



CONCEPT NOTE FOR A PANEL DISCUSSION

IDDR 2016: Target one: Reducing Disaster Mortality-Live to Tell Understanding Disaster Risk

13 October 2016, Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

IMPACT OF DISASTERS

From 2001-2015, floods affected over 38 million people in Africa. Drought in particular affects Africa more than any other continent with 136 recorded events between 1995 and 2015, including 77 droughts in East Africa alone¹. From 2011-2012, drought affected 13 million and 16 million people in the Horn of Africa and in the Sahel, respectively. The 2015-2016 El-Nino induced severe droughts and floods in the Horn of Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa had a devastating impact on food security and livelihoods of millions of people. This led to increased migration and displacement as well as malnutrition, water shortages and human epidemics (including water-borne diseases such as cholera and diarrheal diseases, among others). In Ethiopia climate and weather related disasters, especially recurrent droughts and floods are continue to cause significant socio-economic and environmental impact. The 2015/2016 El-Nino induced droughts and floods that left over 10 million people food insecure is a testament to this.

Guided by the international, continental, regional, and national agreements and programmes, Africa in general and Ethiopia in particular have taken and will continue to take a number of steps to address these challenges. Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 in the context of the Africa Programme of Action and other regional and national plans and programmes has yielded a meaningful result in terms of reducing mortality, including as a result of enhanced early warning and response system.

Like some African countries, Ethiopia much experience and good practices to share on reducing disaster mortality and saving lives and livelihoods during celebration of the International Day for Disaster Reduction 2016. The AUC and IGAD as well as UN and other partners can also share experiences on leading, supporting and coordinating the implementation of disaster risk reduction and management programmes, including in the context of the 2015/2016 El-Nino induced droughts and floods.

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION (IDDR)

Every year on 13 October, the world marks the International Day for Risk Reduction (IDDR) to promote a global culture of disaster reduction, including disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. Since it began 25 years ago, the day has grown as a major global awareness event celebrated in many ways to encourage efforts to build more disaster-resilient communities and nations.

¹ The Human Cost of Weather related Disasters 1995-2015, published by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).



CONCEPT NOTE FOR A PANEL DISCUSSION

IDDR 2016: Target one: Reducing Disaster Mortality-Live to Tell Understanding Disaster Risk

13 October 2016, Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The IDDR 2016 will mark the launch of the new **"Sendai Seven"** campaign, centred on the seven targets of the Sendai Framework². In 2016 the focus will be on the first target: **'reducing disaster mortality'** and will have **'Live to Tell'** as its slogan. The 2016 campaign will seek to create a wave of awareness about actions taken to reduce mortality in Africa in general, and in Ethiopia in particular including as the result of the 2015/2016 El-Nino induced disasters.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PANEL DISCUSSION

The Panel Discussion will provide a platform for sharing experience and good practices on the first Target. It will identify concrete way forward to successfully deliver on this target in Ethiopia and across the continent by 2030. In particular, the panelists will:

- Highlight key steps taken so far and identify follow up actions to deliver on commitments to the Sendai Framework, especially target one on reducing disaster mortality;
- Share progress made so far and good practices and identify concrete follow-up actions to effectively implement the Sendai Framework, in general, and target one in particular at continental, regional, and national levels;
- Suggest ways to accelerate implementation of continental, sub-regional, and national DRR/DRM policies, strategies, programmes, and plans in line with the Sendai Framework and to help deliver on target one;
- Offer their perspectives on the importance of greater coordination, synergy, and integration between humanitarian, DRR/DRM, development and climate change adaptation to successfully deliver on target one of the Sendai Framework.

PANELLISTS AND MODERATOR

Moderator: African Union Commission

² Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (<http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>) is the first Intergovernmental agreement of the UN Post-2015 sustainable development era adopted by member states on 18 March 2015 at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015. This concise, focused, forward looking, and action-oriented Framework aims to substantially reduce disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.



CONCEPT NOTE FOR A PANEL DISCUSSION

IDDR 2016: Target one: Reducing Disaster Mortality-Live to Tell Understanding Disaster Risk

13 October 2016, Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Panellists:

- **Ato Tadesse Bekele**, Senior DRM Advisor, National Disaster Risk Management Commission, Ethiopia
- **Mrs Leah Wanambwa**, Senior Policy Officer, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission
- **Mr. Termo Heikkila**, Coordination Specialist, Head of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office
- **Mr. Mathewos Hunde**, Head, UNISDR Africa Sub-Regional Office
- **Dr. Feleke Tadele**, Country Director, Christian Children Fund Canada (CCFC)
- **Dr. Joseph D. Intsiful**, Senior Climate Science Expert, African Climate Policy Centre Special Initiative Division, UNECA