

REPORT OF THE

**Pre-Event on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Mainstreaming and
Investment for Resilient Structural Transformation of Africa¹**

12 May 2014 and

**Parallel Session on DRR Leadership, mainstreaming
and investment in Africa**

14 May 2014

Transcorp Hilton Hotel,

Abuja, Nigeria

**Jointly Organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

¹¹ The pre-event and the parallel session were held respectively on the eve and as one of the sessions of the Fifth Africa Regional Platform on DRR which took place from 13 to 16 May 2014 at the same venue.

A. Pre-Event on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Mainstreaming and Investment for Resilient Structural Transformation of Africa

I. Introduction

The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) jointly organized the Pre-Event on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Mainstreaming and Investment for Resilient Structural Transformation of Africa on 12 May 2014. The event was held on the eve of the Fifth Africa Regional Platform (AfRP5) which took place from 13 to 16 May 2014 at Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria.

II. Attendance

The meeting was attended by more than 60 participants including national DRR focal points as well as representatives of ministries responsible for planning. The other participants were DRR focal points and high-level policy makers from the African Union Commission (AUC), Regional Economic Communities (SADC, ECOWAS, ECCAS, etc.) and representatives of private sector and civil society organisations and academia. UN agencies namely UNISDR, UNDP, OCHA, and UNICEF were also represented in the meeting.

The detailed list of participants including resource persons is contained in Annex 1.

III. Context and objectives of the pre-event

African countries have embraced structural economic transformation as the continent's development pathway. The renewed push for structural transformation of Africa is underlined by the recognition that despite the impressive economic growth rate averaging 5 per cent per year over the past decade, the growth has not been fully inclusive and has not resulted in maximum productivity gains. Inequalities are worsening and poverty persists with almost half the population in sub-Saharan Africa living on less than 1.25 US dollars a day. Moreover unemployment particularly among youth remains high and widespread in the region. Structural transformation is aimed at redressing these shortcomings while sustaining high economic growth rates.

There is consensus among countries of the region that inclusive industrialisation must be at the centre of structural transformation of Africa. Moreover this industrialisation and the overall transformative agenda must be buttressed by massive investments in the development of key infrastructure including energy and transport as well as increased and sustainable agricultural productivity and production. Harnessing Africa's natural resources endowment in a sustainable manner is also among the key pillars of the region's transformation drive.

The increasing incidents and severity of disasters in the region however poses a major challenge that stands in the way of the continent realizing accelerated and sustainable structural transformation. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development plans and ensuring adequate investments in this regard is crucial for achieving resilient and sustainable transformation of Africa. The escalation of hazards such as drought, floods, landslides and fires particularly with the onset of climate change is set to heighten the

incidence and worsen the impacts of the associated disasters in the region. According to the just released IPCC Working Group II contribution to the 5th Assessment Report, “throughout the 21st century, climate-change impacts are projected to slow down economic growth, make poverty reduction more difficult, further erode food security, and prolong existing and create new poverty traps, the latter particularly in urban areas and emerging hotspots of hunger.”²

Already Africa has experienced more than 1,000 disasters over the last four decades, and the cost of disasters in the region is mounting. Disasters contribute to between 3 and 15 per cent of annual loss of GDP in African countries. For instance, in 2008 alone, there were 96 disasters recorded in sub-Saharan Africa. They included 44 floods and nine droughts that affected 16.3 million people. The resultant economic losses incurred were estimated at one billion dollars.

Africa’s economic transformation could therefore be severely undermined by failure to adopt and invest in disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures including climate change adaptation, as part of the transformation agenda. The impressive economic development as well as the projected increased investments such as in infrastructure and other assets could be washed away with the onslaught of disasters.

Strengthening the link between DRR and climate change adaptation (CA) with development policies, plans and programmes pursued by countries is therefore crucial in ensuring accelerated and resilient transformation. Addressing risks now and beyond 2015 thus demands the effective and adequate mainstreaming or integration of and investment in DRR as part of the development frameworks. To date progress made in the region towards this remains low.

The above background provided compelling basis for the organisation of the pre-event. Moreover holding the event in the lead up to AfRP5 provided an excellent opportunity to reach out and engage high-level DRR experts and policy makers including at Ministerial level. The AfRP5 timing and goals were of particular significance as it was timed and intended to feed into the international process towards the adoption the Post-2015 framework for DRR/M at global level.

Objective of the pre-event

The main objectives of the event were to:

- (i). Enhance knowledge and catalyse approaches and concrete actions at national, regional and global levels to link DRR and CA and integrate it into development strategies including those for structural transformation.
- (ii). Raise awareness on existing gaps and challenges related to DRR investment in the continent and promote more efficient and effective resource allocation processes for DRR investment as part of the transformative development frameworks in Africa.

IV. Proceedings of the pre-event

² http://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/IPCC_WG2AR5_SPM_Approved.pdf

The event comprised three reinforcing sessions outlined below, from which key conclusions and recommendations were distilled. The detailed programme of work is contained in Annex 2.

(a) **Session One: Opening and Panel discussion on DRR mainstreaming into development planning**

The first session started off with brief welcome remarks by the UINSDR Deputy Director for Africa. He stated that the objective of the session was to discuss ways of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction effectively in order to protect development gains. He identified the following as the expected outcomes of the discussions: recommendations on how to mainstream disaster risk reduction effectively; identification of the most effective mechanisms for investing in disaster risk reduction and; making disaster risk reduction an integral part of finance and planning. He recommended that HFA2 should clearly articulate the theme of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.

The keynote presentation on DRR mainstreaming by Bernard Manyena of Manchester University, highlighted Africa's risk and disaster profile indicating the increasing economic, social and environmental costs of disasters. It identified challenges, gaps and opportunities in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. Dr. Manyena then outlined some of the principles and tools for mainstreaming and key components of investment in DRR. These include political commitment, human resources, as well as investments in knowledge and personal time. The components for mainstreaming DRR for structural transformation involved the management of residual risk and building of resilience. The presentation shared the findings of a study of mainstreaming in SADC and concluded with key recommendation to spur enhanced and wide scale mainstreaming of DRR into development frameworks. The recommendations included the need for targeted programmes with clear targets and indicators for mainstreaming, enhancing DRR governance through investment in DRR mainstreaming, enhancing resilience to poverty and building capacity for mainstreaming at all levels.

The key note presentation was followed by panel and general discussions featuring perspectives of diverse stakeholders on DRR mainstreaming. The panel was composed of the African Union Commission, SADC, Government of Ghana, the Africa Resilience Foundation and Community Practiser's Platform representing regional, sub region, national level as well Civil Society and private sector perspectives.

The African Union Commission pointed to Africa's Vision 2063; "The Future we want" on building a resilient future as the guiding light for Africa's transformation. The presentation outlined the institutional roles and responsibilities of the AUC which, including coordination and support for policy development for RECs and Member States. He emphasized the important of climate proofing Africa's transformation agenda in key sectors such as Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), industry, agriculture and health. He noted the importance of coordination with other departments of AUC handling aspect of disaster risk management such as Political Affairs and Peace and Security.

SADC shared experience with mainstreaming drawing on experience of mainstreaming of HIV and the lessons relevant for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. Key successes and challenges in mainstreaming in SADC were identified. SADC has been able to create a multi-sectoral committee on DRR and climate change, undertake training of trainers on mainstreaming and developed SADC mainstreaming plan. Ghana shared lessons and

successes in mainstreaming which included mapping of DRR investments, elimination of duplication of programmes, creation of multi stakeholder committees and assemblies at national level, ministries and districts and the central role of the Ministry of Planning.

The presentation of the Africa Resilience Fund focussed on disasters as a concern for agricultural development, noting that disasters can increase vulnerability and set back the development of agricultural sector, while on the other hand agricultural development can help reduce vulnerability and create opportunities for transformation, The 2011-2012 Horn of Africa drought was used to illustrate the impact of disasters on agriculture, particularly in Djibouti, Kenya and Uganda. He recommended the probability risk assessment agenda for future. The key elements of such an agenda include systematic assessment of flood and drought risks across Africa;, coupling probabilistic population projections and related land use changes and natural hazards probabilistic as well as damages and losses assessments to analysis of vulnerability to food insecurity; strengthening national planning systems; promoting “Futures” Studies in support of the agenda for a resilient structural transformation; promoting policy-research oriented programmes on the “Population, Land, “CC” and Disaster Nexus; and developing a capacity development component on DRR: PDNAs – such as the DaLA Methodology, and on Risk Mainstreaming .

Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience was introduced as a bottom-up DRR practice in networking in communities. The presentation outlined a range of entry points for community development supported by the Community Development Funds, which include hazard risk assessment, land use planning, crop rotation contingency planning, which strategies identified include aggregating community led practices, enhancing community capacity and advocating strategic shifts in investments in communities. The recommendation emphasized the interface between National DRR Platforms, community PR actioners Platform and Community Resilience Fund, within a bottom-up framework.

The discussion and interventions to the session raised a number of issues. Among them were the following:

- (i) Need to build evidence base for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction through providing data on the economic costs of disasters
- (ii) Importance of sharing best practices and using these as a basis for developing guidelines for mainstreaming
- (iii) Importance of strengthening DRR governance and coordination including strengthening national Platforms as a means of mainstreaming DRR across institutional mandates.
- (iv) Importance for giving a voice to Parliamentarian to articulate DRR mainstreaming issues.
- (v) Need to standardise and harmonize definitions, concepts and terminologies relating to mainstreaming to ensure
- (vi) The importance of engaging with communities, in terms of information dissemination, awareness and use of indigenous knowledge.
- (vii) The Need to identify hazards and task specific sectors to address them.
- (viii) The importance of eliminate silo approaches to disaster risk reduction and conflict management and the need to integrate the two elements.

(b) Session Two: Panel discussion on good practices and lessons learned on DRR mainstreaming based on ECA and UNISDR assessment Reports

The second session provided opportunity to present and disseminate the results of the DRR mainstreaming assessments commissioned by ECA and UNISDR in collaboration with RECs. The complementary presentations provided the status of DRR mainstreaming at the various levels. The regional summary noted that at regional and sub-regional levels the African Union Commission and Regional Economic Communities already have comprehensive DRR and climate change frameworks- policies, strategies and plans that were to a large extent integrated. Institutional structures for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction were also in place, including DRR Units and sub-regional platforms.

The picture at national levels was varied. Although all contrives have some a unit. Department or Ministry dealing with disaster risk management, many still remain in civil protection and response oriented. A significant number are placed in Offices and the President or Prime Minster permitting greater authority for coordination. About 60 per cent of countries have national Platforms, but their effectiveness varies. In terms of policy and legislation less that 50 per cent of member states have policies, legislation, strategies or plans.

The regional, sub-regional and national presentations for ECOWAS, Nigeria, Malawi and Togo complemented each other. The presentations shared a range of tools and approaches as well as best practices. However the silo phenomenon that operates at regional and sub-regional levels means that mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in various sectors remains a challenge. Some of the other challenges include institutional capacity, resource allocations, lack of policy harmonization, the sile effect and early warning.

Intervention and discussions focussed on a number of issues, some of which were reinforcements of issues raised earlier. Issues addressed included:

- (i) The importance and the need to strengthen National DRR Platforms to enhance coordination and cross-sectoral mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction.
- (ii) The need to develop indicators to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of mainstreaming.
- (iii) Tools are needed to convert/translate information into decision making for DRR mainstreaming and implementation.
- (iv) The need for strong political leadership and the importance of enhance understanding and knowledge of decision makers in all key development sectors on benefits and approaches mainstreaming disaster risk reduction.
- (v) Placing of DRR offices at highest levels of government to facilitate effective coordination.
- (vi) Importance of gender considerations and particularly the absence of women in DRR governance structures.
- (vii) The need to recognize and strengthen capacity of the private sector to fulfil their role in DRR and therefore DRR mainstreaming.

- (viii) The need to initiate and strengthen DRR mainstreaming at community level.
- (ix) The need for a binding protocol at regional levels raising DRR into a human rights issues to facilitate legal enforcement of mainstreaming and implementation of disaster risk reduction

(c) **Session Three: Panel discussion on DRR investment in Africa**

The third session featured presentations of a 4-member panel of member States on DRR investments in Mozambique, Ethiopia and South Africa. The Mozambique focused on and highlighted the budget process as a mechanism for investing in disaster risk reduction. He noted that in the past the country had allocated 4.5-5% of its national budget to DRR and this had increased to about 8.65% in 2014 due to floods. Tracking of DRR resources between sectors and localities has been consolidated, while tracking by hazard has remained a challenge. Decentralized structures and programme approach were identified as success factors in DRR investment and implementation.

South Africa focussed on the constitutional and legislative framework within which the planning and budgeting mechanism operates, which provide for DRR planning and budgeting as integral part of all levels of government. This discussion identified three streams of DRR funding- prevention and mitigation fund, immediate relief grant and post-reconstruction and rehabilitation grant. The presentation discussed South Africa's engagement with the private sector to leverage resources for disaster risk reduction.

The event concluded with discussion of key recommendations on DRR mainstreaming and investment in development to feed into the declaration of the 5th Africa Regional Platform on DRR which would serve as Africa's common position on HFA2.

V. Conclusions and recommendations:

The event was effective in bringing together diverse stakeholders including representatives regional and subregional organizations, governments, civil society and private sector to critically examine and dialogue on DRR mainstreaming and investment in Africa. It was also successful in raising participants' knowledge and appreciation of the crucial role of DRR mainstreaming and investment in achieving resilient structural transformation of Africa. The progress made, main tools and approaches applied, some good practices, lessons learned, opportunities and recommendations to scale up DRR mainstreaming were shared. Although progress made in DRR mainstreaming and increased investment remains low, patchy and largely inadequate, rich experiences have been generated. More targeted effort and support was necessary to enable countries to effectively and meaningfully mainstream and invest in DRR especially in the context of the priority and strategic sectors for structural transformation of the region.

The meeting made concrete recommendations on practical measures to scale up DRR mainstreaming and investment; and contributed to consensus on DRR mainstreaming and investment priorities to feed into the Ministerial declaration of the Fifth Africa Regional DRR platform which will serve as Africa's common position on the post-2015 framework for DRR/management or HFA 2.

(a) ***Recommendations to enhance DRR Mainstreaming and investment in Africa***

- (i) Ministries of planning as well as national development planning frameworks are pivotal in defining national development priorities and thus the scope of the resultant country plans and investment priorities. As such ministries and agencies responsible for planning should be provided with support including capacity strengthening to ensure effective mainstreaming of and adequate investment in DRR.
- (ii) DRR mainstreaming guidelines, tools and methodologies should be developed and operationalized through targeted and results-oriented initiatives.
- (iii) Disaster risk assessment and profiling as well as strategic information management and dissemination for DRR mainstreaming should be strengthened, with special attention on key sectors for transformation.
- (iv) DRR and CCA should be undertaken in an integrated and coordinated manner to facilitate coherent actions and reduce dispersion of effort and resources. Special emphasis should be ~~to enhance~~ to enhance resilience of highly vulnerable groups and priority development sectors. ~~Moreover~~ Moreover, DRR and conflict management should be undertaken in an integrated manner.
- (v) Mechanisms for DRR investment should be strengthened and operationalized at all levels to increase DRR financing, and thus further reiterate the one percent government allocation on DRR as per the 2010 Ministerial Declaration.
- (vi) DRR governance and accountability should be strengthened at all levels.
- (vii) Strengthening the monitoring, evaluation and information sharing and the testing of the proposed targets and indicators on DRR in post -2015 development agenda and the successor of the HFA.

(b) ***Priorities on DRR Mainstreaming and investment for HFA-2***

- (i) HFA1 as well as the Africa Regional Strategy and Plan of Action served as important frameworks in raising importance and need to mainstream and invest in DRR. Although it has been inadequate, the initial progress made in DRR mainstreaming and investment has generated important good practices and lessons. HFA II provides a unique opportunity for consolidating gains as well addressing emerging challenges and priorities to ensure that DRR becomes integral priority that is adequately resourced in the development frameworks and investment ventures.
- (ii) The post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction/management should incorporate element on how to, accountability and targets on DRR mainstreaming and investments
- (iii) Political commitment and leadership are crucial for successful mainstreaming. Strong leadership is required to place DRR on the political agenda and ensure that risks are taken into account when decisions are made. The profile and review of DRR should be

raised and incorporated in forums of Heads of State and Government, Ministers, Mayors and Parliamentarians and other key policy and decision makers,

(c) Way - Forward

The meeting identified and agreed on the following follow-up actions and way-forward to realizing some of the above recommendations:

- (i) Development partners including relevant UN agencies, the World Bank GFDR, Africa Risk Capacity should work with and support RECs and members states to develop and implement DRR mainstreaming plans of Action. The capacity development could be an integral element of overall DRR intervention to strengthen capabilities for sectoral and decentralised DRR interventions.
- (ii) The sub regional and national DRR platforms should be strengthened to among others fulfil their role as forums for coordination, multi-stakeholder dialogue, review, tracking and proposing actionable recommendations and programmes on DRR mainstreaming and investment.
- (iii) The study on DRR investment planned by UNDP should be undertaken. Its scope should be expanded to include identification of good practices in DRR investment and DRR funding opportunities accessible to countries and other stakeholders.

<p>B. Parallel Session on DRR Leadership, mainstreaming and investment in Africa, 15 May 2014</p>
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UNDP and UNECA co-organised a parallel session on leadership for DRR integration as an integral part of AfRP5 . The objectives of the session were to: (i) raise awareness on the importance of leadership at all levels of government in successful DRR mainstreaming approaches, (ii) clarify roles, responsibilities and accountability lines at regional, national and sub-national level (including Regional Economic Communities, Parliament, Civil Defence/Protection, Mayors, Ministry of Planning and Finance, sector ministries) on DRR mainstreaming; (iii) provide recommendations to strengthen leadership for disaster risk reduction mainstreaming into development and create incentives for political leaders.

The parallel session, chaired by the Director General of the Nigerian Emergency Management Agency, was also well attended with more than 30 participants. The session featured presentations and discussions on the following topics:

The main recommendations from the joint ECA and UNDP pre-event on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Mainstreaming and Investment for Resilient Structural Transformation of Africa DRR mainstreaming and investment were also discussed during this session.

The meeting came up with the following key recommendations on how to strengthen leadership for DRR mainstreaming into development. This was also an input to the final Africa Position on the Post-HFA framework.

Recommendations

- (i) Clearly define and Strengthen DRR leadership role at regional (AUC), sub-regional (RECs), national and Community levels including dedicated and capacitated DRR structures.
- (ii) Strengthen DRR leadership role of youth, women and persons living with disabilities and the elderly to ensure their concerns are reflected in the Africa Position for HFA-2 framework.
- (iii) There should be targeted capacity development on DRR mainstreaming and investment for planning institutions, DRR leadership and public and private sector, including strengthening public/ private/ community partnerships (PPCP)
- (iv) DRR and CCA integration and mainstreaming guidelines, methodologies and tools should be developed and operationalized through targeted and results-oriented initiatives.
- (v) Disaster risk assessment and profiling as well as strategic information management and dissemination for DRR mainstreaming should be strengthened, with special attention on key sectors for transformation.
- (vi) DRR, CCA and conflict prevention should be undertaken in an integrated and coordinated manner to facilitate coherent actions and reduce dispersion effort and resources for enhancing resilience of priority sectors and vulnerable groups including persons living with disabilities and.
- (vii) Establish and/or strengthen mechanisms for DRR investment at all levels to increase DRR financing to at least 1 per cent of public expenditure.
- (viii) Strengthening DRR governance and accountability including the role and engagement of Parliamentarians and local leaders.
- (ix) Strengthening the monitoring, evaluation and information sharing and the testing of the proposed targets and indicators on DRR in post -2015 development agenda and the successor of the HFA.

Annex 1: Programme of Work

Pre-Conference Event Draft Agenda Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Mainstreaming and Investment for Resilient Structural Transformation of Africa 09:00 – 17:00, 12 May 2014, Plateau & Benue Room, Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria		
Time	Activity	Responsible
Moderator: Ms. Sophie Baranes, Crisis Prevention and Recovery Coordinator, UNDP Regional Centre for Africa		
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome and introduction by the moderator & Overview and rationale for DRR Mainstreaming and Investment–	Mrs Sophie Baranes, UNDP
9:10 – 9:30	Keynote address: DRR Mainstreaming and Investment for Resilient Structural Transformation of Africa.	Dr. Bernard MANYENA , Professor, University of Manchester, United Kingdom
Panel discussion on DRR mainstreaming into development planning		
9:30 – 11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Africa Union Commission approach to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into continental strategies, plans and programs (10mn). 	- Mr Almamy Dampha, AUC Representative
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SADC Secretariat approach to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into regional strategies, plans and programs (10mn). 	- Dr Kennedy Massamvu , Head of SADC DRR Unit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government of Ghana approach to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national & local strategies, plans and programs (10mn). 	- Mr. Kofi Portuphy , NADMO Coordinator, Ghana
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Africa Resilience Foundation approach to mainstreaming disaster risk in the agriculture sector in partnership with private sector (10 mn) 	- Mr. Hamdou Wane , Chief Executive Officer, Africa Resilience Foundation Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Practitioners' Platform for Resilience on lessons learnt and recommendations for mainstreaming DRR and climate risks in local / community development plans (10mn) 	- Ms. Regina Pritchett , Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience
	Recommendations on DRR mainstreaming in development planning	All participants
11:00–11:15	Tea/coffee break	
11:15 – 13:00	Panel discussion on good practices and lessons learned on DRR mainstreaming based on ECA and UNISDR assessments	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation of findings of the regional assessment (10mn) 	Mr. Aneson Ron Cadribo, consultant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion on findings at sub-regional level (ECOWAS region) (5mn) 	Dr Olusegun Ojo, consultant
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion on findings at national level: <i>Malawi, Togo</i>, 	Dr. Alexander Phiri, Dr. Agbenyo Dzogbedo, and Prof Iguisi,

	<i>Nigeria (5 mn each)</i>	consultants
	Recommendations on DRR mainstreaming in development planning	All Participants
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch	
Moderator: Koffi Portufy, National Coordinator of NADMO, Ghana		
14:30 – 14:45	Presentation of the DRR Investment conceptual framework and study approach	UNDP
14:45 – 16:00	Panel discussion on DRR investment in Africa	
	▪ Mozambique	- Mr. Xavier Chavana , Ministry of Planning for Development
	▪ South Africa	- Mr. Mmaphaka Tau , Senior Manager Disaster Management Capacity Building (NDMC).
	▪ Gabon	- Ms. Hortense Togo , Permanent Secretary Risk Prevention
	▪ Ethiopia	- Mr. Tadese Bekele , DRR Focal Point
16:00 – 16:45	Discussion on key recommendations for the declaration of the Regional Platform on DRR mainstreaming and investment in development in Africa	All participants
16:45 – 17:00	Wrap up and closing of the event	UNDP/UNECA

Annex 2: Parallel Session

Parallel Session Draft Agenda Leadership for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mainstreaming in development planning 14:30 – 16:00, 14 May 2014, Benue & Enugu, Hilton Transcorp Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria		
Time	Activity	Responsible
Moderator: Mr. Sani Sidi, Director General of NEMA, Nigeria		
14:30 – 14:40	Welcome and introduction by the moderator	Mr. Sani Sidi, Director General of NEMA
14:40 – 14:50	Overview of the importance of leadership for successful DRR mainstreaming in development planning	Mr. Aliou Dia, UNDP
14:20 – 15:00	<p><u>Panel discussion and experience sharing on Leadership for DRR mainstreaming in development planning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECOWAS perspectives on REC leadership for DRR mainstreaming in the sub-region (10 mn) - Government of Rwanda perspectives on leadership for DRR mainstreaming in development planning, challenges and lessons learnt - Local government in Turkana county, Kenya perspectives on integration of drought risk reduction measures in local development plans (10 mn) - DRR Champion & Former member of Senegalese parliament on the leadership role of Parliament in DRR mainstreaming (10 mn) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Muhammed Ibrahim, ECOWAS Representative - Mr. Kayira, Government of Rwanda Mr. Julius Taigong, Drought Coordinator Local government in Turkana county, Kenya - Mr. Abou Sane, Former Member of the Senegalese Parliament
15:00 – 15:30	Discussion on strengthening leadership for DRR mainstreaming in development planning at regional, national and local level	All participants
15:30 – 16:00	Validation of key recommendations on strengthening DRR mainstreaming into development planning and budgeting in Africa to feed into the post 2015 DRR Framework	Government Representative

