Report of the East Africa Forum on Local Perspectives on Disaster Risk Reduction

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Acknowledgements

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Acronyms

AAI	Action Aid Africa International
AAK	Action Aid Kenya
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CC	Climate Change
DM	Disaster Management
DMTC	Disaster Management Training Centre (DMTC), University College of Lands and Architectural Studies, Dar es Salaam.
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRSP	Disaster Risk Reduction Through Schools Project
EA	Eastern Africa
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
KP	Kyoto Protocol
NGOs	Non–governmental Organizations ("Civil societies")
NP	National Platform
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PVA	Participatory Vulnerability Analysis
SRCS	Somali Red Crescent Society
UNEDRA	University Network for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa

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Executive summary

For decades a number of organizations, mainly civil society and humanitarian bodies, have been undertaking disaster risk reduction activities within Africa. However, such activities have never been labelled as such. In addition as communities have been faced with periodic / cyclic disasters a number of them have over the years developed coping mechanisms. These have also often not been considered as part of the wider work of disaster risk reduction.

In a bid to influence policy dialogue and enrich the African risk reduction agenda by bringing local perspectives into the debate, the ProVention Consortium Secretariat therefore organised three forums in Dakar (2-3 November 2006), Johannesburg (21-22 November 2006) and Nairobi (6-7 December 2006). The forums were hosted in partnership with ENDA Réseau Urbain Participatif, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and ActionAid Africa. They attracted 90 representatives of community-based organisations (CBOs), international NGOs and bilateral partners, local government, research and training institutions, the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement and UN agencies, who have been implementing community-based risk reduction initiatives in Africa.

In line with the general concept note, the Eastern African Forum on "Local Perspectives on Disaster Risk Reduction", organized with ActionAid, had the main purpose to bring together practitioners and other stakeholders to share their experiences on risk reduction in East Africa. The Forum had a dual objective. First it sought to provide a forum for exchange for local DRR practitioners with limited exposure and opportunities for networking. Secondly it sought to assess the main hazards and risks in the sub-regions, clarify how they relate to each other and how to define and implement DRR in an African multi-hazard context.

In achieving the above, a third objective of the forum was also highlighted which was to capture the local perspectives, local knowledge and local coping strategies to complete the assessment and influence the DRR agenda in Africa and globally. This meant clarifying existing gaps in prevention, preparedness and mitigation and define any complementary role ProVention can play to support local initiatives. The forum thus gave an opportunity for the practitioners to build networks and alliances for influencing policy.

The major outputs arising from the objectives as envisaged by the East African forum convenors was that it identified key issues arising from the challenges, successes and subsequent insights that participants had drawn from their work experience. It also provided recommendations that included ways of making disaster risk reduction in Eastern Africa more meaningful, especially in making a significant change for vulnerable communities.

The main discussion issues or findings as stated by the forum participants were centred on governance, funding and ownership. Participants pointed out that the absence of (or deficiencies in) the disaster risk reduction system set up by central and local governments was a major obstacle for effective risk reduction in Eastern Africa. Further an enabling environment for risk reduction was lacking. The practitioners also identified the lack of and/or irregularity in funding and provision of other resources as a problem for many of them. In addition, they identified the lack of research, case studies and best practices, and the need to highlight appropriate technologies that communities have successfully used and which are replicable.

A valuable area of discussion was on the use of indigenous and/or community knowledge in disaster risk reduction. This has sometimes been long integrated in community practice to deal with cyclic or seasonal hazards such as flooding and drought. Some participants felt that such knowledge, when integrated with modern knowledge, offers a powerful contribution for dealing with disasters. Others felt that such an issue needs to be approached carefully due to the possibility of myths and superstitions being taken as scientific fact. To this end, universities and research institutions were encouraged to take a more active role in risk reduction activities.

Additional recommendations were aimed at other kinds of institutions like local and international NGOs, governments, development partners and disaster risk reduction workers. They included the reiteration that disaster risk reduction interventions should primarily address the needs and priorities of communities. This led to a subsequent recommendation to link community capacities for disaster risk reduction with sustaining their livelihoods. This means that such institutions should mainstream disaster risk reduction into their activities

Participants expressed their hope that the adoption of their recommendations will highlight the work on DRR at local level in Africa. It must also be reflected in action plans of international development and humanitarian partners like ActionAid, ProVention, UN/ISDR, IFRC and other International organizations in the future.

As a direct follow up to this and the other two regional forums, ProVention seeks to present the findings at ProVention Annual Forum to be held in February 2007. The report will form a key input, help in shaping the agenda of this meeting and also provide a basis of further action by the Consortium in the coming years.

Introduction

The number of actors and initiatives concerned with disaster risk reduction (DRR) is increasing rapidly, especially at the international and regional level. It is therefore important to ensure that local perspectives on risk reduction are not lost. The views, knowledge, experiences and expertise of local risk reduction practitioners must inform and influence the regional and international policy agenda. This is especially important in Africa, where local organisations, NGOs and civil society actors at large play a vital role in supporting disaster risk reduction. Yet surprisingly, few opportunities exist in Africa for local practitioners to come together to share knowledge, experiences and good practices and identify key priorities for the disaster risk reduction policy agenda.

For Africa, it is vital to define how vulnerability to natural hazards relates to the effects of climate change, and to other development challenges. These include food and livelihood security, access to basic social services, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, gender and income inequality, injustice, conflict and forced migration. In Africa the combination of these into complex mixtures of vulnerability and risk is especially challenging.

Moreover, many organisations in Africa are often involved in risk reduction activities without labelling their projects and programmes as such. Therefore, more reflection is needed on how disaster risk reduction can be effectively supported and strengthened in Africa in an integrated approach. This must cover the accumulation and range of risks that households and communities face, including slow-onset crises, which dominate many parts of Africa.

To address these issues and to provide an opportunity for knowledge sharing, the ProVention Consortium organized a series of regional forums in West (Dakar, 2-3 November 2006), South (Johannesburg, 21-22 November 2006) and East Africa (Nairobi, 6-7 December 2006). These brought together local practitioners with a track record of working with communities in risk reduction or carrying out applied research on community based disaster risk reduction in Africa. The lead partner for organising the East Africa forum in Nairobi was the NGO ActionAid International.

In addition to addressing the issues above, the forums also sought to pinpoint key findings and recommendations that will inform the discussions and agenda at the ProVention Annual Forum in Tanzania in February 2007. This meeting will bring together some 100 disaster risk reduction practitioners in Dar es Salaam.

Report for Day 1

Chapter 1. Official Opening Session of the Eastern Africa Forum

1.1 The ProVention Consortium and its work in Africa

Lars Bernd from the **ProVention Consortium Secretariat** presented his organisation, its role in DRR and what it has been doing so far in the African continent. ProVention is a global alliance of international organisations, governments, private sector, civil society organisations and academic institutions dedicated to increasing the safety of vulnerable communities and to reducing the impacts of disasters in developing countries. To achieve this ProVention has evolved four thematic areas it works in:

1. Undertaking risk analysis and application: Disaster data collection, indicators and indexes, risk assessment tools & methods
2. Mainstreaming risk reduction in development: Integration of risk into development planning and financing (e.g. land-use planning, safe infrastructure)
3. Reducing risk in recovery: "Build back better" after a disaster, reduce future risk
4. Undertaking risk transfer and private sector investment: improve access to natural disaster insurance, involve various sectors and types of businesses in disaster risk management dialogue and related activities.

Launched in 2000, and currently hosted by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in Geneva, the ProVention Consortium has already undertaken the following specific activities in Africa:

- Setting up and funding the African Urban Risk Analysis Network (AURAN)
- Development of a web-based collection of community risk assessment (CRA) methodologies and case studies (the Community-Risk Assessment Toolkit)
- Support to innovative disaster risk management research projects through the Applied Research Grants Programme
- Supporting partnerships between universities and NGOs.

Based on the experiences gained during these activities and resulting from discussions with its project partners on the need to understand and further promote community-based DRR in Africa, the ProVention Consortium decided to implement three regional forums on the continent.

At the onset, ProVention noted that despite the fact that populations in Africa are largely exposed to multiple hazards of all kind (geological and hydrological hazards, in particular flooding, food insecurity/ drought/ locust infestation, but also HIV/AIDS, gender inequality and injustice, etc.), the Disaster Risk Reduction concept has only recently been adopted and slowly transcribed in regional and national strategies and development plans.

This might result from the fact that there has traditionally been a focus and funding for emergency management/ response, rather than prevention. This was also related to the slow-onset nature of many hazards on the African continent. Additionally, the mix and diversity of natural and anthropogenic hazards that often go beyond the more classical focus of DRR practitioners makes it rather difficult to define DRR in the African context and to promote a DRR approach among different stakeholders, which are not necessarily familiar with the concept and related approach.

Despite these initial findings, Lars noted that the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe and the resulting Hyogo Framework for Action provide(d) new momentum to promote DRR at global, regional and national level and to build a culture of prevention. This is of particular relevance to Africa, which after the July 2004 meeting on African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction needs support for implementing its Programme of Action.

He pointed out that disaster risk reduction is only recently being addressed in a more prominent way in the official discourse and government action. However, many risk reduction activities have been taking place for decades at local (community) level, which were not necessarily labelled and assessed as DRR. This has revealed a gap that needs to be addressed. It is based on this finding that ProVention together with ENDA RUP for Western Africa, the IFRC for Southern Africa and ActionAid for Eastern Africa decided to organise these forums where practitioners could gather and share local perspectives on DRR.

1.2 Action Aid International

John Abuya, International Project Manager for ActionAid International's Disaster Risk Reduction, introduced ActionAid International as an organisation that is active in over 45 countries in Asia, Africa, the Americas and Europe. With its international secretariat located in Johannesburg, the operations are on a regional basis in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Action Aid's mission is to work with poor and excluded people to eradicate poverty and injustice. It takes a thematic approach to programming in six areas: Women's rights; the right to Education; the right to food; the right to human security in conflict and emergencies; the right to life of dignity in the face of HIV/AIDS; and the right to just and democratic governance.

In Disaster Risk Reduction, ActionAid aims to reduce people's vulnerability to natural disasters by contributing towards the implementation of the Hyogo framework. Amongst its disaster risk reduction initiatives, ActionAid is implementing risk reduction through schools in seven countries. The purpose of the project is to make schools in high-risk disaster areas safer, enabling them to act as focus for disaster risk reduction, institutionalising implementation of the Hyogo Framework within education systems.

1.3 Workshop objectives and expectations

Lars and John proceeded to define the objectives of this regional forum, which was the third of the series in Africa:

1. Providing a forum for exchange for local DRR practitioners with limited exposure and opportunities for networking
2. Assessing the main hazards and risks in the sub-regions, clarify how they relate to each other and how to define and implement DRR in an African multi-hazard context
3. Contributing to the capture of local perspectives, local knowledge and local coping strategies to complete the assessment and influence the DRR agenda in Africa and globally
4. Clarifying existing gaps in prevention, preparedness, mitigation and define any complementary role ProVention can play to support local initiatives
5. Giving more voice for Africa on Disaster Reduction
6. Building networks and alliances for influencing policy.

The Forum conveners further outlined ActionAid's and ProVention's expectations. John Abuya observed that the East Africa DRR forum offered an opportunity for participants to generate new knowledge based on grass roots experience, to enhance Africa's focus on Disaster Reduction and to build networks and alliances for advocacy and influencing policy. He also mentioned that in preparation for the forum, ActionAid had commissioned a scoping study for DRR in the East Africa region, which he hoped, would be enriched by the

participants based on their ground knowledge. Lars shared ProVention's expectations that participants would use this meeting as an opportunity to establish a network and further exchange for DRR in Africa, provide valuable insight and suggestions for participants at ProVention's Annual Forum, which may also be considered within the framework of ProVention's three year work plan.

Dr Asenath Omwega from ActionAid then officially opened the workshop by delivering a keynote speech.

1.4 Official opening speech of the East African Forum

Dr. Asenath Omwega, the International Director for **ActionAid** in Africa, formally opened the forum. In her welcome to the participants, she noted that the meeting was very timely given that it was coming just after Kenya had hosted the COP 12 conference on Climate Change, and also at a time when media images were capturing the on-going floods and suffering in parts of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia.

She observed that disasters are global problems that have been recognized by the United Nations as some of the leading causes of socio-economic stagnation. Several conventions have been held to address them like the Hyogo Framework and the famous Kyoto Protocol. However, there is little impact on the ground as communities continue suffering when disasters strike.

Dr. Omwega further decried the slow response by government departments and many humanitarian aid agencies when disasters occur. These only came after intensive media attention, and in many cases were inadequate, inappropriate or too late. She emphasized the need for communities, government, donors and other institutions to invest in prevention and risk reduction to avert suffering and reliance on emergency relief. In this regard she suggested that more reflection is needed on how disaster risk reduction can be effectively supported and strengthened in Africa in an integrated approach that considers the accumulation and range of risks that households and communities face, including slow-onset crises which dominate many parts of Africa.

She noted that the occurrence of most disasters have come about as a result of chaotic urbanization and mushrooming of slums in vulnerable locations in most African and developing countries. Additionally, climate change could add to existing disaster burdens by causing extreme climatic events to become more frequent and intense in the coming years - as well as producing new risks. She noted that the impact of disasters is felt most deeply by poor people who are often least able to prepare and least able to recover. In some countries, early warning systems help some sectors of the population but everyone should have the opportunity to reduce the risk of disasters and to mitigate the effects.

In conclusion, Dr. Omwega challenged the forum to deliberate on ways to develop effective methodologies that can be replicated, and to influence policy and practice in ways that can advance the Africa risk reduction agenda. She observed that distinctive approaches, adapting participatory vulnerability analyses for use with communities and local government can be defining features of disaster risk reduction. At local level in high-risk disaster areas, such approaches would help to create awareness within the communities to build preparedness, enable local tracking of trends and support to capital investments and other actions that enhance safety.

1.5 Keynote speech

Prof. Adolfo Mascarenhas, from **Link Trust Tanzania** gave a keynote on "Do Local Perspectives Really Matter on Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa?" He began by giving a background on the difference in perspectives between international financial institutions (including global players) and communities with respect to natural resources utilization.

The communities normally face serious hurdles in utilizing their natural resources. This in turn he explained, affects their abilities to have control and ownership of their livelihoods. Lack of sustainable livelihoods in turn affects the choices they can make with respect to where they live, their abilities to rise up when disaster strikes. In short it affects their resilience towards disasters and enhances their vulnerability.

In working with vulnerable communities, it is important to take stock of their ways of coping with disasters, their access to and ownership of natural resources and lastly the vulnerability of livelihoods. He noted that the community knowledge to survive before, during and after disasters is integral to risk reduction work. Thus when the practitioners and communities work together the impact and sustainability of the disaster risk reduction is greater.

Prof Mascarenhas further made key links regarding climate change and also hazards that are not of natural origin. He pointed out that climate change due to poor communities not having access to natural resources is a major contributor of natural disasters. And this in turn is creating much greater disasters – societal disasters, involving HIV/AIDS, food insecurity and poverty, all of which still require solutions after decades.

In dealing with disaster, he said, national and local choices have to be made. This he pointed out makes disaster risk reduction an issue encompassing community livelihoods in a holistic manner. This means looking at livelihoods from the perspective of:

1. Assets: These refer to natural resources. Access, ownership and utilization of such assets give power to certain classes of people in the society at the detriment of the community. With such assets, the following should be done to control access, ownership and utilization:
   - To allow for more non-conventional investigation on natural resources use and management.
   - To ensure that social context is taken into consideration when accessing, owning or utilizing these assets
   - To ensure that equity issues are mandatory – this will especially involve who really gains and who loses.
2. Knowledge & Skills: To utilize both contemporary and indigenous knowledge and skills in disaster risk reduction work and in natural resources management.
3. Culture: To acknowledge the culture and social norms of the community
4. Rights: To ensure that the rights of the community are not destroyed

Consequently his answer to the question whether local perspectives matter in disaster risk reduction matter is a definite "yes".

1.6 Discussion

Terry Cannon asked the participants to introduce themselves and their experiences in the area of DRR. Of particular interest was that they should state the barriers and successes they have had in DRR. Table 1 shows those that were mentioned most frequently by the participants.

Table 1: Successes and Challenges / Barriers facing workshop participants in their DRR work

Organisation type	Challenges	Successes
Academic and research institutions	• Need for behavioural change in Institutions with respect to DRR • Lack of infrastructure and equipment • Strikes leading to closure of these institutions • Use of Appropriate technologies in DRR • Lack of DRR research to ascertain needs and solutions	• Training of graduates on DRR, • Knowledge management, lots of successful best practices and appropriate technologies for use in DRR
International NGOs	• Passing community needs to policy / decision makers & implementers • Poor commitment from governments • Focusing only on one disaster type • Poor or deficient early warning systems	• Some successful work and activities done e.g. DRRSP • Participatory Vulnerability Assessment Toolkits etc
ProVention, UN/ISDR	• Need for local perspectives on DRR • Too many actors involved - need for coordination and collaboration • Many national platforms are not working well enough • Establishment of DRR policy environment	• Undertaken a lot of DRR activities • Increased global interest in DRR • Establishment of 20 national platforms in Africa
Local NGOs	• Lack of funding • Inadequate and/or unqualified staff • Need to consider and deal with conflicts & disasters • Donor sustainability, • Harmonising donor & community interests • Poverty of communities • Need to set up monitoring systems • Poor governance	• Need to link relief & recovery and development • Need for a participatory approach • Institutionalise Disaster management in higher education institutions • Peace building initiatives, saving lives and livelihoods

Chapter 2. Local perspectives on community DRR activities and risk assessment

Following the official opening, participants presented various case studies, organizational and governmental activities drawing from their various workstations at community and/or local levels.

2.1 Case Study 1: ActionAid's Disaster Risk Reduction through Schools Project (DRRSP) by John Abuya

ActionAid's work in Disaster Risk Reduction through Schools (DRRS) falls under its thematic area of *right to human security in conflict and emergencies*. The project aims to reduce people's vulnerability to natural disasters by contributing towards the implementation of the Hyogo framework. Amongst its disaster risk reduction initiatives, ActionAid is implementing disaster risk reduction through schools in Bangladesh, Ghana, Haiti, India, Kenya, Malawi and Nepal. The purpose of the project is to make schools in high-risk disaster areas safer, enabling them to act as focus for disaster risk reduction, institutionalising implementation of the Hyogo Framework within education systems.

The primary stakeholders are 56 schools in selected districts in the seven countries, with more than 15,000 pupils and 300 teachers, and 80,000 community members. The secondary stakeholders are national and international agencies involved in the work, including relevant government agencies, UN bodies, and donor agencies, and NGOs concerned with education or disaster preparedness.

At *local level*, the project adapts participatory vulnerability analyses (PVA) with children, teachers, parents and wider communities. There is also specific capacity building planned for Parent-Teacher Associations and School Management Committees, and some capital investments supported within selected schools.

At *district level*, the project also uses PVA, and supports courses for wider in-service training of teachers, and provides follow-up workshops with local government and education officials.

At *national level* activities are aimed at development and distribution of resource materials, developing new teacher learning materials and other information and resources. They are also reforming the curriculum to include Disaster Risk Reduction. The project also aims to make links between national education coalitions and national platforms taking forward the Hyogo framework.

At *international level*, the project engages actively to inform and influence policies and practices of UN agencies, inter-governmental bodies and international NGOs. It also aims to link knowledge and practitioner level expertise with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

2.2 Case Study 2: Community vulnerability assessment tools

The forum continued with presentations on vulnerability assessment tools. The first was by **Dr Bruno Haghebaert (ProVention Consortium)**. Bruno discussed a project by ProVention on the community risk assessment toolkit. Its objectives are:

- To review tools available for community risk assessment (CRA), including a definition of elements of "good practice" and identification of gaps (The Consortium convened a workshop in Geneva in May 2004 with these objectives).
- To install a web-based collection of community risk assessment methodologies and case studies, supported by guidance notes.
- To develop an active network of community risk assessment (CRA) practitioners and researchers.

Bruno drew conclusions from the social vulnerability and capacity analysis workshop held in Geneva in May 2004. First, vulnerability is always context and area-specific, and needs to be linked to capacity assessment. He pointed out that social vulnerability capacity assessment is both a diagnostic tool as well as a transformative process. Such assessment must however adopt a livelihood approach, as reiterated by Adolfo.

The community risk assessment toolkit thus focuses only on community based/ oriented risk assessment methodologies and case studies. It prioritises methods and cases with a focus on natural hazards and those with a plan of action that resulted in concrete results.

The database can be accessed at www.proventionconsortium.org/CRA_toolkit and presents a collection of 24 methodologies with guidance notes for most methods. Most of these have been developed by International NGOs, with a diversity of material in terms of type, approach and focus. Bruno also indicated that not all material is truly participatory in nature. The database also includes a compendium of over 35 CRA case studies for Asia, Africa, small islands development states and Latin America.

As further steps on this are planned:
• Further development of the register of methodologies.
• Collection of additional case studies.
• Broad dissemination of the project outputs amongst academics, practitioners and communities at risk.
• Publication on CRA in "Disasters" or as a separate publication (early 2007).
• Workshop on linking pre-disaster VCA with post-disaster loss, damage and needs assessment

Next to present under the same theme of vulnerability assessment tools was **Mr. Halakhe Waqo** (head of International emergencies and conflict team at **ActionAid** International Africa). Halakhe discussed a tool developed by ActionAid called the Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA).

PVA, is a systematic process that involves communities and other stakeholders in an in-depth examination of their vulnerability. It empowers them to take appropriate action, and/ or hold governments accountable. It is developed with the purpose of linking disaster preparedness and response to long-term development. This he said enables communities to make predictive judgments of what might happen to them and how they can prevent it.

The process is divided into three phases: a preparation phase, an analytical framework/ phase and lasting multi-level analysis and action in the community phase at district, national and international levels. The first phase involves developing the terms of reference, acquiring secondary data, identifying stakeholders and briefing them on objectives is taking place. The analytical phase examines the causes of vulnerability, the community action and capacity. Lastly action plans are drawn from the analysis. This then leads to the third phase, which involves action at different levels.

Halakhe indicated that during ActionAid's implementation of PVA in 56 schools in 7 countries, it has been faced with some challenges. These include the lack of political space at all levels, the dependency on local administration, logistical and climatic challenges and lastly the non-availability of implementing partners.

Following Halakhe's presentation, **Patrick Chege Kariuki** from the **International Livestock Research Institute** (ILRI) in Nairobi, gave an interesting overview of 19 years of spatial analysis in epidemiology, social science and ecology. He presented a case study on crisis mitigation in livestock systems. This is employing early warning systems, environmentally sound contingency plans (preparedness & emergency plans) during disasters, and increasing pastoralist communities' capacities for dealing with crisis/disasters.

The system involves a four level approach:

1. The establishment of an efficient early warning system. This is then utilized to trigger timely interventions by all stakeholders to mitigate the effects of crises on pastoralists' herds and livelihoods
2. Environmentally sound contingency plans are enacted to improve livestock productivity and ensure appropriate intervention
3. Identification of market opportunities and systems that will stabilize the terms of trade for livestock producers during crises, as well as market opportunities for livestock and livestock products
4. Lastly the capacity of pastoral communities in anticipating and managing crises is enhanced

He recommended that that the system incorporates new data layer like such as land cover, market accessibility. Further he recommended that a cost benefit analysis of different control approaches be utilized to develop a multi-objective approach in the project. This will however be determined by the appropriateness of different control technologies.

A very different case was that of Southern Sudan, a country just emerging from over a decade long civil war. **David Kolok of World Vision International Sudan** presented his NGO's community vulnerability capacity assessment (COVACA) tool. This is currently in use together with another tool that maps conflict areas. Both are aimed at resolving conflicts and disasters in Southern Sudan.

David explained that this pilot project focuses on disaster risk reduction and inter-tribal conflict resolution in Warrap and Unity states in Southern Sudan. By mapping the conflict areas using PACK's Kenya conflict analysis tool and COVACA, World Vision has been able to achieve certain results in these areas. These include:

• Developing a project that promotes inter-ethnic sharing of services and knowledge, school, health facilities, water points, livestock markets
• Using the LCP conflict mapping tool to mainstream peace building in the various project components; connectors and dividers
• Establishing peace committees on both sides of the communities
• Providing training on conflict resolutions and management
• Promoting dialogue and communication

The project faced challenges, including the continued high presence of guns in the hands of youths coupled with the value attached to conflict and heroism. This leads to an escalation of conflicts. Other challenges included the secondary party interest to the conflicts, for instance some people tend to gain financially from the conflicts through sale of guns and minerals extraction. Lastly he indicated the challenges posed by the terrain and geography of the area. This is making logistics and mobility within this area difficult.

2.3 Case Study 3: Organisational, ideological and ongoing activities presentations

First to present was **Mr. Youcef Ait-Chellouche,** Disaster Management Delegate at the **Regional Delegation of International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies** in Nairobi. Youcef gave a presentation on "the challenges of disaster risk management".

Youcef presented his first challenge by showing that community situation in terms of poverty, HIV/AIDS, food security and access to safe water is normally much smaller as compared to its response capacity. By response capacity he is referring to human capacity, social amenities, health care, and information for adequate response during times of disasters. This puts the community at risk. For disaster risk reduction to be meaningful it must have the

community at its centre by enhancing their resilience and reducing their vulnerability. This will in turn build their response capacity as a community.

The second challenge is that more money goes into dealing with disasters after they happen rather than before. For instance he stated that out of every USD 100 spent by the international community, USD 96 are spent on humanitarian assistance while USD4 are spent on reducing vulnerability and preventing emergencies. Youcef pointed out that it is quite possible for stakeholders to move from response to risk reduction. This is due to three main reasons:

- Conducting response programme in a proper manner could improve risk reduction (for instance in the case of cholera epidemic control and water and sanitation investment of providing durable potable water to communities – Mali 2003).
- Integrating disaster response with a good recovery component could reduce risk and improve community resilience.
- Changing perceptions that humanitarian actors are good as risk reduction promoters (they are better than bureaucrats) as they are "tired" of repeatedly having to respond to the same disaster.

He argued that climate adaptation should be integrated into disaster risk reduction for it to have more impact. He also made an observation that though at the global level many definitions and concepts on disaster risk reduction exist, the vulnerable communities to whom such efforts are targeted rarely understand such terminologies and concepts. He closed his presentation by indicating the need for a more simplistic presentation of risk reduction concepts and terminologies with communities in mind.

Mr. **Neyole Edward Masinde** from the **Centre for Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance (CDMHA),** Western University College of Science & Technology (WUCST) in Kenya, gave the next presentation. He discussed the challenges facing training in disaster management for risk reduction in Africa. These included the lack of expertise to carry out research, training, analysis and monitoring as contrasted to high demand for disaster management experts. Another challenge was poor infrastructure and equipment to offer more meaningful disaster management training courses. He pointed out the absence of baseline data and information on natural environment, making it difficult to assess vulnerability and risks. Another problem is the lack of standardised curricula. He concluded by stating the need for training and technology transfer in disaster management, emphasising the role universities including WUCST is playing in this.

Next was Mr. **Yazidhi Bamutaze** of the **Department of Geography, Makerere University, Uganda**. He discussed the University Network for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa (UNEDRA). The long term objective of UNEDRA is to reduce the loss of life and property inflicted by geological and hydro-meteorological hazardous events in Africa by increasing the capacity of universities and training institutions to provide academically qualified and competent staff.

In the short term, he said, UNEDRA aims to:

- Establish a network of Universities and organizations in Africa working on capacity building for natural disaster reduction. Linking up with already existing networks and initiatives and seek further collaboration.
- Transfer knowledge and technology to facilitate decision-making by local authorities and stakeholders for prevention of natural disasters.
- Develop joint courses (curriculum) with emphasis on the use of geo-information for hazard and risk assessment.
- Increase research capacity of African universities by carrying out joint research projects at MSc and PhD level.

So far UNEDRA has participated in workshops, agreed on joint research projects (proposals) on land degradation, watershed management, urbanization & progressive accumulative disasters, earthquakes, coastal zone management & disasters. He concluded his presentations by stating some of the activities planned for 2007 by UNEDRA. These include refresher courses and also a workshop in South Africa entitled "From research to reality: Geospatial Science for Disaster Risk Reduction and Development in Africa".

The work of the **Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS)** in Somalia was then presented by **Mr. Adale Mohammed**. Adale indicated that the Red Crescent in Somalia is mainly concerned with emergency response in the area of drought and famine. He indicated that with the civil war, it is at times difficult for them to do their work and so far the issues of risk reduction have not been fully integrated.

Drawing lessons from the 2005/06 drought in Somalia, Adale reported that the involvement of the SRCS volunteers in the drought intervention was positive step. A key lesson was that the deployment of volunteers is one of the best ways to retain their involvement. Also the operation proved that International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent field officers and the SRCS branches could work effectively in alleviating the suffering of the vulnerable people.

Feleke Tadele from **Save the Children Canada**, showed that Ethiopia is on track by building its institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction. He gave insights on the Ethiopian Capacity for Disaster Management – commonly referred to as the "Institutional Support Project", to the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) funded by the Canadian development cooperation CIDA. The project was launched in 1998 and was expected to close in October 2006. The purpose of the project is to build the capacity of government and other partners at the regional, zonal and woreda (local government) level to be better able to implement the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management (NPDPM) and ultimately contribute to reducing the vulnerability of people of target areas considered at high risk to disasters.

However, he pointed out that the project has faced certain challenges. These include the challenge of providing good governance, since Ethiopia's disaster management is very much related to good governance, including decentralization and strengthening capacities at the woreda level. He mentioned the poor coordination and high staff turnover as a worrying trend, and also indicated that the early warning data is often politically charged. This means that depending on the current political scenario and the person in charge, the data could be modified, misinterpreted or access denied. He indicated that a great need exists for disaster management to be fully mainstreamed. Tadele was optimistic that with the formation and strengthening of this commission much of the risk reduction work can become strengthened.

Such work includes the case study presented by **Moges Bekele** on the drought cycle management (DCM) approach in Ethiopia in disaster risk reduction. Moges indicated that DCM is funded by the Netherlands based NGO **CORDAID** and involves dividing the cycle into four phases (normal, alert/alarm, emergency and recovery). By so doing reduction of risk in each of the phases is made possible. Moses also discussed DCM principles and current challenges which include among others the lack of sufficient resources.

Following this, **Buh Gaston,** from **Limbe Botanical gardens** in Cameroon gave presentation on the delineation of potential risks and resettlement areas. Buh provided insights on hazard mapping for the Limbe sub-division in Cameroon (His research was supported by the ProVention applied grants programme). The aim of his research was to provide local administrators and decision makers with Geospatial information. This is to enable them to develop mitigation actions and reduce the impact of disasters on the population in the subdivision.

A key output of this research was the development of coping systems like relocation and safe areas in the hazard maps. He concluded his case study of this Cameroonian district by stating that hazard mapping forms an integral and necessary planning part of risk reduction endeavours.

Moving away again from hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment, **Samuel Tadesse** from **CARE Ethiopia** gave an interesting case study on the seed voucher programme. The programme has been operating for over two years. The seed voucher programme involves giving vouchers for seeds to local communities, especially after drought or floods. The communities then go to the local market to 'buy' seeds with the vouchers, which the traders will later redeem for cash. This particular case study coming within the framework of Ethiopia's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC), gave a very integrated and holistic approach to disaster risk reduction in this country.

Following these presentations **Rhea Katsanakis,** Programme Officer at the **International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat (UN/ISDR Africa)** gave a presentation on "Towards a Global Network of NGOs for Community Resilience to Disasters". Rhea indicated that UN/ISDR was launched in 2000 by the UN and aims at '*building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters'.*

ISDR is made up of two arms the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR) and the Inter-Agency secretariat of ISDR. The secretariat is headquartered in Geneva and has regional officers in Latin America, Asia, Africa and Central Asia. It hosts a number of thematic Platforms/Clusters such as the Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW), Knowledge and Education Cluster, International Recovery Platform, etc.). In addition the Secretariat is concerned with the formation and sustaining of National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Rhea indicated that the ISDR system is being discussed among partners and at the UN General Assembly with a view to enhance and strengthen it and make it an effective instrument to facilitate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. This is mainly due to the gaps and opportunities that have been identified by ISDR in the disaster management work. These include:

- Community-based DRR processes and actions still mostly *focused on concepts, awareness and educational activities*, less on mainstreaming DRR into development activities;
- NGOs sometimes *working in isolation* and "competing" with each other for resources;
- Need to *"scale up" successful initiatives*, and understand what approaches work most effectively and under what conditions;
- *Better networking needed* to improve access to and exchange of information and knowledge, and support partnership development.

Francis Xavier Ochieng (consultant, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology), then gave the results of the scoping study undertaken on behalf of ActionAid International and facilitated by John Abuya. The scoping study focused on Eastern Africa countries (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea) and aimed at:

- The status of the governments in implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action
- The policy environment for DRR, what exists and what are the gaps

- Documenting who are the main actors, where, and what they are doing around DRR (at local, national, sub-regional and regional levels), including answer to the question what are best practices, what are the interfaces between local, national and sub-regional/regional actors and what are then structures in place to deliver on DRR.
- Identifying the governments' responses, strengths and gaps (at local, national and sub-regional/regional levels)
- Recommendations for policy and action at local, national, sub-regional/regional levels

The results of the study showed that the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action is still at its formative stages in Eastern Africa. Xavier pointed out that though many of the Eastern African countries have either a national platform or some high up commission on disasters, the commission and/or platforms either lacked funding and/or capacity. He also indicated the lack of disaster management data on small and medium level disasters, which in essence are the most prevalent in Eastern Africa.

He concluded by noting that many of the actors in the Eastern Africa disaster management field are International NGOs. Unfortunately some of them are not in touch with real needs and priorities of communities, and consequently community coping systems and indigenous disaster management knowledge is rarely incorporated in their strategies.

Lastly **Terry Cannon of** the **Centre for the Study of Disasters and Development, University of Greenwich, London** (and also the workshop moderator) gave a presentation on vulnerability, development and disasters. Terry outlined the value of using the analytical frameworks adapted from the book *At Risk* that he co-authored. The pressure and release model (PAR) model (figure 1) considers disasters as the outcome of the "crunch" when vulnerable people experience a hazard.

Key factors in producing the people's vulnerability include social structures, power systems and the political economy. As the political economy expends pressure on the social structures and power systems, for instance by increased taxes, and taking away of land from the poor, the communities' vulnerability increases.

Figure.1:- The Pressure model
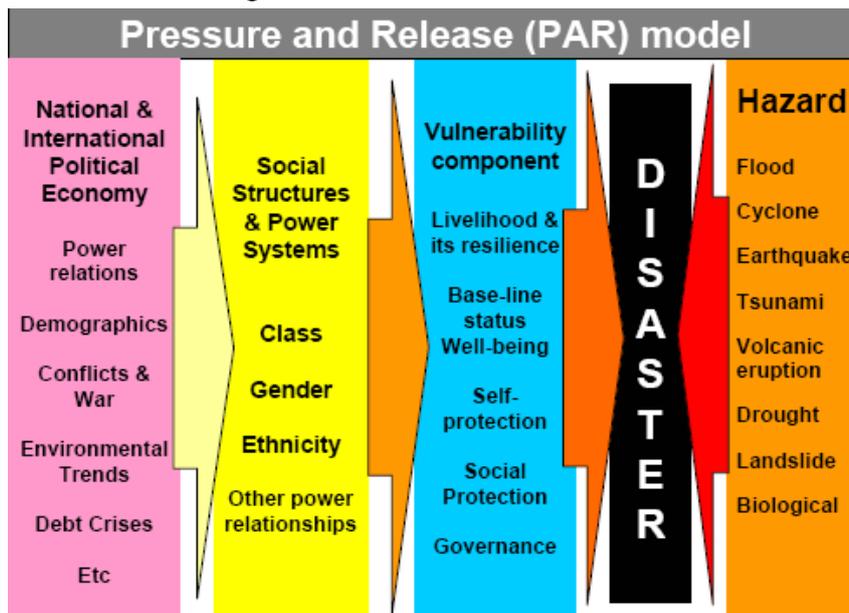
Figure adapted from Ben Wisner, Piers Blaikie, Terry Cannon & Ian Davis, *At risk, natural hazards, people's vulnerability and disasters*, 2nd Edition, 2003, Routledge

In order for the "release" from disaster to occur, the vulnerability of the community must be reduced and their capacity enhanced. This can be achieved by easing the pressure on the community by for instance securing their livelihoods, and giving them access to resources. This is indicated in the figure 2 below.

Figure.2:- The Release model
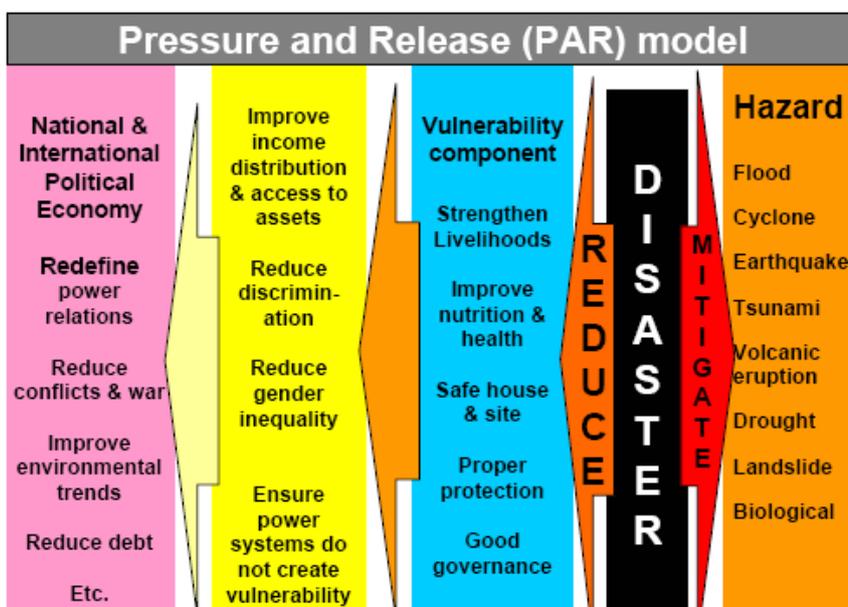
Same source as above

Report for Day 2

Chapter 3. Analysis of local perspectives on DRR in the Eastern Africa Region

3.1 Discussion on participants presentations

During the discussion, participants noted firstly that it is very important that community perspectives on disasters are captured before undertaking any DRR activities. For this to happen various tools have been developed. All of them have the notable feature of being participatory.

A point of interest that also arose was the need to incorporate gender awareness and action into disaster management. Women (and children) are often more vulnerable during disasters than men, and special efforts need to be taken during DRR activities to consider them.

It was also noted that the emergency response in many African countries involves the military. Such efforts if coordinated and realigned in DRR activities could be of significant impact.

It was however noted that in most of the case studies reviewed, the DRR approach seems only to deal with the symptoms and not underlying causes. For instance in most cases of drought the DRR approaches seems to be mainly the provision of seeds, foods and digging of boreholes. But the major causes of drought, which include among other things water catchments destruction and inappropriate agricultural practices are not addressed comprehensively in DRR. Hence the workshop felt the need to consider causative factors and not just symptoms of disasters.

Other issues coming from the discussion sessions included the need to:

- Network with universities and NGOs that have supportive and similar aims;
- Lay seeds of hope for future generations in form of peace initiatives, and investing in areas of conflict situations;
- Define and encourage research institutions and universities to play a greater role in DRR
- Determine the extent, appropriateness and impact of the use of community vulnerability assessment tools like PVA, COVACA;
- Support the Inter Agency Working Group and the International Federation of the Red Cross. The group needs support and also more stakeholders in the area of disaster preparedness.

Another matter of debate was the relationship between indigenous knowledge and modern research findings. Terry argued that although local and indigenous knowledge is often relevance and should be integrated in disaster risk reduction, it is also important to be aware of the problems of "indigenous ignorance", where communities may suffer from fatalistic or superstitious ideas, or may not want to use research findings and useful modern technology to help prevent disasters. Bruno echoed this, and gave an example of the local community belief in Cameroon that prevented people from taking precautionary measures considering the volcanic eruption of Mt. Cameroon as an "act of the Gods or ancestors".

Adolfo commented that in many countries in Eastern Africa the issues of civil protection and Disaster Management was mostly closely situated to the Prime Minister's office, and mostly involve active or ex-military personnel. This could be helpful, but they often lack appreciation of the need for capacity building at community, local and central government administration levels.

Youcef informed us that there is an Inter-agency working group for disaster response and preparedness in Nairobi, which is co-chaired by the IFRC. They also do scenario planning e.g. for the Horn of Africa. However, he is concerned that the preparedness aspect is still considered less attractive and few people participate in this sub-group. Also, this initiative has been taken at regional level, but not necessarily at national level. Further he also felt that there is a need to do impact assessments of disaster that have been avoided.

3.2 Group work and plenary presentations

Based on the above presentations, two group discussions sessions were held and results discussed in a plenary discussion. The first set of group discussion sought answers to the following question:

Group Discussion Question 1: What makes* community *projects successful?

Participants who were divided in four groups provided the following answers:

Group 1:

a. Local factors: - local priorities can be addressed
- Building on local experiences/capacities
- Cohesiveness/coherence
- Ownership (participation at all stages)
- Objectives match with the cultural beliefs

b. Enabling environment: - available and timely funding
- Project has clear objectives
- Traditional institutions as entry point for project (in pastoral areas)
- Backup support from government/district (strong political will)
- Project team needs technical skills, specific understanding/knowledge of the area
- Community acceptance of DRR and community disaster management team
- Political stability

Group 2:
- Active participation of communities at all levels
- Mobilization and awareness creation
- Projects that address community needs
- Use of local resources
- Involvement of all stakeholders at all levels
- Appropriate policies
- Address DRR

Group 3:
- Community ownership (involvement in decision making)
- Common felt needs
- Assets/resource base
- Stakeholders effective co-ordination-clear roles and responsibilities
- Goodwill of the government
- Demand driven (addressing a community problem)

- Exit strategy in place (take over)
- Culturally sensitive and timely
- Clearly identified set objectives (what is it addressing?)

Group 4:

- Based on needs
- Based on local traditional values and management practices
- Appropriate design & appropriate technology
- Proactive collaboration & partnership
- Resources (Human, financial, material, etc)
- Credibility of the implementers
- Enabling policy environment
- Participation at all levels and stages

Following presentation of the group results, a summary of the key success factors in community projects were delineated. These factors essentially sought to overcome the barriers/ challenges faced by projects and included:

- Identifying and providing for various options due to different barriers from different actors (take on board perspectives from different actors);
- Harmonizing stakeholder expectations and project design, while anticipating problems
- Providing sufficient time for project planning (including time for cultural understanding and getting time to build credibility relationships with the community);
- Developing milestones and participatory monitoring and evaluation systems;
- Orienting "donors" (development partners) to mission goals of community project;
- Allowing flexibility to adapt to changing conditions;
- Enhancing organizational credibility through transparency and accountability;
- Providing adequate information related to all actors and linkages.

Group Discussion Question 2: What makes it difficult for local or community projects to succeed?

Group 1

a. Unique factors to specific projects: cultural taboos can't be touched (HIV/Aids, genital mutilation, family planning, gender sensitive projects);

b. Common factors: - political affiliation
- Unexpected hazards (conflicts, droughts, floods);
- Shortage of funds (long term funded are needed);
- Delay of funding;
- Top-down approach of project implementation (lost of sustainability);
- Lack of political stability/lack of political will;
- No visible results (short-term), for donors and community.

Group 2

- Non participation of the community at most if not all levels;
- Lack of government support;
- Negative cultural believes;

- Conflicts;
- Hazard prone areas;
- Illiteracy.

Group 3

- Distortion of basic needs;
- Competing needs and access to resources;
- Dependency syndrome;
- Culturally and environmentally inappropriate projects;
- Lack of government political will;
- Poor co-ordination and inconsistent response mechanisms;
- Inadequate information and knowledge;
- Donor driven.

Group 4

- Previous proven failures or bad experiences;
- Community attitudes & level of understanding;
- Poor participation;
- Donor, government attitudes vis the process and design;
- Poor infrastructure (and lack of access);
- Capacity of the implementers, community, etc;
- Resources shortages.

Group Discussion Question 3: What do we mean by local and community based risk reduction?

For this question, the groups worked together to provide a single perspective on local and community based risk reduction.

All Groups (summary of answers given)

- Refers to locally practised disaster mitigation measures;
- Occurs within the environment of a particular community;
- Use of local tools e.g. traditional courts, traditional early warning systems, and resource sharing;
- A process of capitalizing on local knowledge, appropriate local practices, and available resources to reduce vulnerability and increase capacity.

Group Discussion Question 4: How to design projects to reduce hazards, vulnerability and increase capacities?

For this next question, participants were then divided into four groups to provide answers, and the views presented were as indicated:

Group 1 and 2

Reducing Disaster/hazard impacts
- Take stock of local knowledge on hazards, cross check with meteorological services (hazard mapping);
- Taking stock of local coping strategies.

Reducing vulnerability

- Identify vulnerable groups at immediate risk;
- Risk assessment;
- Enhance social capital;
- Hazard resistant infrastructure and buildings;
- Conservation / management of water and food reserves.

Increasing capacity

- Awareness training on risks and coping mechanisms;
- Identify different livelihoods in project area (basic needs);
- Stakeholder analysis, networking;
- Increase household assets;
- Share / disseminate different coping strategies amongst stakeholders;
- Enhance institutional and organizational capacities.

Group 3

The group considered that reducing impacts and vulnerability while increasing capacity of local communities to deal with hazards is an integrated process, whose inherent solutions can be presented in a single form, and not necessarily divided into three like the previous two groups. Their solutions included:

Reducing Disaster/hazard impacts, reducing vulnerability and increasing capacity

- Enhancing community sense of ownership of local resources;
- Assessing properly community felt needs, and subsequently developing need based programmes that considers assets and resources available;
- Ensuring coordination among all stakeholders.

Chapter 4. Lessons and Recommendations

4.1 Lessons learnt

4.1.1 Identified gaps and needs of communities in DRR work

Certain gaps and needs have been identified from the group discussions, which provides the communities local perspectives:

- Good will of the government in DRR is lacking or deficient in certain areas;
- Lack of supporting and enabling environment from the local government;
- Irregular or lack of funding;
- Some DRR activities may not be addressing needs as perceived by the communities;
- Non-inclusiveness of the communities in the project design, and implementation.

4.1.2 Other lessons

The first lesson participants learned was that community perspectives on disaster reduction is a function of reducing community vulnerability, increasing community capacity and mitigating hazards through a combined effort and holistic use of appropriate local knowledge, community practice, existing assets and resources.

A second lesson is the need for research and data collection of local case studies and activities, appropriate technologies and best practices that communities have used to deal with disasters. This is a key role that universities and research institutions could do as part of knowledge management. Such a compendium could then be disseminated in various forms to reach communities as part of the greater local DRR strategies.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 Recommendations for participants at the ProVention 2007 Annual Forum

1. Encompass knowledge in all its forms in disaster risk reduction work. This includes indigenous community knowledge, appropriate technology and contemporary knowledge.
2. Provide information at village level right up to global level networks.
3. Place more emphasis on risk reduction and recovery within the development context instead of mainly response.
4. Implement disaster risk reduction policies, including the need to simplify the terminologies and concepts used at international level so that communities who form the bulk of the uninformed can enhance their understanding and awareness of it.
5. Universities and research institutions should take a more active role in disaster risk reduction. A special area of interest would be in research and also short term, practical training and capacity building of DRR workers. Another area would be in the transfer of appropriate technology for use in DRR.

4.2.2 Recommendations for DRR field workers

1. Try to understand and respect community capacities when going about their risk reduction work.

2. Ensure that interventions address needs and demands priorities of community. Such needs and priorities of communities can be determined using various participatory methods including vulnerability assessment toolkits.
3. Emphasize and ensure that disaster risk reduction work should be linked to sustaining livelihoods.
4. Identify a clear set objectives in their risk reduction work.
5. Ensure that analysis and coordination of stakeholders in disaster risk reduction work is done.
6. Integrate disaster risk reduction within the broad framework of sustainable development.
7. Develop a common understanding of risk together with the communities, which they work in and with.

4.2.3 Recommendations for institutional stakeholders

1. Integrate DRR into institutional activities.
2. Link disaster risk reduction information from village level up to global level networks.
3. Ensure disaster risk reduction activities and projects are community driven and based on community demand, and participation.
4. Acknowledge the coping systems of communities by giving them value and merit in their risk reduction strategies.
5. Ensure proper networking and collaboration.
6. Advocate amongst the international communities for a paradigm shift for the allocation of more resources on preparedness than emergency responses.

4.2.4 Way forward

Finalizing and closing the workshop Bruno suggested the distribution of the workshop report in early January 2007 to workshop participants, establishment of a website with all the workshop material and an email web-server, and finally the need to document good practices at community levels from the three African sub-regions.

Annexes

Annex 1: Workshop evaluation

The first section of the evaluation was the quantitative evaluation of the work done in groups, the relevance of the forum, presentations by the speakers, venue and room and administrative arrangements. This was graded on a scale of 1 (worst/poorest) to 5 (best/excellent).

Grade	Work done in groups	Relevance of forum	Presentation by speakers	Venue and room	Administrative arrangements
1					
2				5%	
3	12%	8%	19%	45%	36%
4	64%	24%	58%	41%	50%
5	12%	56%	8%	9%	14%
No response	12%	12%	15%	0%	0%

In addition the participants indicated the positive things they experienced in the workshop. These included:
1. The participants got new perspectives and ideas from the sharing of their experiences. This included exposure to participatory approaches and methods of the vulnerability assessments.
2. The interactive sessions like the group work, presentations and plenary discussions. This exposed them to diverse knowledge, contacts and networks.
3. The availing of resources especially CD's, Newsletters, Brochures, case studies.
4. Little upmanship (participants were not being guided towards a pre-formed position and told what to think).
5. Timing of workshop: the workshop comes at a time when participants' countries are facing disasters.

However there were certain things the workshop participants did not like so much about the workshop these included:
1. Less time accorded for presentations and workshop in general.
2. Some presentations made more emphasis on their organizations instead of their DRR activities.
3. There was very little limited discussion time. Participants felt more discussion time should have been accorded.
4. Discipline: some participants were not staying for the whole sessions but kept coming and going for their own personal errands.

The last part of the questionnaire sought indications of how participants have gained from the workshop by stating what they will do differently. These included:
1. To work more with NGOs using participatory approach in dealing/ handing communities. This includes the adoption of different approaches in handling DRR and also in appreciating that the solutions to community problems inherently lie with the communities themselves.
2. To mainstream DRR in all programmes, trainings and undertake seminars at all levels and for all stakeholders. This will also involve incorporating local perspectives of coping with disasters.

3. To enhance synergies, coordination and networking to reduce wastage, duplication and increase productivity.
4. To appreciate that sustaining livelihoods is crucial for increasing resilience of vulnerable people. This demands the utilisation of appropriate community indigenous knowledge in disaster risk reduction and requires the mapping of risk reduction activities that are going on in eastern Africa.
5. Enhanced utilisation of appropriate technology and vulnerability analysis tools with people and communities in implementing DRR.

Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

Tuesday 5 December 18.30 Welcome drinks	
Wednesday 6 December	
08.30 – 09.00	Introductions & Forum objectives: Lars Bernd (ProVention Consortium, Geneva) & John Abuya (ActionAid International Africa)
09.00 – 09.30	Official Welcome and opening: Asenath Omwega, International Director Africa, ActionAid International
09.30 – 11.00	Participants introduction and sharing of experiences
11.00 – 11.30	Tea break: Look at the Ideas Tree
11.30 – 12.30	Keynote speaker: Adolfo Mascarenhas, University of Dar-es-Salaam
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Presentations on community and local projects
15.00 – 15.30	Tea break
15.30 – 17.00	Presentations on community and local projects
17.00 – 17.45	Introduction to Group Work and a framework for community risk assessment. Terry Cannon, Discussion
Thursday 7 December	
08.30 – 09.00	Bruno Haghebaert (Acting Head, ProVention Consortium, Geneva) ProVention's Community Risk Assessment Toolkit
09.00 – 10.30	Group Work: What makes community projects successful?
10.30 – 11.30	Plenary presentations of group reports
11.30 – 12.30	Presentation: Prof. Gideon Mutiso (Chairman, SASOL Foundation) Sand dams to improve livelihoods and adapt to risks and climate change
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 - 14.00	Presentation: Xavier Ochieng, Scoping study presentation (Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology)
14.00 - 14.30	Presentation: Rhea Katzankis (UN ISDR Nairobi office) UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives
14.30 - 16.00	Group work: Understanding "Local" and "community based" risk reduction What makes it different from DRR work at other scales?, What are the lessons learned from this forum and that we are taking home?
16.00 - 16.30	Presentations by groups
16.30 - 18.00	Final discussion: messages to ProVention meeting in February – action planning and recommendations

Annex 3: List of Workshop participants

Name	Organization	E-mail address
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The ProVention Consortium is a global coalition of international organisations, governments, academic institutions, the private sector and civil society organisations dedicated to reducing the risk and social, economic and environmental impacts of natural hazards on vulnerable populations in developing countries.

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