AUC, SADC and UNISDR

Tuesday 12 February 2013

Parallel Event: Meeting room: Maasai

17:30-19:00 Meeting of the Africa Working Group on DRR

Chair: AUC and UNISDR Executive Director

- Introduction
- AfRP main objectives, programme and expected results
- Africa Status Report 2013 and Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2013
- Africa Ministerial Conference on DRR, 2014.
- ADB



**Fourth Africa Regional Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction
13-15 February 2012**

Venue: Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge, Arusha, Tanzania

Protect development gains and build resilience of African Nations

PROGRAMME

Day 1: Wednesday 13 February 2013

08.00 – 09.00 Registration of Participants

Meeting rooms: Victoria Hall, Horombo 1 and Horombo 2 (2nd floor).

08:00 – 10:00 **Sub-regional platform consultation meetings on HFA & Africa Strategy/Programme of Action (PoA) implementation and HFA2: Post 2015 DRR Framework, moderated by Regional Economic Communities (RECs)**

10:00 --10:30 Tea/coffee break

Meeting room: Maasai

10:30-13:00 **Round Table HFA2: The post 2015 DRR Framework for Africa**
Moderators: Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for DRR; and Professor Laban Ogallo, ICPAC/IGAD.

13:00 --14:30 Lunch

Plenary room: Victoria Hall

Master of Ceremonies: Dr. Calleb. Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East Africa Community.

15:00 – 15:20 4th Africa Regional Platform: Objectives, Programme and Expected outputs,
Dr. Pedro Basabe, Head, UNISDR Regional Office for Africa.

15:20 – 16:50 **Official Opening Ceremony**

- Welcome Remarks by Mr. Jean-Claude Nsengiyumva, Deputy Secretary General, East Africa Community.
- Opening Remarks, Statement and recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference on DRR by H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission.
- Keynote Address: 'Risk reduction, resilience and development' by Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for DRR.
- Opening Remarks, by UN Resident Coordinator of Tanzania, Mr. Alberic Kacou.
- Opening Remarks by Hon. Dr. Terezya Huvisa, Minister of Environment, United Republic of Tanzania, President, AMCEN.
- Opening Remarks, Dr. Pedro Basabe, Head, UNISDR Regional Office for Africa

16:50 – 17:00 Group photo

- 17:00 - 17:30** **Press conference, meeting room: Maasai**
- 18:00 – 19:30** Reception hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania

Day 2: Thursday 14 February 2013

Plenary Room: Victoria Hall

Master of Ceremonies: Dr. Calleb Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East Africa Community

08:30 – 09:00 Affirmation of the Programme and the Drafting Committee of the AfRP: Chair and Rapporteurs.

09:30-13:00 **Parallel Event: Private Sector Partnership, Meeting room: Maasai**

Moderator: SRSG Margareta Wahlström

Private Sector Partnerships for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa (see separate programme).

I: REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL LEVELS

Plenary Room: Victoria Hall

Session 1: Disaster Risk Reduction at the Regional Levels

Chairperson: H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union Commission.

Moderator: Ms. Elizabeth Longworth, UNISDR Executive Director.

09.00 – 09.30 **Keynote: Progress made towards the implementation of the HFA and the Africa Strategy and Programme of Action, by Dr. Pedro Basabe, UNISDR.**

09.30 – 10.40 **Panel 1: Reports on Ministerial recommendations and partners**

- Report on Africa Working Group (AWG) on DRR, by Mr. Almami Dampha, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC, chair of the AWG.
- Survey on Centres of Excellence, by Prof. Aneson Cadribo, AUC and UNISDR.
- Study on DRR investment, by Prof. Dewald van Niekerk, North West University, SA.
- Results of 5th Africa Drought Adaptation Forum, by Sylvie Montembault, Regional DRR Coordinator, ECHO and Francis Opiyo, Project Coordinator, UNDP/DDC.
- Report of UNISDR Parliamentarian Group in Africa, by Hon. Abdou Sanè.
- IFRC consultation on DRR, by Mary Picard, Senior Disaster Officer, IFRC.

10.40 – 11.00 **Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator.**

11:00 --11:30 Tea/coffee break

Session 2: Disaster Risk Reduction at the Sub-Regional Level

Chairperson: H.E. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union Commission.

Moderator: Mr. Francis Nkoka, Disaster Risk Management specialist, The World Bank, Malawi.

11.30 – 12.30 Panel 2: RECs and partners to report on progress made at Sub-Regional level in implementing the HFA and the Africa Strategy and Programme for DRR; Learning experiences and challenges

- *Wivine Ntamubano, DRR Coordinator, EAC*
- *Dominique Kuitsouc, DRM and CCA Expert, ECCAS*
- *Mohammed Ibrahim, Principal Programme Officer, ECOWAS*
- *Keflemariam Sebhatu, Programme Manager on DRR, IGAD*
- *Abdou Mohamed, Director of Planning, Urbanisation and Housing, IOC.*
- *Kennedy Masamvu, DRR Coordinator, SADC*

12.30 – 13.00 Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator.

13.00 – 14.30 Lunch

II: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HFA AND AFRICA PROGRAMME FOR DRR

Plenary room: Victoria Hall

Session 3: Increased political commitment and DRR investment

Chairperson: Dr. Calleb. Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East Africa Community.

Moderator: Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for DRR.

14.30 – 14.50 Keynote: Growing DRR investment in Africa, Dr. Tonia Kandiero, AfDB Tanzania Country Resident Representative, on behalf of H.E. Mr. Donald Kaberuka, President, African Development Bank Group.

14.50 – 15.40 Panel 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction: Economic Consequences

- *Mr. Javier Chavana, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Government of Mozambique.*
- *Mr. Daisi Kachingwe Phiri, Risk Management Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Malawi.*
- *Mr. Kofi Portuphy, National Coordinator, NDMO, Ghana.*
- *Mr. Francis Nkoka, Disaster Risk Management specialist, The World Bank, Malawi.*
- *Mr. Aldo Biondi, ECHO Head of Office, Regional Support Office for Central, Eastern and Southern Africa.*
- *Sophie Baranes, Regional Coordinator UNDP/BCPR, Dakar.*

15.40 – 16.00 Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator.

16:00 --16:30 Tea/coffee break

Session 4: Risk identification, monitoring and early warning

Chairperson: Nyanchege Anna Konyo Nanai, Assistant Director (Operation), Disaster Management Department, Prime Minister's Office, United Republic of Tanzania.

Moderator: Ms. Ruby Sandhu-Rojon, UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative in Ghana.

16.30 – 16.50 Keynote: Risk identification, monitoring and early warning: Tools and Practices by *Mr. Tadesse Bekele, DRMFSS, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia.*

16.50 – 17.40 Panel 4: Tools to move from Early Warning to Early Action

- *Ms. Dulce Chilundo, National Disaster Management Institute (INGC), Mozambique.*
- *Mr. Paul Kimeu, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya.*
- *Dr. Hussein Farah, Head of Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD).*
- *Ms. Ousseini Mariama, EWS, Niger.*
- *Ms. Mohamed Ahmed Siham, ClimDev, Africa Development Bank.*
- *Dr. Ralph Roothaert, Oxfam Tanzania*

17.40 – 18.00 Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator.

Day 3: Friday 15 February 2013

Plenary room: Victoria Hall

Session 5: Resilient cities in Africa

Chairperson: Mr. Mohamed Sani Sidi, Director General NEMA, Nigeria.

Moderator: by Hon. Abdou Sanè, Member of UNISDR Parliamentarian Group in Africa.

09.00 – 09.20 Keynote: DRR and Resilient cities in Africa, *Prof. Ailsa Holloway, Network Coordinator on DRR, Peri-Peri U, Stellenbosch University.*

09.20 – 10.00 Panel 5: DRR, Resilience and local risk governance.

- *Didas Massaburi, Mayor of Dar es Salaam.*
- *Mohamed Bousraoui, Secretary General, UCLG.*
- *South Africa experience, Kristy Faccer, Senior Researcher, CSIR.*
- *Kisumu mapping experience, Professor Simon Onywere.*
- *Dr. Robert Kiunsi, Head Disaster Management Training Center, Ardhi University, Tanzania.*
- *Jossy Materu, Senior Human Settlements Advisor, UN-HABITAT Regional Office for Africa.*
- *Jakob Wernerman, UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional, Senegal.*

10.00 – 10.30 Discussion in plenary and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator.

10:30 --11:00 Tea/coffee break

Session 6: Reducing risk: Climate change adaptation and emerging regional challenges

Chairperson: Mr. Mare Lo, Director of Civil Defence, Senegal.

Moderator: Dr. Albert Ndayitwayeko, Expert Climate Change Desertification, AUC.

11.00 – 11.15 Keynote: Gender protection and disaster preparedness, *by Grace Mbugua, Director, Women's Empowerment Link.*

11.15 – 11.30 Introduction: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change, *by Youcef Ait-Chellouche, UNISDR.*

11.30 – 12.30 Panel 6: Integrating DRR and Climate Change Adaptation

- *Mr. Alfusainey K. Jabbi, Principal Economist, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, The Gambia.*
- *Ms. Hortense Togo, Head of Risk Reduction Department, Gabon.*
- *Dr. Alhassane Diallo, Director General, African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD).*
- *Maliza Von Eeden, Climate Development Knowledge Network, ODI.*
- *Mr. Stephen Njoroge, WMO Representative for Eastern and Southern Africa.*
- *Mohamed Dida, Coraid.*

12.30 – 13.00 Recommendations and wrap-up by Chairperson and Moderator.

12:00-14:00 Parallel Session: Youth for Disaster Resilience, meeting room: Maasai

Facilitator: Rhea Katsanakis, UNISDR.

- *Nemtalla Mohamed Kamil, Kenya*
- *Herman Kwoba, Kenya*
- *Isaac Ocholi, Nigeria*

13.00 – 14.30 Lunch

III: AFRICA'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GLOBAL PLATFORM AND HFA2 DRR FRAMEWORK

Plenary Room: Victoria Hall

Master of Ceremonies: Dr. Calleb Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East African Community.

Chairpersons: Mr. Almami Dampha, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC and Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for DRR.

14.30 – 14.50 Keynote: Future Perspectives for DRR in Africa, Dr. Fatima Denton, Coordinator of the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC), representing Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary, UNECA.

14.50 – 15.00 Recommendations by Youth, Nemtalla Mohamed Kamil, Kenya.

15.00 – 15.10 Recommendations of Private Sector Partnership, Winnie Karanu, Project Manger Africa Initiative, Microsoft East Africa

15.10 – 15.20 Recommendations from Media

15.20 – 15.30 Recommendations on HFA2: Post 2015 DRR Framework in Africa, Mary Mye Kamara, Director, Office of National Security, Sierra Leone.

15.30 – 15.45 Summary Statement of the 4th Africa Regional Platform for DRR, by Mr Kofi Portuphy, Chair of Drafting Committee.

Video

15:45—16:15 Tea/coffee break

Closure

16.15 – 17.00 Closing Remarks

16.15 – 16.40 Regional and sub-regional recommendations to the Global Platform, Mr. Almami Dampha, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC, chair of the AWG

- 16.40 – 16.45** Closing Remarks and wrap-up, *by Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for DRR.*
- 16.45 – 16:55** Closing Remarks, *Mayor of Arusha, Tanzania*
- 16.55 – 17:00** Closing Remarks, *Dr. Calleb Weggoro, Director for Productive Sectors, East Africa Community*

5.2. List of Participants

No.	Country/ Organization	Name	Position	Organisation
1	IOC	Abdou MOHAMED	Directeur de l'Aménagement du territoire, de l'Urbanisme, et de l'Habitat	Ministère de l'Aménagement du territoire, de l'Urbanisme, et de l'Habitat
2	CHAMPION FOR DRR	Abdou Sane	CHAMPION FOR DRR	UNISDR
3	Nigeria	Abdu Mairiga Umar	Ag Programme Coordinator (DM, HIV/AIDS, Volunteer Management, First Aid)	Nigerian Red Cross, NHQ
4	NIGERIA	ABDULSALAM M. B		NEMA, NIGERIA
5	ACMAD	Adama Alhassane Diallo	Directeur général	Niger
6		Adbishakur Othowai		IGAD/ ICPAC
7	Kenya	Ahmed Hassan Ali		KRDP/ASAL-DM
8	Uganda	Ahunna Eziakonwa- Onochie		UNDP - Uganda
9	PERI PERI-U	Ailsa Jane Holloway	Director	Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, Stellenbosch University
10	Togo	Akibode Akintola S. Nelson	M. Akibode Akintola S. Nelson	Ministere de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestieres
11	Uganda	Akwango Anne		
12	Tanzania	Alberic Kacou	UNDP - United Republic of Tanzania	Resident Coordinator of the UN System
13	AUC	Albert Ndayitwayeko		AUC
14	Uganda	Alex Byarugaba	Member of Parliament, EALA	
15	Gambia	Alfusainey K. Jabbi	Principal Economist	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Gambia
16	UNDP	Aliou Dia	UNDP BCPR Johannesburg	UNDP
17	Nigeria	Aliyu Baffale Sambo	Deputy Director, Disaster Risk Redution	National Emergency Management

				Agency
18	AUC	Almami Dampha		AUC
19	Guinea (Bissau)	Alsau Sambú	Coordonnateur de Programme	Service National de Protection Civile
20	United Kingdom	Amy Louise Kirbyshire	Project Officer, Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)	Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK
21	UNISDR	Aneson Ronald Cadribo	Consultant and DRR Advisor to AUC	UNISDR/ AUC
22	WFP	Animesh Kumar	Program Advisor	World Food Programme / Govt of Ethiopia
23	Angola	Antonio Vicente Gimbe		
24	ECOWAS	Attah Benson	Community Emergency Response Initiative	Community Emergency Response Initiative (CERI)
25	UNDP	Beatrice Teya	Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Team Leader	UNDP Kenya
26	Burundi	Bienvenu Houénagnon Djossa	Country Director and Representative	WFP/UNCT
27	ECHO	Biondi Aldo		ECHO-NAIROBI
28	Lesotho	Bongiwe Mamamoma Maboloka	Group Political Editor	Lesotho Times and Sundat Express Newspapers (Afri-Media Holdings)
29	EAC	Brian Otiende	Communication and Outreach Officer	EAC
30	Gambia	Buba Darboe	Disaster Management coordinator and Food Security Focal Point	Gambia RC
31	RCMRD	Byron A. Okubasu Anangwe	Product Development Executive	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)
32	Uganda	Catherine Ahimbisibwe	Senior Disaster Preparedness Officer	Office of the Prime Minister
33	Niger	Cheikh Kane	Project Manager	ACMAD
34	Kenya	Christabel Muteitsi Ligami	Journalist	The East African, Nation Media Group
35	Kenya	Christopher Odhiambo Rusana	TOWN CLERK (C.E.O)	City Council of Kisumu

36	Democratic Republic of Congo	Citera Bafunyembaka Patrice	Reporter	IRIN & BBC World Service (BBC Africa)
37	Benin	Claire Guedegbe Epouse da Matha	DIRECTRICE GENERALE PAR INTERIM	Agence Nationale de Protection Civile
38	WFP	Cristiano Mandra	Senior Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor	World Food Programme
39	Malawi	Daisi Kachingwe Phiri	Risk Management Unit	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
40	IFRC	Daniel Bolaños	Zone DMC	IFRC
41	KRC	Daniel Mutinda	Nairobi Branch officer	Kenyan RC
42	Tanzania	Daudi Sudi Makabwe		Interpreter
43	Ethiopia	Dejene Fikre		Trocaire
44	Kenya	Denis Macharia		RCMRD
46	Zambia	Dennis Mulenga	Deputy Director, Directorate Of Technical Support Services	Ministry of Health
47	South Africa	Dewald Van Niekerk	Academia	
48	Guinea (Conakry)	DGIBRIL CAMARA		MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT WATER AND FOREST
49	Burkina Faso	Diane Aboubakar	Permanent Secretary	SP/CONASUR
50	Tanzania	Didas Massaburi	Mayor Dar Es Salaam	Arusha
51	Guinea (Conakry)	Djibril Camara	POINT FOCALCAH/HFA et ASSISTANT DG	SNGCUE/MEEF
52	ECCAS	Dominique KUITSOUC	Expert Gestion Risques de Catastrophes et Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (GRC/ACC)	Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)
53	Ghana	Ebenezer Kofi Fori Portuphy	NATIONAL COORDINATOR	National Disaster Management Organization
54	Congo (Republic of The)	Edmond Paul Makimouha	Coordinator	Centre for Prevention of Catastrophies
55	NIGERIA	Edwin Iguisi		Centre For Diasaster Management(ABU)
56	Switzerland	Elizabeth Longworth	Director	UNISDR
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60	Ethiopia	Ermiyas Abebayehu Kassa		World Vision International
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62	Benin	Eugene Hountondji	CHEF DU DEPARTEMENT DE LA PREVENTION	Agence Nationale de Protection Civile
63	Burundi	Fabien Ndayishimiye	PRESIDENT OF BURUNDI DRR PLAT FORM AND NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DRR PLAT FORM
64	Tanzania	Fanuel Osbert Shio Kalugendo	DRR Focal Person	Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management
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66	Cameroon	Faustin Tsimi	Director of Operations	Cameroon RC
67	UK	Flora Tonking		Arup International Development
68	Malawi	Francis Nkoka	DRR Advisor	World Bank
69	Kenya	Francis Opiyo	Project Officer, UNDP DDC	UNDP
70	OCHA	Gabriella Waaijman	Deputy Head of Office/OIC	OCHA-EA
71	UNAIDS	Gary Jones	Senior AIDS Security and Humanitarian Advisor	UNAIDS
72	Kenya	Gedi Abdi Hussein		
73	Zimbabwe	George Chisoko	Assistant Editor	Zimpapers
74	Kenya	George Ombis		USAID/OFDA
75	Kenya	Gordon Otieno Muga	Assistant Secretary DRR	Ministry of State For Special Programmes
76	Tanzania	Gossaji Iddi Massoud		Interpreter
77	Kenya	Grace Mbugua		Women's Empowerment Link
78	Ghana	Harmandip Kaur Sandhu-Rojon	UN Resident Coordinator & UNDP Resident Representative	UNDP
79	Kenya	Herman Kwoba		Youth
80	Tanzania	Hon. Bernard Murunya	Member of Parliament EALA, Tanzania	EALA
81	Tanzania	Hon. Nyarembe D. Munasa	District Commissioner, Arumeru District	District Commissioner, Arusha
82	Burkina Faso	Hortense Sombie Hien	Programme coordinator, Vulnerable communities and Integration of Women	Burkina Faso RC
83	Tanzania	Inger G. Naess		Norwegian Embassy in Dar es Salaam
84		Irene M. Njeri	Consultant Advisor	Unes-Observatory

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98		John Kapanda		WHO
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105		Josiah Ogina		
106	Kenya	Jossy Materu		UNHABITAT
107	Uganda	Julie Arrighi		Red Cross
108	EAC	Julius Kabubi		EAC
109	AUC	Julius Kagamba Singoma		AUC
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114		Karimi Gitonga		Save the Children International East Africa
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117	South Africa	Kristy Faccer	Researcher	Vulnerability Atlas South Africa
118	Zimbabwe	Kudzai Marovanidze		Practical Action
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169	Cote d'Ivoire	OCHOU Abe Deffin		DRR plateforme
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