

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS OF MID-TERM REVIEW WORKSHOP:
SECOND MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN AFRICA,
NAIROBI, KENYA**

Date: 10 May 2010

The Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa, held in Nairobi, Kenya on 14 April 2010, focused on the discussion of the progress, shortcomings and potential improvements of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Representatives were divided into three groups, each with a different set of key questions aimed at obtaining specific perspectives as well as insights on the implementation of the HFA to date, through 2015 and beyond. *Group One* responded to questions 1, 2, and 3, *Group Two* responded to questions 4, 5 and 6, and *Group Three* responded to questions 7 and 8.

The following is a summary of the discussions of all three groups. Individual group responses to the posed questions can be found in the annex below.

Summary of the Workshop Discussions

The discussions in Nairobi made it clear that there was a lack of uniformity in HFA implementation and DRR between different African countries. While some were able to introduce DRR programmes as a result of the HFA, others expressed the need for greater assistance in the establishment of platforms and policies. Nevertheless, countries where the HFA has been utilized successfully described it as a useful tool in contributing to reducing losses and risks. Within the last five years certain measures to respond to risks such as floods have been easier to implement, than others. Earthquake risk reduction for example is a lot more difficult and time consuming to implement.

Representatives questioned how to coordinate the HFA with structures that have existed previously in order to prevent duplication. It was suggested that synchronization at the level of the African Union should be established in order to foster region-appropriate exchange of ideas, information and mechanisms for implementation. In many cases, the political system restricted vertical implementation of HFA as well as coordination of DRR. This caused participants to call for enhanced flexibility for local HFA implementation.

It was suggested that within national budgets a certain portion should be allocated for DRR annually. Several countries agreed that funding from government is easy to attain for relief, yet more difficult to access for preventative measures.

As a result of the HFA some countries have attempted to integrate DRR into programmes of environmental management and climate change adaptation. In others, the HFA has encouraged authorities to adopt laws and establish legal frameworks in the field, and has lead to certain required reforms of existing policies. Studies on emergency response have shown that although most African countries have legislation on disaster preparedness and management implementation remains often stagnant.

Overall, participants supported the view that actions within the HFA should be seen as a development issue. All development projects should therefore take DRR into account. Several countries have also found that the HFA is essential to linking the concepts of DRR and common country assessment (CCA). In considering future implementation of the HFA in Africa, it is imperative that traditional institutions and systems are involved and continue to play a critical role in steering early warning and other DRR initiatives.

Annex: Individual Group Responses

The following is a summary of the discussion of *Group One*, which responded to *questions 1, 2 and 3*.

Question 1: In your experience has the HFA been instrumental over the past five years in reducing disaster losses in communities and countries in country X/region Y?

- Hyogo Framework has helped directly and indirectly to help reduce losses and national plans and strategies have been developed that are aligned with the HFA.
- Policy frameworks and creation of national platforms and programmes geared towards DRR. Awareness is raising initiatives.
- HFA has helped to develop specific DRR programmes
- Several countries find HFA key to bring the concepts of DRR and CCA together and identify common solutions. A big problem for many, e.g. Gambia and Mozambique, is that donors do not understand the linkage between DRR and CCA.

Lesotho: Regarding school curricula, integration is already an activity even if it is not yet having an impact. In southern Africa an effect of the HFA can be seen, for example in a reduced number of deaths from flooding and in Lesotho losses from snow fall disasters have decreased. Enhanced early warning systems in Lesotho have been crucial to reduce losses of lives and assets.

Mali: Five years ago DRR was very sectoral and responsive. Integration of DRR into environmental management and climate change adaptation programmes has been attempted. Instead of acting only after an impact the current aim is to prevent floods. The same is done in Senegal, Burkina Faso and other West African countries and hereby enhancing the level of preparedness. In-depth studies about floods, under the Aegis of ECOWAS for sensitization measures at national level local communities, have been empowered to prepare themselves for disasters. Different progress has been achieved in different countries but all measures are in line with the HFA.

Morocco: To prevent floods certain measures can be prepared within a time period of five years. Reducing earthquake resistance, however, is a lot more time consuming. Intergovernmental groups have been established in North Africa to address issues of climate change adaptation, even if currently no result is seen directly.

Eritrea: HFA is the result of efforts made for a period of 20 years that was progressive process. In Eritrea the HFA was very useful as it has helped to focus efforts on reducing risk. Studies on emergency response showed that most African countries have legislation on disaster preparedness and management in place, even though implementation is sometimes still slow.

Nigeria: Here political will for DRR existed to a large extent. Upon becoming chairman of the AU, Nigeria's former President advocated for DRR. Public awareness rising and courses for DRR training are in place and short administrative courses for civil servants integrate DRR. Local governments of all 36 states are involved, and most of them have structures for DRR in place. Risk transfer insurances have been introduced, and the public has accepted them. Vulnerability and capacity analysis are being carried out with community participation in six states. Cooperation with ECOWAS on regional policy development and implementation and also with universities on disaster management studies has occurred.

Egypt: Disaster situations such as bird flu or road accidents show that existing policies need to be revised and updated. Roles and responsibilities have to be made clear as well in risk management, and increase public awareness. Strategic level of DM is the ministerial level. Planning level is being

done with all stakeholders including communities for enhanced coordination. A national committee meets once a month and we have a DRR information centre, as well as developed DRR plans and policies for the reduction of accidents, floods and drought and epidemics.

Congo: Before the implementation of HFA disasters were managed by governments on their own prerogative. Now NGOs and grassroots organizations as well as district disaster management groups are involved. Work in collaboration with UNDP is being done for reduction of soil erosion and strong winds. At any ministerial level responsibilities are clear and platforms are available. The challenge of coordination challenge has been solved partly through enhanced cross-sectoral coordination.

Comoros: For many DRR issues, such as those linked to volcanoes, the HFA helped to establish a legal framework and supported the adaptation of related laws. Contingency plans and vulnerability studies as well as an early warning system have been developed. Sensitization at institutional level is an ongoing process.

Question 1.2: What are the three most important elements that prevented the HFA from achieving its intended outcome i.e. the reduction of disaster losses?

- Challenges of coordination at different levels (among ministries owing to overlapping responsibilities and mandates; issue of coordination between national and community level and between government the UN Agencies; UN Agencies actions should never be parallel to government efforts)
- It would be useful if the AU and the RECs as well as other technical bodies such as NEPAD had dedicated DRR units in place to assist countries.
- In many cases, the political system hampered vertical HFA implementation and DRR coordination, and promotion of flexible solutions for local HFA implementation should occur.
- Several countries (Sierra Leone, Somalia) suffer from war or reconstruction from war which leaves DRR issues and engagement behind.

Morocco: What prevents the success of the HFA is of an institutional nature. Many responsibilities are cross cutting between different ministries. Consequently national and regional level platforms need to be put in place.

The programmes that ECOWAS has established have started good practices, research and data in West Africa. Morocco emphasized the importance of strengthening institutional coordination, and the challenge to avoid overlapping responsibilities.

Eritrea: Countries have undergone certain steps, such as addressing capacity and resource as well as coordination problems. Eritrea for example has HIV/AIDS and Malaria policies in place. Yet, instead of having vertical programmes, implementation should be horizontal and concentrated under one institution, not many. However, there has been a great reduction of HIV/AIDS.

Congo: No mechanism is in place in Congo which can solve all problems of coordination. Establishing a functional platform is crucial. Such a platform at the level of the African Union should also be established.

Question 2.1: How are HFA reporting mechanisms supporting its implementation?

- HFA helped to focus on priorities and to align existing mechanisms.
- Reporting mechanisms are useful but a knowledge sharing mechanism should be included.

AU, NEPAD and RECs should support regional reviews to allow identification and address of gaps and challenges in different countries.

Question 3.1: What were the three most critical factors that prevented effectiveness in those areas (in reducing DRR)?

- Early Warning exists but capacity building and data is needed, as well as equipment
- Certain thematic areas, for example flood risk, are more challenging than others
- Coordination issues exist owing to institutional overlaps

Reporting mechanisms:

Focal points at regional level should exist which could give regional inputs, so that information can be exchanged (South-South Exchange via the internet).

Togo: UNDP has financially supported the national platform to develop a DRR manual, and all stakeholders have to report constantly to the national platform secretariat so that information is gathered as a decentralized level, which is supported by a draft decree to strengthen coordination mechanisms.

Mauritania: Technical committees in all regions of the country can sensitize DRR at all levels. Like many countries in the sub-region, Mauritania is facing floods. Flood prevention has increased after the HFA, and a big shift occurred from response to prevention. Mauritania built dams to control flooding, but owing to a lack of equipment at the meteorological stations still has problems with early warning. Tools to protect civilians in rural areas are also lacking. Besides this, sensitization at community level is still requires work to be done, but some bilateral support from neighbouring countries exists.

Gabon: Coordination is the big challenge for which a national platform is required. To establish a platform funding was received in 2010. To assist local communities' development risk mapping is underway and funds for building of livelihoods of most vulnerable people is available. Provincial governments, however, have so far not been involved.

Central African Republic: Since implementation of the HFA stagnation has been experienced, mainly because of the increasing paternalism and because no platform or policy for DRR exists. For the 2007 Progress Report a meeting of stakeholders was held, but in a very scattered manner. Moreover, a lack of cooperation with the UN makes the government feel involved insufficiently. Without assistance not much can be achieved in the next five years.

Eritrea: A policy for drought risk reduction has been developed and is supposed to be implemented. Man-made disasters have also been addressed well. Before the HFA many other structures for DRR were in place, which now leaves questions as to how to integrate these correctly with the HFA. Overall, UN agencies are contributing a lot in humanitarian assistance and an effective bottom up approach has been implemented.

Chad: Not much progress has been made in implementing the HFA. No national platform has been established, but a team that reviews DRR actions exists. Consequently, DRR has been mainstreamed into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Besides this, a national committee to help disaster victims exists, as well as a green belt initiative to plant trees against desertification and banned use of charcoal as cooking fuel.

Lesotho: Coordination from the AU is crucial and a DRR unit should also be established at SADC level. In many countries DRR is placed within other ministries and not in specialised institutions, so that it simply provides additional work and burden and will subsequently not be taken seriously.

Guinea: Difficulties of integrating DRR into sectors exist. One major concern of the national platform is that UN agencies and the World Bank publish their documents without integrating DRR issues.

Madagascar: A national platform exists, but it is a national bureau for DRR and not an official platform under the Prime Minister. DRR legislation as well as a national plan of action are also in place, but following the political crisis the action plan has been suspended.

A decree about anti-cyclone rules, contingency plans and early warning has been formulated, and also the integration of DRR into school curricula.

However, certain challenges remain to exist as one cannot wait for DRR to occur until the political crisis is over. The crisis already hampered Madagascar's participation at the Global Platform (BNGRC). Furthermore, DRR has been criticised for being too personalised, and not sufficiently focused on institutions. Institutions, and not DRR focal points should be addressed, especially because the focal point is likely to change occasionally.

Mali: Mali argued that UNISDR should support countries which have no national platforms or mechanisms in place and also analyze what their concrete challenges are. Regional Platform have a high importance for the exchange of experiences.

Eritrea: Need for further capacity building is necessary. Besides this DRR is a mind-set which should be existent even without the HFA being in place. DRR should therefore be mainstreamed into all sectors, even without funding. Funds for example for building of roads exist, and one simply has to consider DRR issues in all areas possible. From the international community we therefore only like to ask for capacity building, because everything else is a national responsibility.

Morocco: Emergency funds and risk insurance should be provided to countries which do not have these mechanisms in place. Between 0.5 and 1.0 % of state budget should be allocated for emergency funds.

Question 3.2: What are the specific constraints to start or increase investments in disaster risk reduction in country X/region Y?

- DRR should be included in sectoral plans and policies.
- Funds allocated for emergencies should have a specific proportion dedicated for DRR.
- National budgets could also include a certain percentage to DRR.
- Solidarity fund could be raised.

The following is a summary of the discussion of *Group Two*, which responded to *questions 4, 5 and 6*.

Question 4: In your experience, does the HFA sufficiently encourage community participation and the utilization of local knowledge to reduce disaster risk? I.e. in country X/region Y, have communities and local authorities been empowered and is local knowledge and community action being useful/tapped into to manage and reduce disaster risk? If so, how? If not, why not?

- From a bottom-up perspective it was underlined that HFA needs to take into account local knowledge and structures. One way this could be done is by assessing structures and knowledge at community level and conceptualize the findings made.

The national set up, with a decentralized structure in place, is key for local HFA implementation. If local governments are not empowered, HFA should more encourage partnership and cooperation with local NGOs and use the HFA as a package solution to various problems.

Several countries consider the establishment of a functional and decentralized DRR structure a big challenge. Many of them, such as Liberia, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Namibia, are waiting for their national DRR policies to be endorsed in order to guide the establishment of national DRR structures. Related to this, horizontal and vertical coordination of DRR has been perceived as a big challenge.

Nigeria for example has described its difficulties in integrating DRR in development programs. Like Madagascar, Nigeria found it challenging to promote cooperation between government and local NGOs. In Namibia, on the other hand, the problem consists out of inactive NGOs as well intangible local agencies. Overall, large countries appear to have more problems in coordinating and implementing the HFA than smaller ones.

Nigeria: The HFA focal point finds it difficult to implement HFA at national level and has problems in engaging and coordinating ministries. Nigeria is a big country with a population of 154 million, a federal system at three administrative levels, which are federal, state and local. The states, which have a great amount of independence, are all expected to have a DRR agency in place, and for now 22 out of 36 states have such an agency in place.

The HFA focal point argued that the solution for encouraging HFA implementation at the state level was the establishment of partnerships with Disaster Risk Reduction Agencies. In states without DRR agencies, however, implementation of the HFA is still very difficult.

Gambia: For effective implementation of the HFA at all levels in Gambia, the responsibility of coordination lies with the Vice President, who is head of a governing cross-sectoral DRR council, which consists of ministries, NGOs, DRR agencies and district committees. Gambia has endorsed a national policy on DRR and DRR as a whole now has a high priority with over all political support. Civil society actors are instrumental in implementing DRR at the local level. Partnerships of regional and local coordinators, the National Platform as well as NGOs is important here. Hereby roles and responsibilities ought to be clarified to indicate expectations. The ISDR system should make use of the competitive advantages of the agendas and mandates of local NGOs.

Mozambique: Has developed a disaster plan that guides actions from national to local level and recommends looking at existing plans and structures, as well as identifying DRR elements. HFA has been proven to be a useful guidance tool for the development of a disaster plan and to identify its gaps and needs.

It was recommended further that for HFA to be understood as fully relevant at the local level and for daily life, it should be simplified. Considering opinions and problems of people at the local level is thereby very important. The HFA should clarify who is responsible of developing coping mechanisms in case a disaster strikes. More flexibility for traditional systems and structures of DRR ought to be provided by the HFA and informal disaster risk communities at local level need to be included and respected in national DRR processes.

Kenya: Owing to the introduction of centralised DRR systems, some communities lose their traditional mechanisms. Using existing education institutions which are members of the National Platform, Kenya provides DRR training at all levels. Nairobi University offers DRR studies and DRR is also incorporated in the Bachelor degree of Environmental Management and offered at specific courses at the Master level.

Somalia: Informal DRR uses local knowledge and institutions as people at the local level are used to organizing themselves when they have to cope with different disasters.

Seychelles: Owing to its remote and decentralized location, the population of the Seychelles needs to be aware of what should be done when a disaster strikes. This should make people responders and not merely victims.

Traditional Structures for DRR

Traditionally, communities manage the resources and risks which they are exposed to through their structures. Indicators are in place which monitor and determine resource utilization and management. These structures also play an important role in steering early warning and other DRR initiatives in Africa. As governments undertake mapping of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities, the structures should be taken into account and feed into the village level DRR which will feed into

sub-local level until it reaches the national level. Linkages between traditional community systems and formal, scientific government mechanisms are therefore crucial for DRR.

The following is a summary of the discussion of *Group Three*, which responded to *questions 7 and 8*.

Sub-Question 7.1: What adjustments, if any, would be helpful in the international structures of disaster risk reduction to help accelerate the implementation of the HFA?

- UNISDR to help countries strengthen their national platforms
- Better coordination between international agencies and a stronger role for UN resident representative to coordinate efforts
- Better coordination between national agencies for example in inter-ministerial committees
- Advocacy with high level policy/ decision makers to advance DRR agenda and understand importance of HFA
- HFA actions should be seen as a development issue, and all development projects should take DRR into account
- Improved capacity building and communication
- Support to mainstream DRR and the HFA in educational programs, national legislation and policy frameworks
- Liaising with international conventions such as UNCCD

DETAILED DISCUSSION POINTS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

Coordination

- a) In a number of countries development partners and international organizations support a dispersed portfolio of interventions in disaster risk reduction or humanitarian relief efforts. Better coordination would be required at national, sub-national and local level. Examples from several countries and agencies were discussed, where interventions could have been better aligned in the past.
- b) The coordination system of international agencies, international development partners and NGOs responding to disasters and the coordination between national and international agencies should be strengthened and improved. It was considered that the UN Resident Representative could play an important role in coordinating these efforts. Hereby the role of OCHA in case of a disaster response and relief operation was stressed by several participants; including the function of UNDAC to assist with a rapid assessment team.
- c) It was suggested for example to establish a single ministry dedicated to DRR or an inter-ministerial committee for DRR in order to strengthen efforts of coordination at the national level
- d) Participants argued that UNISDR should help and support coordination efforts between international agencies and national ministries. Assigning dedicated DRM focal points at various national ministries would support coordination between ministries.
- e) Concerns were raised that the structures of international agencies often undermine and replace coordination efforts at national level. Regarding this examples were given by several participants.

Capacity building

- f) Several participants stressed the need for better and more comprehensive capacity building for DRR at all levels. Educative programs and curricula should be developed at national level, and DRR education should be mainstreamed within them from primary schools to university level. Support and guidelines from UNISDR and other international agencies would be helpful here.
- g) Training opportunities for national DRM specialists and members of the national platforms and agencies would be especially helpful.
- h) Maintaining qualified staff at national ministries was emphasized as a general concern. Highly qualified personnel are often recruited by international NGO and development agencies. Yet continuity of staff is very important for DRR program implantation and coordination at national and sub-national level.

Advocacy

- i) Advocacy for disaster risk reduction should go beyond the national platforms and target high level policy and decision makers (members of parliament, ministers and others). This would be the only way to ensure that DRR becomes a national priority, that national legislation is improved and sufficient budget is dedicated to it.

Others

- j) Participants were particularly concerned about disaster risk reduction and recovery in neighboring fragile states. These countries need particularly support by UNISDR and other international organizations to mainstream and implement disaster risk reduction activities.

It was suggested to consider the collaboration and alignment of the HFA with international conventions, such as the *Convention to Combat Desertification* or *Convention on Biological Diversity*. Disaster risk reduction efforts could be mainstreamed and integrated in these conventions.

Sub-Question 7.2: What kind of financial instruments, as well as monitoring mechanisms, would be helpful in support of DRR action at the national, local and community level?

- Mainstreaming DRR in UN agency programs
- 1 % of UN projects dedicated to DRR
- Consider pooled funding
- Consider regional and sub-regional DRR funds
- Consider creation of funds at national / sub-national level to support national DRR platforms
- Encourage national governments to establish DRR budget lines.

DETAILED DISCUSSION POINTS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

- a) UN agencies should be encouraged to mainstream disaster risk reduction throughout their programs and projects. DRR activities should thereby be integrated in the regular program funding. To do so, it was suggested that UN should commit 1 % of its project budget to disaster risk reduction.
- b) In addition, it was suggested to also commit 1 % of the (national?) budget for development projects to DRR. Thereby not only post disaster relief and recovery efforts could be strengthened, but DRR mainstreamed in the overall development agenda.
- c) DRR needs to be integrated over a long period of time in the development efforts of a country or organization. This requires rather the creation of a culture of risk reduction which is a process to last over generations.
- d) Several participants referred to experiences with pooled funding for disaster risk reduction. Particularly experiences with this instrument in Mozambique were shared. At sub-national level (for example states in Nigeria) own funds to support and implement DRR would be required. Several participants stressed the need to have sufficient funding at all political and administrative levels, including local (municipal) governments.
- e) However, participants also argued that any commitment of the national governments would also need to be reflected by setting aside some funds for DRR in their national budget. Governments, taking DRR seriously, should establish dedicated budget lines.
- f) It was suggested to align the funding for national platforms with the funding for climate change adaptation projects. This would allow larger and more secure streams of funding dedicated to disaster risk reduction.

Question 8: What kind of international instruments / tool do you think would be most useful in furthering DRR to follow-up to the HFA beyond 2015?

- General support to strengthen HFA through internationally legally binding agreement.
- Reasons:
 - No sufficient interest at national level
 - HFA is so far only guidelines

- Benefits:
 - Support sustainable, international targets
 - Strengthen national ownership including up to 2015
 - Strengthen accountability
- UNISDR support could be conditional to national commitment to HFA
- However, related legal negotiations may be hindered by political interest and maybe time consuming.

DETAILED DISCUSSION POINTS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

- a) Several participants raised concerns that instead of looking beyond HFA 2015, immediate concepts and solutions to strengthen DRR would be needed.
- b) At national level, there might not be sufficient interest to implement the HFA, partly because it is not a legally binding instrument. So far, the HFA has been largely driven by international agencies. It was suggested to make the HFA legally binding. National and international targets for disaster risk reduction would need to be agreed and reached to measure the progress made in relation to the HFA. This would be difficult to agree upon, as long as the HFA is not legally binding.
- c) The HFA in form of an international convention would however likely be less explicit, less flexible and may still not guarantee the implementation of disaster risk reduction activities in countries. The negotiation process for such an agreement would be very lengthy and difficult. It was in general agreed and acknowledged, that changing the HFA into a legally binding convention, would not be very likely in the near future.
- d) Participants stressed that only if certain targets would be reached, countries would be applicable for further support. International support to disaster risk reduction should become conditional. Only if the HFA is implemented “according to international standards” support from the international donor community should be given.
- e) Modes of operation for disaster risk reduction could be established. This could be done similarly to the aviation industry, which established internationally recognized and binding standards and modes of operation. Internationally comparable audits could be conducted to compare the progress made in relation to disaster risk reduction.
- f) The HFA should become operational at national level. It demands the support at ministerial level, not only through statements, but through a dedicated budget line for disaster risk reduction in the national households. National governments should establish an operational framework.
- g) Knowledge products, guidelines, best practice examples should be defined to strengthen the HFA and its implementation. These could become first steps towards a stronger HFA.

Sub-Question 8.2: What kind of international institutional structures/instruments would be most helpful to continue to accelerate and support risk reduction work?

- Strengthen interrelationship between regional, sub-regional and national platforms
- ISDR should encourage dialogues between regions and sub-regions
- ISDR encouraged to establish presence in RECs and national level
- Strengthening role of REC in DRR
- Move National Platforms from theory / concept to practice / operation.

DETAILED DISCUSSION POINTS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS

- a) Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in other parts of the world could be compared to find functional and suitable ways to implement the HFA at regional level. The AU could suggest / oblige the RECs to coordinate the implementation of disaster risk reduction. They need to be strengthened in their role to implement HFA. UNISDR could support this through the creation of DRM agencies in these RECs.
- b) National DRM Platforms were established since 2006, but often remained theoretical. It would now be time to take this further and ensure that they are working and well established until 2015.

c) Encourage a dialogue among countries and regions on what had been done so far regarding the implementation of the HFA.

Participants:

Mohamed Abchir Ibrahim Abdillahi Tabet Abdellatif Sane Abdou	Regional Advisor, UNDP Switzerland Cabinet, Djibouti Councillor, Embassy Morocco Reseau des Parlementaires Pous la RRC, Assemblée Nationale, Senegal
Lameck Abrahams	Disaster Risk Reduction Officer, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Kenya
Farid Abdulkadir	Regional Disaster Management Coordinator, Southern Africa Regional Office, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, South Africa
John Abuya Jim Ackers Francisc Nsue Ada	Project Manager, ActionAid International Regional Education Advisor, UNICEF - ESARO DRR Focal Point, Ministry of Fishing and Environment, Guinea Equatorial
Lutumba Agostinho Prof. Techeste Ahderom Mohamed Refaat Ahmed	Proteccao Civil Angola, Ministerio da Saude, Angola Senior Technical Advisor, UNDP Eritrea Deputy Director - Crisis and Disaster Management Sector, The Cabinet of Information and Decision Support Center, Egypt
Samuel Akera Charles Michael Akol Dr. Naeema Hassan Al-Gasseer	DRR Advisor, UNDP Lesotho Environmental Affairs Officer, UNECA Ethiopia Assistant Regional Director, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, WHO Egypt
Mr. Diallo Adama Alhassane	Directeur Général, Africain pour les Applications de la Météorologie au Développement (ACMAD), Niger
Lana Alwreikat	Regional Emergency Specialist, UNICEF – ESARO, South Africa
Carmo Ferreira M. N. Amandio	Proteccao Civil Angola, Servico Nacional de Proteccao Civil, Angola
Abu Amami Rita Amukhobu Col. RTD Vincent Lee Anami Hon. Dr. Kwasi Apea-Kubi Abdulkadir Nur Arale	Senour Programme S[pecialist, UNESCO Kenya African Union Commission DirectorKenya National Disaster Operations Centre Minister, Ghana Chairman, National Tsunami Disaster Management Bureau, Somalia
John Kigyagi Arimpa	Deputy Chairperson Climate Change, Parliament of Uganda- climate change forum, Uganda
Jean Maurice Ayine	Secrétaire Général Adjoint, Ministère de L'Interieur, de la Securite Publique de L'Immigration et de de la Decentralisation, Gabon
Dr. Salah EL-Din Badr Moagi Baleseng	Egypt Director, Disaster Management, Office of the President, Botswana
Antonio Lopes Barbosa Fernandes Alberto C Barbosa	Security of Minister of Cape Verde Ltn. Colonel, Ministère de L'Administration Interne-Service National de la Protection Civile du Cap Vert
Emilio Barisano Martha Mwesiga Bdosa	GEOSAT Tech Climate Change Co-ordinator, Parliament of Uganda- climate change forum, Uganda
Amadé Belem	Secrétaire Permanent du ConasurConseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR), Burkina Faso
Wiebe Boer	Associate Director for Africa, Rockefeller Foundation Kenya

Yacin Elmi Bouh	Ministre de L'interieur et de la Decentralisation, Ministere de L'Interieur et de la Decentralisation, Djibouti
M. Mustapha El Bouazzaoui	Conseiller a la Mission Permanente du Morocco Geneve, Morocco
Martha Bore	C.O, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya
Pedro K. Bunga	Angola
Batilda Salha Burian	Minister, Ministry of Environment, Tanzania
Ms. Helen Bushell	Regional DRR Focal Point, Oxfam GB, Kenya
Jose Caculo	Proteccao Civil Angola, Servico Nacional de Proteccao Civil, Angola
Yunus Carrim	South Africa
Domonique M Cecile	Vice-Primature Vice-Primature Chargee de L'Interieur, Madagascar
Mohamed Omar Ben Cheikh	Directeur de la Protection Civile, Ministere de L'Interieur et de L'Information, Comoros
Dulce Fernanda Cabrel Chilundo	Directora, Centro Nacional Operativo de Emergência (CENOE) /INGC, Mozambique
Richard Choularton	Senior Policy Officer, WFP
Jeanette Clover	Senior Programme Officer, UNEP Kenya
Ms. Jeanine Cooper	Head of Office, UNOCHA, Kenya
Bronwyn Cousins	WFP
Matthew Croucher	Regional Emergency Manager, Save the Children Kenya
Ismael Mogne Daho	Directeur du Centre des Opérations de Secours et de la Protection Civile, Secrétariat exécutif de la Plate forme Nationale de Prévention et de Gestion des risques des catastrophes, Comoros
Kelly David	Head of Office, UNOCHA South Africa
Modibo Diallo	Direction Nationale Assainissement, Ministere de L'Environnement et de L'Assainissement, Mali
Prof. N'zala Donatien	Ministere du Developpement Durable, de L'Economie, Forestiere et de L'Environnement, Congo Brazzaville
Camara Djibril	Service National de Gestion des Catastrophes et Urgences Environnementale, Ministere de L'Environnement, des Eaux et Forets et Developpement Durable, Guinea
Amadou .F.Canar Diop	Head of Division, Civil Defence Protection/ Ministère of Interior, Senegal
Ebmbe A L Divin	Charge D'etudes, Ministere de l'interieur et securite, DRC Congo
Lisa Doherty	Emergency Educaiton Specialist, UNICEF - ESARO
Mulenga Domiciano	National Co-ordinator, Disaster Management Unit, Zambia
Francis Dube	Community Resilience Project Manager, World Vision
Mahmud Mohammed Eljair	Libya
Dahi Ould Elmamy	Mauritania
Santiago Francisco Engonga	General Director of Environment, Ministry of Fishing and Environment, Guinea Equatorial
Kayode Fagbemi	Assistant Director (Head DRR Unit), National Emergency Management Agency, Nigeria
Ecweru Musa Francis	Minister of State Disaster Preparedness & Refugees, Uganda
Estherine Lisinge Fotabong	NEPAD
Mohammed A. El Gamezi	Libya
Jean Paul Gayouele	Directeur de la Prevention de Catastrophe/FACForces Armee Congolaises, Congo Brazzaville
Ann-Dora Gbormie	Coordinator, National Disaster Relief Commission/Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia
Mustapha Geanah	Secretaire General du Departement de l'Eau, Morocco

Michael Ghebrehiwet	Mayor of Bujumbura, Burundi
Evrard Giswaswa	Acting Permanent Secretaty, Kenya
Moses Gitari	Monsieur le Secretaire Executif, Vice-Primature Chargee de L'Interieur, Madagascar
Rakotonirainy L De Gonzague	Directrice Générale des Affaires Sociales, Ministere des Affaires Sociales, Central African Republic
Marie Claude Gounindji	Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya
Onguka Haggai	Ambassador of Egypt to Kenya
H.E. Saher Hamza	
Elsa Haile	
Solomon Weldeslasie Haile	Director, Planning and Statistics Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Eritrea
Jama Mohamud Haji	Kenya
Hamani Harouna	Cellule de Coordiantion du Systeme D'alerte Precoce, Systeme D'alerte Precode, Niger
Nimenya Herménégilde	Directeur Général, Ministère de la Sécurité Publique, Burundi
Koffi Hounkpe	Focal Point RRC, Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières, Togo
Mohammed Ibrahim	Principal Programme Officer Disaster Risk Reduction, ECOWAS Nigeria
Japhet litenge	Director, Office of the Prime Minister, Namibia
Andrianaivo Ravoavy Jaona	CPGU, Cellule de Prevention et Gestion des Urgences Aupres de la Primature, Madagascar
Ms Saba Yoseph Jemal	Disaster Risk Reduction Officer, World Vision Ethiopia
Hon. Peter Z.N. Kamei	Acting Minister, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia
Etienne F.P. Kaisin	
David Chama Kaluba	Principal Economist Ministry of Finance and National Planning, Zambia
Mary Mye-Kamara	Director, Disaster Management Department, Office of National Security, Sierra Leone
Fatima Kassam	Advisor, Climate and Disaster Risk Solutions, African Union Commission
James Kamau	Intern, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya
Daniel M. Kasuvu	Assistant Manager, Postal Corporation of Kenya, Kenya
General de Brigade Abdou Kaza	Ministre, Ministere de L'Eau de Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Desertification, Niger
Rudolf Kazimiro	UNOCHA Ethiopia
Florence J. Keitany	Principal Accountant, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya
Hon. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta	Assistant Prime Minister/Minister for Finance, Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Finance, Kenya
Odillo U. Kgobesti	Minstry of works and transport, Namibia
Margaa Khalid	Secrétariat d'Etat de l'Eau et de l'Environnement Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines de l'Eau et de l'Environnement, Morocco
Essa Khan	Excecutive Director, Office of the Vice President, National Disaster Management Agency, Gambia
Betty Kibaara	Rockefeller Foundation
Selina J. K. Kibogy	Chief Executive Officer, St. John Ambulance Kenya
Nancy Kinyua	Programme Officer, FOA, Kenya
Xavier Mirindi Kiriza	Secretaire General, Ministere de l'interieur et securite, DRC Congo
K'Ongana Dikete Jean Kitambala	Directeur National De La Protection Civile, Ministere de L' Interieur et Securite, DRC Congo
Mr. Alan Isaac C. Kirui	Research Fellow/ Phd student on DRR, Kenyatta University Dept. of Environmental Planning, Kenya

A. O. K'Obonyo	PRO, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya
Silvester Koech	Protocol Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya
Olekina Koitamet	Deputy Coordinator, Crisis Response Centre, Kenya
William Kollie	Regional Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF – ESARO
Caleb Yoga Komagazani	Embassy of DRC Congo, DRC Congo
Diawoye Konte	Direction Generale de la Protection Civile, Ministere de la Securite Interieure et de la Protection Civile, Mali
Dominique Kuitsouc	Adviser, ECCAS Gabon
Mihoko Kumamoto	Technical Advisor, Climate Change Adaptation, UNDP USA
Hon. Mohammed Kuti	Minister, Ministry of Livestock Development Kenya
Paul Labaleine	Liason Coordinator, Department of Risk and Disaster Management, Seychelles
Eugenio C. Laborinho	Deputy Minister Proteccao Civil, Servico Nacional de Proteccao Civil, Angola
Col. Yago Lazare	Ministe're de L'Administration Territoriale, Direction G'en'erale de la Protection Civile, Bukina Faso
Mr. Grant Leaty	UNICEF – ESARO Dakar
Vincent Lelei	UNOCHA Ethiopia
Joao Vicente D Lima	Meteorologist, National institut of meteologyie, Sao Tome & Principe
Jian Liu	UNEP
Dan Lewis	Chief Disaster Post Conflict Section, UN Habitat
Dr. Livio Fernandes Lopes	Ministro Ministe'rio Administraca'o Interna,Cape Verde
Filipe Lucio	WMO
Kenneth M. Lusaka	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Livestock Development Kenya
Manuel Matanda Lutango	Proteccao Civil Angola, Servico Nacional de Proteccao Civil
Mr Ahmed Mohamed Madar	Secretariat Executive de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes, Miniseere de L'Interieur et de la Decentralisation, Djibouti
Ms. Gift Mafuleka	Deputy National Coordinator, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Malawi
Daniel K. Maina	Flood Management Coordinator, Ministry of Special Programmes, Kenya
Edmond Makimouha	Focal Point RRC, Centre Regional de Prevention, Congo Brazzaville
Hon. Phillip Marmo	Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Tanzania
Isabella Masinde	AWF, Kenya
Mr. Moses Massah	Programme Manager, Energy & Environment, UNDP Liberia
M. Ibrahim El Massoudi	Chef du Cebtre National de l'Exploitation au sein de la Direction de la Meteorologie Nationale, Morocco
Moliehi Matabane	Principal Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Lesotho
Salvator Matata	COMESA Liaison Officer to African Union, COMESA Ethiopia
Vincent Matioli	Under Secretary, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya
Mahamat Mbodou	Directeur de la Protection Civile, Ministre de l'Interieur, Chad
Bob McCarthy	Regional Emergency Advisor, UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Office (RESU), Nairobi
M'mamada Ould Meimou	Mauritania
Paulino Ngueyo Mibo	Secretario General, GOBIERNO, Guinea Equatorial
Audu-Bida Mohammed	Director General, National Emergency Management Agency, Nigeria

Truphenah C. Mokaya	Deputy Chief Economist, Ministry of State for Special Programmes Kenya
Matseliso Mojaki	Deputy Chief Executive Prime Minister's Office, Lesotho
Julius E. Moshi	Vice Presidents Office Tanzania
M. Abdallah Mokssit	Directeur de la Meteorologie Nationale, Morocco
Pascal Mbina Moussavou	Expert in charge of Programmes and Projects ECCAS Gabon
Badarou M Moussilou	Chif de Division Risque, Plate Forme Nationale des Catastrophes, Congo Brazzaville
Michel Bizimungu Mubare	Embassy of DRC Congo, DRC Congo
Elvis O. Mududa	Medics 24, Kenya
Christoph Mueller	Head of Regional Office for East Africa, German Red Cross
Gordon Muga	Assistant Secretary, Ministry of State for Special Programme, Kenya
Prof. Joseph Ouma Muga	Managing Director & Director of Research, Renaissance Institute for Environmental Research & Development, Kenya
Manuela da Glória Muianga	DRR specialist, UN Habitat Mozambique
Moses Mung'one	Disaster Preparedness Manager, German Red Cross
Charles Mutai	Kenya Meteorological Department, Kenya
John Kimbio Mwalagho	Program manager, St. John Ambulance, Kenya
Kalombo Mwansa	Minister, Ministry of Defence, Zambia
Peter Mwai	Director, Art of the Living Foundation
Peter Nairimo	Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya
William Abach Namaa	Assistant Secretary, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya
Nyanchege a K. Nanai	Tanzania
M. Abdallah Nassif	Chef de la Division des Affaires administratives Morocco
Jeanne Seck Ndeng	Regional Adviser UNESCO Senegal
Delamou George Niankoye	Minister, Ministere de L'Environnement, des Eaux et Forests et Developpement Durable, Guinea
Sylvain Ngoulou	Direction Generale de L'action Humanitaire, Ministre du Affairs Social de action Humanitaire et Solidarite, Congo Brazzaville
Abnezer Ngowi	Director WFP Liaison office Ethiopia
Fernando Antonio Ngunea	Servico de Bembeiros, Ministry of Home Affairs, Angola
Ian Njuguna	Director, Art of the Living Foundation
Thomas Nyambane	UNOCHA, Kenya
Major Jason Nyandege	Military Desk Officer, Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre
Olipha Nyankuru	Ministry of Public Works, Kenya
Jean Paul Mwamba Nyembo	Ministere de L'Environnement, DRC Congo
James Nyoro	Managing Director for Africa, Rockefeller Foundation
Esther S. Ochanda	Under Secretary, Ministry of Livestock Development Kenya
Robinson Mose Ocharo	Seniour Lecturer, The University of Nairobi, Kenya
Abe Delfin Ochou	Director General of Environment, Ministere de L'Environnement, des Eaux et Forets, Cote d'Ivoire
Sheila Ode	CEO, SEMAC, Kenya
Godfrey E.O. Odipo	AT / Frequency Planning, Communications Commission of Kenya
Matayo Odongo Odhul	IT, Ministry of State for Special Programmes Kenya
Prof. Ogallo	ICPAC
Michael Okwudili	Nigeria Embassy, Addis Ababa
B.N Olorunfemi	Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria
George Oloo	Executive Officer, St. John Ambulance Kenya

Amina Omar	Djibouti
Antonio Micha Ondo	Ingeniero, Ministerio de Pesca, Guinea Equatorial
Gabriel Ontsira	Director de la Cooperacion et de la Communication, Ministre du Affairs Social de action Humanitaire et Solidalite, Congo Brazzaville
Tadumi Onokoko	Embassy of DRC Congo
Youcef Ait Chell Ouche	IFRC
Ahmed Oumrou	Directeur, Ministere de L'Eau de L'Environnement et de la Lutte Contre la Desertification, Niger
Martin Owor	Commissioner Disaster Preparedness & Refugees, Uganda
Morohunkeji Adepaju Oyeleke	Deputy Director (Erosion Flood & Coastal Zone Mgt), Federal Minisrty of Environment, Nigeria
Áurio Roberto Da Costa Pati	Proteccao Civil Angola, Servico Nacional de Proteccao Civil, Angola
Dr. Motloheloa Phooko	Hon. Minister, Prime Minister's Office, Lesotho
Catelina Pino	UNOCHA/IRIN
Kofi Portuphy	National Coodinator, National Disaster Management Organisation, Ghana
Tickey Pule	Secretary, Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Office of the President, Botswana
Festus Rono	Security and Integrity Manager, KEMRI, Kenya
Teresa de Jesus C. Dos Santos	Proteccao Civil Angola, Ministerio da Assistencia E Reinsercao Social, Angola
Davis Sampa	Permanent Secretary, Office of the Vice President, Zambia
Hassou Rayacea	UD Djibouti
Mugoya Mwangi Roy	Uganda High Commission
Francisco Cassanda Silva	Angola
Madzudzo Spencer Pawadyira	Director, Department of Civil Protection, Ministry of Local Government Rural & Urban Development
Aissa Toure Sarr	Sahara and Sahel Observatory, Tunisia
Carlo Scaramella	Coordinator, Climate Change & DRR, WFP
Salim Shaabani	Kenya
Hon. Naomi Shaban	Minister, Ministry of State for Special Programmes Kenya
Hon. Rachel Shebesh	Chair, African Parliamentaries Initiative on Climate Risk Reduction, Kenya
Isindu Benjamin Shidzugane	Head of Procurement, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya
Douglas M. Sirengo	Senior Human Resource Management Officer, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Kenya
Michelle Sitonik	Intern, MOSSP, Kenya
Alfred Sohou	Directeur de la Prevention et de la Protection Civile, Ministere de L'Interieur et de la Securite Publique, Benin
Francoise Tapsoba Sonou	Secretaire General du Ministere de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarite Nationale, Ministere de l'action sociale et de la solidarite nationale, Burkina Faso
Dr. Joanna Syroka	Senior Advisor, Climate and Disaster Risk Solutions WFP
Marie Celine Tchissambou	Directrice, Cabinet, Congo Brazzaville
Beatrice Teya	Team Leader, UNDP Kenya
Gilbert Tchuente	Chef de Service de la Coordination Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation, Cameroon
Hon. Sangare Tiemoko	Ministre, Ministere de Environnement et L'Assainissement, Mali
Adelaida Tillya	Tanzania High Commission

Hortense Togo	Directeur General de la Preveniton des Risques, Ministere de L'Interieur, de le Securite Publique de L'Immigration et de la Decentralisation, Gabon
Roger Tsoungui Mathewos Hunde Tulu	Assistant Secretary General, ECCAS Gabon (Cameroon) Director of Early Warning & Response Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development, Ethiopia
Prof. Dewald Van Niekerk	Director, African Centre for Disaster Studies, North-West University (Potchefstroom Campus), South Africa
Elkin Veldsquez Roberto Vieira	UNHABITAT Directeur de Service, Institut National Statistique, Guinea Bissau
Carlos Villacis	Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP) Coordinator, UNDP - GRIP
Francoise Villette Gottfried Von Gemmingen Seth Vordzorgbe Danel .M Wako	Climate Change Counselor, European Union German Embassy Kenya UNDP Regional Emergency Coordinator, Center for Disease Control and Prevention
Flora Wakolo	Chief Air Traffic Control Officer, Kenya Civil Aviation Authority, Kenya
Wilfred W. Wamela Hamdou Raby Wane Samuel Waigwa Daniel K. Waturu Kenneth Westgate Dr. Richard Wilcox Joaquim Adolfo Xavier Pouaty Xavier	Chief Immigration Officer, Immigration Kenya UNECA, Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya CCK, Kenya Senior Consultant, UN Habitat, Kenya Director, Climate and Disaster Risk Solutions, WFP Angola Charge de L'evaluation des Frolitigues, Ministere Developpement Durable, Congo Brazzaville
Dahmane Yahiaoui Yumiko Yokezeki Mohammed Ahmed Youssef M. Abdelkebir Zahoud	MOFA, Algeria Regional Education Advisor, UNICEF - ESARO Third Secretary, Egypt Embassy, Egypt Secretaire d'Etat Charge de l'Eau et l'Environnement, Morocco
Mehreteab Fessehaie Zego	Director General, Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare, Eritrea
Armand Zinzindohoue	Ministre de L'interieur et de la Securite Publique Ministere de L'Interieur et de la Securite Publique, Benin
Sesel Zvudzai	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Local Govt Rural and Urban Development, Zimbabwe
Dr. Qudsia Huda Dr. Kalambay Kalula	Technical Officer, Health Risk Reduction, WHO Egypt Programme Manager, Emergency and Humanitarian Action, WHO, DRC
Fredrick Ngula Dr. Demba Lubambo Ms Tesfaghebriel Dr. Olushayo Olu Dr. Teprey Kojo James Mr. Joerg Szarzynski Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom	WHO Technical Officer, WHO Environmental Health Focal Person, WHO, Eritrea WHO Zimbabwe WHO, Kenya Senior Expert, UN-SPIDER, Germany Special Representative of the Secretary General for DRR, UNISDR, Geneva
Mr. Amjad Madani Abbashar	Head of Regional office for Arab States, UNISDR ROAS, Egypt
Ms. Guro Sornes Kjerschow Ms. Helena Molin Valdes Sujit Mohanty Christel Rose	Associate Expert, UNISDR ROAS, Egypt Deputy Director, UNISDR, Switzerland UNISDR UNISDR

Robert McCarthy	Regional Emergency Advisor, UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Office (RESU), Kenya
Rod Charters	Regional Emergency Coordinator, FAO -(REOA), Kenya
Emmanuella Olesambu	FAO Regional DRM Expert, FAO -(REOA) Kenya
Dr. Yogesh Vyas.	Senior Advisor - Vice President of Infrastructure and Private Sector, African Development Bank, Tunisia
Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha	Program Manager, The World Bank - Global Facility For Disaster Reduction and Recovery
Mr. Francis Muraya	Team Leader, Global and Regional Programs, The World Bank
Mr. Paolo Caputo	DRM Specialist, The World Bank (Africa DRM team)
Mr. Mahamet Dicko	Voice Secondee, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, The World Bank, USA
Dr. Vahid Alavian	Advisor, The World Bank
Carl Christian Dingel	Junior Professional Officer Disaster Risk Management, The World Bank
Ms. Sofia Bettencourt	Lead Operations Officer The World Bank, Zambia
Vladimir Tsirkunov	The World Bank
Manuela Chapparino	The World Bank
Benoit Collin	DRR Cordianator, European Commission, Kenya
Julius N. Kaberere	Adviser, Technical Co-operation and Strategic Response, Commonwealth Secretariat
Egine Hess	Counsellor, DPR to UNEP and UN-Habitat, German Embassy Nairobi, Kenya
Japheth Kasimilu	IOM
Jonathan Ndeto	
Koitamet Olekina	Deputy Coordinator Crisis Response Centre
Ibrahim A. Maalim	Ministry of State for Special Programmes
Dr. Samuel G. Maingi	
Akshat-vishal Chaturvedi	Technical Advisor, Disaster Risk Reduction, National Disaster Management Office, Office of the President, Botswana
Aliou Mamadou Dia	UNISDR DRR Consultant to ECOWAS, UNISDR Nigeria
Tumusiime Rhoda Peace	Commissioner, Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC, Ethiopia
Dr. M.H. Khalil Timamy	Head, Division for Environment and Natural Resources, AUC, Ethiopia
Olushola Sodeko	Senior Policy officer, Division for Environment and Natural Resources, AUC, Ethiopia
Almami Dampha	Policy Officer, Forestry and Land Management, Division for Environment and Natural Resources AUC, Ethiopia
Julius Kagamba Singoma	Special Assistant to Commissioner, Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC Ethiopia
Beatrice Egulu	Assistant, Rural Economy and Agriculture, AUC, Ethiopia
Ettienne Kaisin	Team Leader, AUC, Ethiopia
Israel Zeron	Assistant to all Heads of Divisions, Dept of Rural Economy, AUC, Ethiopia
Ivan Gisa	Mail runner, AUC, Ethiopia
Taurai Mtetwa	Intern, AUC, Ethiopia
Dr. Pedro Basabe	Head of Africa Regional Office, UNISDR Africa
Yoko Hagiwara	Programme Officer, UNISDR Africa
Rhea Katsanakis	Associate Programme Officer, UNISDR Africa
Helene Lafferty	Associate Expert, UNISDR Africa
Njoki Mungai	Communications, UNISDR Africa
Anne Ogoti	Administrative Assistant, UNISDR Africa
Elizabeth Mukora	Administrative Assistant, UNISDR Africa

Akshat-vishal Chaturvedi

Technical Advisor, Disaster Risk Reduction, National
Disaster Management Office, Office of the President,
Botswana

Aliou Mamadou Dia

UNISDR DRR Consultant to ECOWAS, UNISDR Nigeria