



Local Climate Solutions for Africa (LoCS4Africa) 2017: Water & Climate Congress  
Birchwood Hotel & OR Tambo Conference Centre, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan  
Municipality, South Africa  
22 – 24 March 2017



## DAY 3: FRIDAY 24 MARCH 2017

**TIME:** 11:00 – 12:30

**SESSION:** PARALLEL SESSIONS F

**SESSION NUMBER:** F2

**TOPIC :** CITY RESILIENCE: IMPLEMENTING THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

**Date:** Friday 24 March

**Language:** English/French

**Time:** 11.00 – 12.30

**Venue:**

**ICLEI AS contact:** Faith Chikeya, [faith.chikeya@iclei.org](mailto:faith.chikeya@iclei.org)

**UNISDR Contact:** Isabel Njihia, [isabel.njihia@unisdr.unon.org](mailto:isabel.njihia@unisdr.unon.org)

## Session Summary (150 words)

Africa, the fastest urbanising continent, will have over half of its population living in urban settlements by 2030. This growth is not happening in isolation, but in a world witnessing increased impact of disasters, mostly owing their origin to natural hazards. In Africa alone, in the last ten years, around 175 disasters were recorded every year that killed 850 people per month and affected over 4,000 people per day<sup>1</sup>. In a rapidly urbanising continent, the face of disaster impact is increasingly becoming urban. It has been estimated that 90 per cent of urban population in Africa are highly vulnerable to disaster-related mortality<sup>2</sup>.

It is hence critical for the local governments to develop disaster risk reduction strategies to enable risk-sensitive urbanisation, and be prepared to effectively respond to disasters. Proper strategies are vital to ensure that the benefits of urbanization are maximized and negative effects are minimized.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030<sup>3</sup>, the first of a series of post-2015 global agreements and frameworks, seeks to strengthen resilience through preventing and reducing hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters, increase preparedness for response and recovery. Importantly, it outlines specific sets of activities to increase risk understanding, strengthen risk governance, increase investments in disaster risk reduction and enhance preparedness at the local level.

This session seeks to promote comprehensive understanding of the Sendai Framework and its implementation at the local level, providing a platform for sharing good practices and lessons. The session is aimed to promote inclusivity through enhanced dialogue among local governments and stakeholders and recommend actions to strengthen the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the local level.

## Session Objectives

1. Enhance understanding of the Sendai Framework in the context of local level implementation
2. Forge collaborative partnerships and strengthened networks at the local level

**Session Format:** A panel discussion followed by discussion open to the audience

**Session moderator:** Sean O'Donoghue, eThekweni Municipality

### *Introduction to the session by facilitator (10 minutes)*

The moderator will set the context of the session by highlighting outcomes from recent events/meetings on urban resilience. He will provide data to set the stage.

He will then introduce the members of the panel, and welcome the first speaker to take the floor. The speakers will each be given a guiding question and encouraged to speak without the use of presentations. (10 minutes each)

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<sup>1</sup> Calculated from EM-DAT.

<sup>2</sup> UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2015

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework>

### **Speakers:**

1. **Hon. Abdou Sane**, President, African Association for the Promotion of Disaster Risk Reduction, Advisor, Ziguinchor Region, Senegal
2. **Dr. Meggan Spires**, ICLEI Africa
3. **Ms. Consolate N. Kiyingi**, Manager Risk, Kampala, Uganda
4. **Ms. Belinda Nyakinya**, Director of Environment, Kisumu, Kenya

### **Other participants:**

5. **Ms. Hortense Mambingo**, Secretary General, Yaounde, Cameroon
6. **Ms. Dulcelina Costa**, Director of Environment and Sanitation, Praia
7. **Ms. Isabel Njihia**, UNISDR Regional Office for Africa

### **Speaker 1: Dr. Meggan Spires, ICLEI Africa**

**Question:** Building resilience to climate change is an essential part of any disaster risk reduction strategy. What have been some of the barriers and enablers experienced, when ICLEI Africa has worked with African cities to build resilience to climate change, and how do they relate to the Sendai Framework?

### **Speaker 2: Hon. Abdou Sane, President, African Association for the Promotion of Disaster Risk Reduction, Advisor, Ziguinchor Region, Senegal**

**Question:** Numerous rallies have been made by development partners and practitioners alike to strengthen governance for disaster risk reduction. Highlight some of the critical issues that must be addressed towards this end. What does an ideal DRR governance structure mean to you?

### **Speaker 3: Ms. Consolate N. Kiyingi, Manager Risk, Kampala, Uganda**

**Question:** Disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that need to be addressed through measures that are well tailored to the vulnerabilities and needs of the affected people. While building city resilience, DRR must be based on contextualized and local measures. Please explain how your city designs its DRR programmes to ensure effectiveness.

### **Speaker 4: Ms. Belinda Nyakinya, Director of Environment, Kisumu, Kenya**

**Question:** Engagement of partners and local community is important for effective DRR. Please highlight how resources are mobilized, incentives provided and decision-making authority, rights and responsibilities at the community level promoted to reduce risks in your city.

### **Bonus question:**

Inadequate financing has been cited as one of the highest priority challenges in DRR implementation especially at the local level. What are some of the solutions to this problem that you envisage can be easily and effectively adopted?

**Discussion will be opened to the audience (25 minutes)**

**Recap by the moderator (5 minutes)**