

## AFRICA REGIONAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

o TOWARDS DISASTER RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT FOR A RESILIENT AFRICA IN  
A COVID-19 TRANSFORMED WORLD o

16– 19 NOVEMBER 2021, NAIROBI, KENYA

### Concept Note for sessions (pre-conference)

<b>Event title</b>	Scaling up DRR in humanitarian action
<b>Date and Time</b>	16 November, time: 12:00-13:00 EAT
<b>Venue/ Room no.</b>	TBC
<b>UNDRR ROA Focal Point/s</b>	Contact Details* (lead): Roberto Schiano Lomoriello, Associate Expert, UNDRR-ROA. <a href="mailto:Roberto.schianolomoriello@un.org">Roberto.schianolomoriello@un.org</a> +2540758034921
<b>Organizers</b>	Lead: UNDRR Collaborators: OCHA, IFRC, NRC, RCO Madagascar
<b>Background and Rational</b>	<p>The world is experiencing an unprecedented moment of fragility and uncertainty. In Sub-Saharan Africa, humanitarian needs are rising and are expected to increase in 2021 due to conflict, climatic shocks, disease and the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.</p> <p>Traditionally, humanitarian crises have been treated as discrete events, with actors focusing on short term results. Today, it is widely agreed that there is a need to better align development, humanitarian and peace building efforts, to address root causes and to avoid the protracted and recurrent nature of humanitarian crises. In the wake of COVID-19, coupled with the climate emergency and other interconnected risks, the need for multi-hazard disaster preparedness, prevention, and systemic risk reduction, is more urgent than ever. The global pandemic has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, set development trajectories back, and is already threatening peace and security around the globe.</p> <p>Over 31.5 million people were severely food insecure in East Africa at the end of 2020, conflict remaining the major driver in that regard in this part of the</p>

	<p>world. The Horn of Africa desert locust upsurge in 2020 was the worst in 25 years in Somalia and Ethiopia, and in 70 years in Kenya, while West and Central Africa struggle with some of the world’s most acute and prolonged crises. Violence, deep poverty, internal displacement, rapid population growth, climate change, exposure to diseases, chronically high food insecurity, and malnutrition continue to drive extreme levels of intersectional vulnerability. Parallely, disaster risk reduction frameworks are often fragile or insufficient in those settings.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction focuses on the need to strengthen disaster risk governance and highlights the importance of breaking the silos in disaster prevention and management. Sendai Framework Priority 4 advocates for strengthening of “the link between relief, rehabilitation and development, [and to] use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the short, medium and long term.” Strengthened joint risk analysis and enhanced collaboration across humanitarian, development and peace actors around joint DRR goals would help to not only reduce humanitarian needs but also to build resilience to future shocks and safeguard and accelerate progress towards the SDGs.</p> <p>In 2018, at the Sixth High Level Meeting on DRR, African states subscribed to the Tunis Declaration on accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. The declaration urges African States, Regional Economic Communities and African Union Commission, development partners, private sector, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to develop innovative ways to ensure that disaster risk reduction is effectively implemented in fragile and conflict affected contexts.</p> <p>Based on a recognition of growing humanitarian needs and increased complexity and duration of crises, in 2021, UNDRR in collaboration with OCHA and other key partners, launched Recommendations and a Checklist for ‘Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action’. The Checklist provides suggestions to make DRR integral to humanitarian planning and programming at country and local levels and help practitioners strengthen risk-informed programming throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.</p> <p>Our session’s focus will therefore be to identify good practice cases of the integration of DRR in complex humanitarian settings, in response to some of the key challenges faced by local and national actors in the Africa region.</p>
<p><b>Session Objectives</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the main challenges posed by complex humanitarian crises on the African continent with regard to disaster risk, and propose/advocate for key pathways and actions to strengthen DRR and build the resilience of vulnerable people and communities</li> </ul>

- Highlight good practice examples on the integration of DRR in humanitarian contexts and humanitarian-development-peace collaboration around joint DRR objectives in the Africa Region, including on disaster preparedness, risk-informed response and recovery
- Discuss country examples and specificities of certain regional/national contexts to better highlight the continent's diversity.
- Advocate for the application and roll-out of the Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action in the Africa Region
- Feed into the Global Platform Thematic Session on disaster risk in humanitarian contexts (TS5)

**Session format and programme**  
*(detailed agenda)*

Time	Topic
12:00- 12:05	Introduction by the moderator Nadia-Elise GATEKA Protection Cluster Co-Coordinator, NRC
12:05-12:10	Keynote Speech: Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch, Intergovernmental Processes, Interagency Cooperation and Partnerships (UNDRR) on the Checklist
12:10-12:15 min	Adesh Tripathy, Regional Head of Disaster & Crisis, Prevention, Response & Rehabilitation at IFRC
12:15-12:20min	Benedetta Di Cintio, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Head of the PCR Unit (Preparedness, Coordination and Response) OCHA
12:20-12:35 min	To country examples:  -Banak Joshua Dei Wal, Director General of Disaster Management, Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management, South Sudan  -Issa Sanogo, UN Resident Coordinator in Madagascar
12:35-12:50 min	Q&A
12:50-13:00 min	Conclusion

	<p>Session wrap up, key emerging issues highlighted with emphasis on the need to share experiences and to enhance partnerships for implementation.</p>
<p><b>Expected Outcomes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance understanding of effective disaster risk management in complex emergencies and to provide concrete recommendations.</li> <li>• Enhanced roll-out of Checklist by humanitarian, DRR and development actors in the Africa region</li> <li>• Key messages and actions identified to feed into GP Thematic Session 5.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key messages</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Just as interventions and projects in complex emergencies must demonstrate complementarity across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, a joint analysis of risk and joint planning around DRR outcomes between humanitarian and development actors is key. This permits solutions that are mutually reinforcing.</li> <li>• A set of good practices in the Africa Region should be identified and form the basis for recommendations to integrate DRR in humanitarian action for an improved approach to DRR on the African continent.</li> <li>• There is need to connect the interests of donors, humanitarian and development agencies, communities and member states, demonstrating ways of treating risk drivers differently, linking analysis, focusing on vulnerability reduction and tackling siloed financing and planning.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Proposed Moderator of the Session</b></p>	<p>Nadia-Elise GATEKA Protection Cluster Co-Coordinator, NRC</p>
<p><b>List of Panellists/Speakers and their interventions</b></p>	<p><i><b>Important:</b> Please ensure gender balance and disability considerations in the panel</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch, Intergovernmental Processes, Interagency Cooperation and Partnerships (UNDRR)</li> <li>• Adesh Tripathy, Regional Head of Disaster &amp; Crisis, Prevention, Response &amp; Rehabilitation at IFRC</li> <li>• Benedetta Di Cintio, Humanitarian Affairs Officer Head of the PCR Unit (Preparedness, Coordination and Response) OCHA</li> <li>• Banak Joshua Dei Wal, Director General of Disaster Management, Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs &amp; Disaster Management, South Sudan</li> </ul>

<p><b>Reference Documents</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issa Sanogo, UN Resident Coordinator in Madagascar</li> <li>• International Committee of the Red Cross (2018). “Global trends of war and their humanitarian impacts”. Available at <a href="https://www.icrc.org/en/document/global-trends-war-and-their-humanitarian-impacts-0">https://www.icrc.org/en/document/global-trends-war-and-their-humanitarian-impacts-0</a>.</li> <li>• United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, <i>Global Humanitarian Overview 2021</i> (2020). Available at <a href="https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GHO2021_EN.pdf">https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GHO2021_EN.pdf</a>.</li> <li>• United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, “Why the climate crisis is a humanitarian emergency”, 27 January 2021. Available at <a href="https://unocha.exposure.co/why-the-climate-crisis-is-a-humanitarian-emergency">https://unocha.exposure.co/why-the-climate-crisis-is-a-humanitarian-emergency</a>.</li> <li>• United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, <i>Checklist 2.0: Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action, Recommendations for the Humanitarian Programme Cycle</i> (2021). Available at <a href="https://www.undrr.org/publication/scaling-disaster-risk-reduction-humanitarian-action">https://www.undrr.org/publication/scaling-disaster-risk-reduction-humanitarian-action</a>.</li> <li>• United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, <i>Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2019</i> (Geneva, 2019). Available at <a href="https://gar.undrr.org/sites/default/files/reports/2019-05/full_gar_report.pdf">https://gar.undrr.org/sites/default/files/reports/2019-05/full_gar_report.pdf</a>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Technical Equipment requirements</b></p>	<p>Projector, computer, microphones, others (for a hybrid format):</p> <p>_____</p>