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of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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## *Second Annual International Aid & Development Africa Summit 2017*



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## ***Topics: Innovations, Partnerships and Policy Updates for Disaster Preparedness (Floods & Drought)***

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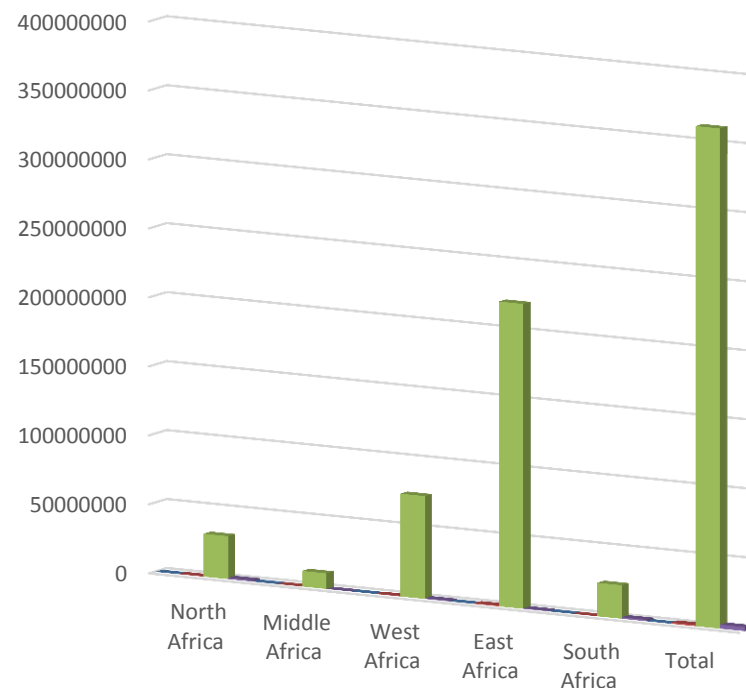
- Building a culture of **resilience** and **risk** awareness
- Enhancing disaster preparedness and strengthening disaster management **capacities**
- Discussing **practices** and **policies** for the advancement of disaster prevention
- Flood **prevention** and **control**: flood hazard mapping, risk management, mitigating flood

# Overview of Disasters in Africa: Focus on Horn of Africa

- In 2011
- In 2014, the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS) of Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia were hit by a severe drought affecting millions of people.
- In 2015, an El Nino induced drought affected approximately 10.2 million people in Ethiopia and has been described as one of the worst drought events in decades
- In 2016/2017 Kenya was hit by another severe drought event with approximately 2 million people
- Ethiopia has approximately 5.6 million people in need of assistance out of which 2.7 are MAM.

**Action by IFRC:** work with National Societies to launch Emergency appeal; e.g. Kenya (CHF 9.9 mil) Ethiopia (CHF 2.7 mil), Somalia (CHF xx mil)

Summary of drought events recorded for 1900 – 2013 EM-DAT data



## ***Prediction: Droughts***

- Drought monitoring: reference to *global climate model which* indicate increased drought and aridity at the continental scale. *Example: Sahel and North Africa.*
- Africa is likely to face extreme and widespread drought in years to come due
  - Slow progress in **drought risk management**
  - Increased population and demand for water
  - **Degradation** of land and environment
- *Therefore,*
- *-need for increased and integrated efforts in mitigation*
- *- reduce negative impact of the drought as anticipated in future*

### Note:

- Many studies have indicated that disaster risk reduction is highly cost-effective: a dollar invested in disaster risk reduction can save two to ten dollars in disaster response and recovery costs.
- Current trends continue, natural disasters could have a global cost of more than US\$ 300 billion a year by 2050

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## ***Building a culture of resilience and risk awareness***

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- Building a **safer** and **resilient** communities:
  - Understand existing **vulnerabilities** in communities
  - Increased level **awareness** and **approaches** to community
- resilience.
- Operationalising resilience **policies** and **guidelines**: global, regional & national
- Early warning /Early action (EWEA) **systems** and **frameworks**

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## ***Required Action:***

- *International Federation Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) methodology: **application and use***
- *Promoting **culture of safety and resilience** through public awareness*
- *Safer **critical community infrastructure***
- *Community-based early warning systems (link to national/regional systems)*
- *Strengthening community preparedness for disaster response*
- ***“Building back safer”** in post disaster recovery programmes through:*
  - *Capacity strengthening and management of volunteers & staff*
  - *Widening partnerships and expanding resource mobilization*
  - *Adopting multi-hazard and longer-term approach to resilience*

## Enhancing disaster preparedness and strengthening disaster management capacities

- Organise and manage: resources and responsibilities
- Preparedness: (Predict, prevent and mitigate the effects)
  - Coordinated planning
  - Community engagement
  - Basic reduction initiatives
- Responding to Disasters:
  - Assessments
  - Resource Mobilising
  - Use of networks.

**Examples:** rapid assessments, DREFs/ Appeal
- Recovering from disasters( beyond disasters)
  - Principles of Engagement/participation of communities, Do no harm policy etc.
  - Timeliness
  - inclusion
  - Empowerment of communities building resilience
- Capacity is built through:
  - Contingency planning
  - Repositioning of stock
  - Risk mapping
  - Training in DRP (RCAT, NDRT, NDRT, Stay safe



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## ***Discussing practices and policies for the advancement of disaster prevention***

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- **Re-engaging auxiliary role of National Societies:** policy discussions at national/local level
- **National Adaptation Planning:** Engagement of communities. eg. Kenya and Uganda
- **Working with Governments:** quick access during emergencies
- **Coordination with humanitarian actors:** collaborate efforts with ISDR system, UN agencies, NGOs, climate consortium etc.



## ***Establishing effective and sustainable partnerships to meet disaster preparedness goals***

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- **Common and clear goals and strategies:** take in account needs of targeted communities & instruction capacity requirements
- **Framework, Systems & Procedure:** transparent and accountable
- **Promoting Community engagement and accountability:** greater trust among partners
- **Established community level partnerships:** example: communities linked with metrological services
- **Building individual capacities:** Compliment global requirements and standards

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For Further Information on Africa Region Road Map

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