Introduction
A regional “Consultation Meeting on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction” for Eastern and Southern Africa was held over two days in Nairobi, Kenya from 6-7 November 2014. The meeting was co-hosted by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as part of a global consultation process deliberating on how law and regulation can be used to support disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts.

The outcomes of the discussion are aimed to contribute to the development of a Checklist for lawmakers on DRR and indicators for measuring progress in DRR legislation for the successor agreement to the Hyogo Framework for Action. Drawing on their own experience and the findings of comparative DRR law multi-country report by the IFRC and UNDP, participants were asked to identify key issues for governments to consider in evaluating, developing and implementing laws that support DRR.

The meeting brought together national and local experts in disaster risk management (DRM) and relevant areas of safety regulation and prevention or reduction of disaster risk. Among others, participants included national legislators, national and local government officials involved in DRM, representatives of the African Union and Regional Economic Communities, the United Nations, Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies and other civil
society organizations, as well as academia in Eastern and Southern Africa. The following depicts the summary report of the meeting.

**Day 1**

The event was launched with a formal welcoming remark delivered by IFRC, Kenya Red Cross Society and UNDP respectively.

In his speech, **Mr. Bhupinder Tomar, Head of Programmes Support and Corporate Services, IFRC Africa Zone**, on behalf of IFRC Director of Africa, shared experiences in India where laws have been effective in shaping the built environment and reducing disaster risk. However, elimination of one risk may lead to others, as it was in the case of Vietnam, where relocation to safer zones led to a new threat - livelihood insecurity. He recommended that participants take a multi risk perspective during the consultations.

**Dr. Asha Mohammed, Deputy Secretary General, Kenya Red Cross Society**, began her speech by stating that KRCS considers legal preparedness as key to effective disaster risk reduction. Currently, the national society is focusing its cooperation with local governments to ensure DRR legislation at the community level. Moreover, in light of the fact that Kenya has a pending DRM legislation in place, it is important to deliberate how DRR issues can be pushed forward as a national agenda.

**Mr. Aliou Dia, Regional Team Leader DRR and Climate Change, UNDP** commented that this partnerships with IFRC on regulation of disaster risk reduction has been very fruitful in terms of bringing a lot of progress on topic that to a limited extend has been explored earlier. He also noted that there are expected challenges ahead which he hopes this project will address.

**Agenda, objectives and introductions**

**Ida Marstein, Coordinator Disaster Law Programme in Africa, IFRC**

The following were the objectives of the regional Consultation meeting:

1. Share and discuss findings from multi-country research on *Effective law and regulation for DRR* by IFRC and UNDP
2. Learn more about experiences of the role of law in DRR in an African context, in particular in Eastern and Southern Africa
3. Receive feedback and input to the *Checklist for lawmakers on DRR law* and accompanying *Handbook* that IFRC is developing
4. Create increased interest in the role that laws and regulation can play to ensure effective DRR – create an informal network

**Findings of multi-country study on effective law and regulation of DRR and how they inform risk governance**

**Dr Mary Picard, Consultant for IFRC and Mr Aliou Dia, UNDP**

This session was presented jointly by **Dr. Mary Picard**, author of *Effective Law and Regulation for Disaster Risk Reduction: a multi-country report* and **Mr. Aliou Dia**. An overview of the background of the study and its main conclusions were briefed to the participants based on which discussions were made.

During the discussion, participants shared their view that the role of laws in mitigating disaster should not be undermined. They stressed that even outdated legislations failing to take into account the impact of climate change need legal strengthening. However, corruption impedes the implementation of many of these laws (such as building codes) once they are in place. For this reason, participants commented on the importance of getting engineers and architects on board in similar consultation meetings.

The presenters also highlighted that whether the legal or policy approach is preferable in addressing DRR issues is context specific. The choice opted for depends on the kinds of governance system in place. If there has not
been a DRM framework, then policy is a more effective way to start the process (e.g. Ethiopia). In other cases, like Mexico, a combination of law and policy was used. The practice in Africa is that countries start with policy and then move to law. The key message from IFRC-UNDP is therefore, create the law that you need at the level that you need it. If the main responsibility is at local government level then the law should be implementable at that level.

Introduction to the checklist and the handbook

Tessa Kelly, senior legal adviser, IFRC

Tessa Kelly presented two tools that the IFRC is currently developing, namely a Checklist for lawmakers on DRR and the draft Handbook that will accompany it. The purpose of this session was how to make the findings of the Multi-country report available and accessible for lawmakers and other stakeholders in DRR, and discuss how the Checklist for lawmakers on DRR and an accompanying Handbook could be most useful.

The discussions and feedbacks provided are summarized below and will be taken into consideration as the IFRC revised the Checklist:

- The purpose of this checklist is to help provide guidance in terms of meeting international standards.
- Due to the context specific needs of a country – developing a model act could be counterproductive. Therefore, IFRC-UNDP are working on coming up with some key recommendations and good practices to support countries in the process of developing or planning to develop DRR laws.
- The checklist advises a whole of society and multi-sector approach, including the private sector. Another field where private entities are considered is in ensuring accountability. However, the topic requires further research.
- Admittedly, regional and border crossing disasters were not part of the research process. However, it was raised that IGAD is establishing a regional system for deployment and movement of humanitarian goods and equipment in disaster situations. Also, IOC and RC/RC cooperation in regional disaster response are practices that could be further investigated.
- Participants shared doubts that all DRR issues should be addressed in one law, but instead argued that different sectoral laws should be adapted for a more comprehensive effect.
- On the other hand, some expressed views that DRR needs a law that prevails over all others in the field of DRR. This is especially true since hierarchy of laws or the political power within which DRR is housed has an effect on funding and human resources dedicated to DRR.
- It was mentioned that the checklist should mention institutional coordination on DRR issues, as different institutions manage different sectors.
- It was noted that the checklist doesn't address the impact of climate change adaptation in DRR laws and this aspect should in the participant's view be included.
- One of the big weaknesses of DRR/DRM has been that it hasn't been approached from a streamlined perspective. How to translate this to legislation needs to be discussed.
- DRR law is developmental in nature, it covers every sector. Concerns about the timeframe of drafting a law and then getting it adopted. Another option is law reform of all the DRR related clauses in the existing legal framework.
- One key thing to DRR is that there needs to be an emergency fund. Also, capacity at the decentralised level is another gap. Having a law in place can be very helpful to fill this gap.
- Laws are important but enforcement is often lacking due to lack of capacity. So laws should be realistic.
- The checklist should include a list of mandatory elements.
- Participants also raised the question of whether the checklist should not go beyond legal frameworks, to include policy issues.

DRM Laws in different governance contexts

The experiences of disaster risk management laws in different national and regional governance context were presented by Honourable Rachel Wambui Shebesh, Member of House of Representatives, National Assembly
of Kenya, and Honourable Patricia Hajabakiga, Member of East African Legislative Assembly respectively (EALA), East African Community.

Honourable Rachel Wambui Shebesh explained with the regards to the Kenyan experience, that the national DRM law used to serve as the umbrella law under which lower governments were required to conduct their disaster management activities. With the revised constitution however, legislative power devolved to county governments to pass legislation in this field. Currently, pending the adoption of the draft national DRR Bill, the following developments have been witnessed; a 26 membered Parliamentary Caucus on DRR and climate change has been set up; the Caucus has joined with Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (KEWPA) in lobbying for gender mainstreaming in DRR laws; and more support has been gained from development partners.

These achievements were, however, not achieved without challenges. The fact that the DRR Bill has been pending approval by the Assembly since 2004 was raised as the leading problem in this process. Moreover, there is limited knowledge and awareness on the use of laws to mitigate disasters. Hence, there is a need to integrate community sensitization in DRR programmes in addressing preparedness and early warning issues.

Suggestion and comments given by participants on the presentation include;

- Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be built in for progress measurement at the county level
- Given DRR is a cross cutting issue, a holistic approach needs to be implemented in dealing with DRR issues
- Vulnerability varies from one context to another; joint identification of vulnerable groups should be considered
- Resources need to be harmonized through the establishment of coordinating forums
- DRR structures at the county level need to be uniformly applied
- Binding accountability mechanisms should be put in place in defining the relation of national disaster management agency with lower governments

The regional perspective was discussed by Honourable Patricia Hajabakiga. She explained that legislations passed by the EALA have a binding force on all five member countries of the EAC. Under Article 111 of the establishing document of EAC, state members are required to cooperate in the use of natural resources.

On this background, Honourable Patricia volunteered to move EALA’s plan to formulate a regional DRR legislation. A regional EALA Bill on DRR was drafted which is currently at the 3rd stage of its reading before passing into law. The draft Bill envisages the establishment of regional and national institutional framework that will facilitate coordination among the five member states on issues including early warning and financing of DRR and DM efforts.

Now, the challenge is the extended draft review process. Due to that, EALA’s Council of Ministers recently passed a ruling for the legislative body to fast track the adoption of the Bill.

**DRM laws group exercise**

In this session, participants were asked to form groups and were provided with fictional scenario based on which they were asked to;

i. share ‘lessons learnt’ in the formulation or revision of DRM laws
ii. identify factors that assist in the implementation of DRM laws
iii. identify which laws that should be considered when drafting DRM laws

The following points summarize the discussions raised in plenary;

i. Lessons learnt in formulation or revision of DRM laws

---

1 KEWPA is a membership association of all the women parliamentarians across political parties both elected and nominated in Senate and National Assembly. Currently, the association has 85 women parliamentarians as members.

2 The draft NDMA Bill is also pending approval by parliament

3 The member states of EAC are Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi
Assessment of the risk profile should precede any plan to develop or revise DRM laws

Conduct economic impact assessment of new regulatory regimes especially if it affects private enterprise / business obligations (e.g. building standards)

Sectoral institutions could include DRR in their sectoral laws as opposed to developing one DRR law

Development of contingency plans to deal with the recurring incidents

Need for increased involvement of experts and technical persons in the development DRM laws

Still necessary with more focus on risk reduction as opposed to disaster response

Proper consideration of intensive and extensive risks (i.e. taking into account severe as well as small scale disasters)

Need for mechanism to ensure proper consideration of particular interests of vulnerable groups (e.g. women, children, elderly etc.)

Several participants highlighted positive effects of decentralization of DRM responsibilities, but remarked that it is necessary to maintain a central coordinating body

Roles and responsibilities of various actors should be clearly defined

Establish an institutional framework that supports a system of accountability

Introduce early warning and research technologies to reduce risk profiles

Get law makers on board and gain political will for accelerated development of DRM laws

Establish fixed time frame for completion of formulation of the law

ii. Identify factors that assist in the implementation of DRM laws

- Ensuring consultation and participation of community members and other stakeholders
- Establishment of a strong institutional framework empowered both in terms of capacity and resource
- Giving DRM laws an equivalent status as the supreme law of the land
- Dissemination of DRM laws through awareness raising activities targeting those affected and those in charge
- Use the national DRR platforms for increased enforcement (however, participants expressed concerns whether this will involve local governments which is where the greatest challenge exists in implementation)
- Could be fortunate to involving the academia and research institutions to a larger extent to make use of their research for improving DRR processes
- Integration of traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge
- Reference to international instruments for better performance of states’ obligations
- Due consideration of “devolved corruption” when responsibility and resources are devolved to lower levels
- Having a national benchmark for the development of DRM laws

iii. Identify which laws that should be considered when drafting DRM laws

- Laws dealing with land use, environment, climate change, etc.
- Building codes and regulations other sectoral DRR issues, such as water resource management etc
- Laws pertaining to resource allocation
- Laws pertaining to mitigation of risks, preparedness.
**Law and regulation for the built environment and informal settlements**

The session was facilitated by Dr. Mary Picard, IFRC Consultant and author of the multi-country report on *Effective Law and Regulation for disaster risk reduction*. As an introduction to the topic, regional and academic perspectives on building codes, urban planning and DRR were discussed by Mr. Julius Kabubi, Programme Analyst, East Africa Countries and Kenya DRR country programmes, UNISDR and Mr. Tarekegn Ayalew, Department of Disaster Risk Management and Sustainable Development, Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia.

In his presentation on experiences from Kenya, Mr. Julius Kabubi explained that UN-Habitat has developed City Resilience Programme (initially with UNISDR) providing tools for city/urban governments and stakeholders to develop resilience action plans (RAP’s) that withstand and recover quickly from impact of any plausible hazard. However, the enforcement of such legislations is dependent on the strength of institutional and legal framework.

In his presentation on the Ethiopian experience, Mr. Tarekegn Ayalew underlined that urban development and informal settlements represent some of the most challenging aspects in the development of disaster laws. One of the underlying reasons for lack of integration of DRR in urban development planning arises from limited awareness in urban DRR tools. Capacity building, education, research and risk communication is a recommended undertaking to alleviate these challenge.

He mentioned that the PeriPeri U Consortium represents the best case study in urban DRR. Despite these initiatives however, the fact still remains that urban development is multi sectoral and requires an integrated urban development framework involving all sectors yet to be realized.

After conclusion of presentation, participants continued discussion on the topic and raised the following issues;

- Difficult to make distinction between urban and rural areas as the two are very much interlinked.
- Rapid urbanization is causing risk of abandonment of rural areas sometimes for good
- Migration is not a standalone risk to urban development; rather violation of laws constitute part of the problem.
- Governance is a huge aspect of DRR not only in dealing with corruption but also in assessing impact.
- In some cases, corruption is not the underlying problem rather negligence in enforcement is.
- Inability to predict people’s behaviour which is at times ‘risk embracing’

The day’s events wrapped up with a closing remark given by Ms. Ida Marstein, IFRC Disaster Law Programme Coordinator for Africa.

**DAY 2**

The day was kicked off with a brief recap of activities undertaken on day 1. Participants were then asked to form into groups and discuss on identified themes from the checklist, namely;

**Theme 1:** Ensuring appropriate resource allocation for DRR (facilitated by Mr. Aliou Dia)

**Theme 2:** Ensuring participation of community representatives, civil society and private sector (facilitated by Mrs. Ida Marstein)

**Theme 3:** Incentives for safe behaviour, disincentives for risky behaviour, and accountability for fulfilling duties (facilitated by Ms. Tessa Kelly)

**Theme 4:** Law, drought and food security (facilitated by Dr. Mary Picard)

Among others, the exercise aims at enabling participants to share their knowledge and experience in identifying what works in dealing DRR issues under different country contexts. The outcomes will later feed into improving the *Checklist for law makers on DRR*. Accordingly, the main points that were raised are illustrated below.

**Theme 1: Ensuring appropriate resource allocation for DRR**

---

4 PeriPeri U is a platform for capacity development in disaster risk reduction through collaboration with African universities found in Algeria, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique, Ghana, Senegal and South Africa
- It was acknowledged that lack of appropriate resource allocation to DRR is a problem that impacts on effective DRR efforts. Among the reasons for lacking funding, was mentioned that DRR does not receive direct funding from finance as it is seen as a “crosscutting” issue, and that since many sectors are affected, none take the ownership of it.

- Budgets must be set aside also in sectoral budgeting, e.g. include budget for DRR in education legislation

- A certain percentage of GDP should be reserved for DRR, or a central DRR fund could be established. Continental or sub-continental agreements could establish obligation to reserve a certain percentage of GDP for DRR.

- Public private partnerships should be explored. Through tax incentives private sector could be stimulated to contribute as their corporate social responsibility.

**Theme 2: Ensuring participation of community representatives, civil society and private sector**

*How should a new DRM law provide for representation and/or involvement of civil society and private sector?*

- In order to create relevant DRM laws, local communities at risk for disasters, should be consulted in the process to develop a law to identify relevant risks, procedures and risk reduction activities.
- Local communities should also be consulted in development of sectoral laws with relevance to DRR.
- DRM laws should clearly provide for the types of groups or organizations that need to be consulted in the legislative process.

*How might the law help ensure that women participate actively in DRR and that the needs of especially vulnerable groups, including persons living with disabilities, are met and their voices heard?*

- The relevant DRR and DRM laws should formally ensure that vulnerable groups should be given a particular voice in and role in risk reduction activities, in particular in preparedness, Early Warning Systems. Vulnerable groups should be secured membership in the relevant structures, such as Community Disaster Response teams, local disaster management committees etc. Representation should be ensured in similar structures at all levels from local to national.
- Which community representatives or vulnerable groups who should be ensured a formal role/participation should be based on assessment of what groups are vulnerable in the particular context, as this varies with geography, particular risks etc.
- Several countries had positive experiences with reserving membership in relevant committees for particular groups – for example in Mauritius where a representative of Community Disaster Response Teams are formally secured a seat in the Local Disaster Risk Management Committee.
- Sensitization and capacity building are important tools to increase awareness prior to engagement.
- Civil society organisations’ platforms were highlighted as the most suitable forum to reach out to the local people.
- The capacity level of local people determines effective participation.
- The task requires understanding of the power dynamics within a community, in order to ensure that the right representatives are consulted on behalf of that group.
- Persons with disabilities are often in particular risk, and building codes should set standards to make buildings accessible for disabled people.
- Important to engage the private sector in DRR as source of funding, source of expertise and in processes where they play a role in longer term development
Theme 3: Incentives for safe behaviour, disincentives for risky behaviour, and accountability for fulfilling duties

- Access to disaster law information complemented by structured information system where roles and responsibilities are spelt out under the law.
- Devolving functions down to the local level with accountability structures placed between local government and the community.
- Decentralization accompanied by appropriate resource allocation and establishment of auditing systems.
- Shared liability and consideration sectoral responsibilities of different actors.
- Others argued for less intimidating laws since within the HFA process, laws should not discourage or victimize duty bears.
- The private sector should not be immune from liability
- Establishing a system of checks and balance including review of finance movements under the law
- Parliamentary oversight is an already existing monitoring system and doesn’t need to be spelled out in the law.
- Improved collaboration with the media- however, emphasis should be made on accuracy of information.
- Anti-corruption institutions play an important role in ensuring accountability – but the law should also provide for the protection of witnesses and whistle-blowers.

Participants exchanging views and experiences as part of group work.

Theme 4: Law, drought and food security

Improvement in implementation

- Lack of integration of indigenous knowledge into DRM legislations
- Scaling up NGO best practices that ensure food security system and prevent drought (e.g. reforestation)
- Linking government development plans with food security issues
- DRM laws should address conflicts that arise from migrant settlements around water resource areas
- Early warning systems face the challenge of not being well understood by community leaders mostly due to the language barrier.
- Lack of coordination between EW agencies and local governments in taking prevention actions.
- Some religions don’t accept the practice of having insurance policies as part of EW systems (e.g. In Islam, collecting interest on money is considered haram).
- Reluctance on the part of governments to issue EWs for fear of causing mass panic and discouraging investments.
- At other times, EWs are considered as ‘economic exercises’ that get donors to act and send in money
- Setting aside contingency funds for DRM is useful
Who should be in charge?

- The approach is country specific and often a political decision.
- In Kenya, a Drought Management Authority\(^5\) (DMA) has been established to deal with water and food security issues. Because it lacks coordination functions, the current tendency is to establish a single body specialized in the management of all three issues (i.e. drought, water, and food security). In such cases, resource allocation problems are bound to surface.
- In other instances, disaster managements are led by the military.
- The group felt that all sectoral ministries should coordinate to make drought resilience work. However, water resource management was identified as the one function that is centrally administered.
- Assignment of one body to coordinate may not resolve the issue - it must be supported with harmonized trigger for action (e.g. time to warn, types of contingency plans in place, etc.)

Improving the checklist

The checklist on law and DRR was the second focus of discussion for the day. Ms. Tessa Kelly elaborated to participants the five core considerations of the exercise.

The following summarizes the comments given on the checklist;

**General**

- Laws should look into the root causes of disaster risk
- Instead of having one national DRR legislation, sectors involved in DRM should be delegated to issue DRR laws.
- DRR indicators using the human rights approach should be considered as opposed to governance.
- Definitions of applicable terminologies (including DRR & DRM) need to form part of the annex of the checklist
- Concerns were raised in the use of legal terminologies such as ‘acts’, etc.
- Title speaks of ‘checklist on law and DRR’ while DRM issues are also part of the discussion.
- Response and preparedness aspect of DRM seems to have been overlooked.
- Structural position of the coordinating body needs to be defined under the law - preferable if made accountable to the President’s office
- Mapping of partner organizations for DRR implementation may be useful
- Compatibility of domestic legislations with international standards
- Chronological order of the list may need revision; e.g. descend from general to specific

**Specific**

- Under #1 a holistic DRM law should include integration with CCA and sustainable development
- Under #2, the meaning of ‘appropriate’ resource needs to be more specific. Participants were divided on this point as others argued this should be left to the legislature who takes into account the level of disaster in determining amount.
- #2 should investigate not only whether DRR is budgeted for but also, whether it is accounted for
- #3 should replace #2 since without first having the laws, there won’t be need to discuss resource allocation

---

\(^5\) The authority is linked with IGAD
• the role of the private sector as both stakeholder (participating in wider community engagement processes under #6) and actor (through public-private partnerships under #2) should be acknowledged and encouraged
• under #4, the term risk mapping is better if replaced by risk profiling/assessment
• under #5, there is too much emphasis on educational institutions- the real issue in Africa capacity and knowledge building of public servants and officials.
• under #5, laws should optimize the engagement of science and research institutions to advance new technologies in risk reduction
• under #6, the law should look to ensure community engagement as opposed to participation
• under #7, women are not marginalized; rather, they are classified as vulnerable. Preferable if ‘social vulnerability’ was suggested
• under #8, the phrase “risk reduction culture” should be added (possible to insert under #5 as well
• #9 may be cause for abandoning the whole idea of formulating DRR laws- there is a need to strike a balance
• #9 should include anti-corruption measures
• #9 does not capture the leadership and coordination aspect of DRM. Moreover, it should come as #1 in the list. The absence of a DRM law defining relationships between sectoral organizations in DRR should be cause to formulate new legislation or revising existing ones
• #10 should be able to address the why and how questions as well
• there seems to be an overlap between participation (#6) and who to involve (#10)

Points to include in the handbook

General comments

• Various ideas on the use of terminologies, including handbook, Manual, Guidelines, etc. were discussed. The group felt that Handbook and manual were interchangeable terms, and thought the Handbook/Manual idea was a good description of this.
• In terms of format, developing a web-based manual with link to supporting information would be useful for many. A print version would still be needed, since many people using it would not have good internet access.
• There was a long discussion about indicators of progress when using the checklist and handbook, and it was acknowledged as challenging to find simple indicators.
• Countries that will make use of the checklist and handbook need monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place. The laws themselves need an M & E component to see how effective they are in improving DRR, and as a form of public accountability.
• A short and long version of the handbook should be produced.

What does the Handbook need to be/do?

• It should provide an overview, but not tell governments how to govern which is part of their prerogative.
• Something more detailed than the checklist is needed to help with implementation.
• The Handbook should include material from the Law and DRR multi country report and refer to country case studies, in particular more detailed examples.
• Make sure that people are aware of the report, the country studies and where to find them for the details (this could be mentioned in intro to checklist and manual).

Pilot projects – where?

• The pilot project needs to involve
local and community levels as an essential part of the national government
both rural and urban communities and officials.

- As part of the pilot phase, RECs could do some mapping of where their member States are in terms of DRR (this would serve as a type of peer review)
- Mauritius Red Cross Society is interested in a pilot as they are still engaged in developing the new DRM law which will not be finalised before the upcoming elections. There is an opportunity under the new government to revisit and improve the draft law.
- Ethiopia was also suggested as a good platform for a pilot project.
- Pilot use of the manual may need to be backed up with training by IFRC/NS and UNDP

Promoting legal frameworks for DRR in global, regional and national processes

As the final presentation, Ms. Tessa Kelly took participants through each steps of planned activities by IFRC and its partners in promoting legal frameworks for DRR in global, regional and national processes. However, Ms. Tessa stressed that there are no limitations to consideration of other relevant opportunities that will help spread use of the checklist. In this regard, she encouraged participants to look out for national events such as development of strategies or policies in which IFRC and its partners could support.

In response to her open question where this tool would be useful;

- SADC representative indicated that the checklist has possible use in the current strategy review process of the REC aimed at incorporating CCA and coordination among member states. Moreover, given the REC’s mandate to assist in harmonization of laws, the checklist could be utilized in that sense as well.
- Southern and Eastern Africa GNDR/ACDS representative commented that the planned activities need to engage the academia – particularly for the development of a legal register stipulating contents of the different laws. The representative confirmed his willingness to link IFRC with people that can do that.
- IOC representative sited that the REC has two programmes on DRR and DRM - where PRIORI is in charge of providing technical and advisory support. Given that IFRC has a working agreement (MOU) with IOC, member States could be organized to collaborate in advancing legal frameworks for DRR in regional processes.

In conclusion, participants were encouraged to register with Linked-in as part of the network formation. Moreover, they were informed that a summary report of the meeting including contact details of participants will be shared to keep the network alive.

Finally, closing remarks were delivered by the co-conveners of the meeting - IFRC and UNDP, marking the end of the two-days consultation on Law and DRR in Nairobi.
## Annex 1. List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>First name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>E-mail address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Ibrahim</td>
<td>Suada</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
<td>DRR Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ibrahim.suada@redcross.or.ke">ibrahim.suada@redcross.or.ke</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Okuta</td>
<td>Edwine</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
<td>Legal Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:okuta.edwine@redcross.or.ke">okuta.edwine@redcross.or.ke</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Hinzau</td>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
<td>Policy and advocacy Unit</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sarahhinzau@gmail.com">sarahhinzau@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Mahadoo</td>
<td>Navin</td>
<td>Mauritius Red Cross Society</td>
<td>Disaster Management and DRR Coordinator</td>
<td><a href="mailto:navin.mahadoo.dmc@outlook.com">navin.mahadoo.dmc@outlook.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Muchiri</td>
<td>Hillary</td>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>Regional Delegation’s Communications Department</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hmuchiri@icrc.org">hmuchiri@icrc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Kelly</td>
<td>Tessa</td>
<td>IFRC Geneva</td>
<td>Senior DLP Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tessa.kelly@ifrc.org">tessa.kelly@ifrc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Hnzau</td>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
<td>Policy and advocacy Unit</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sara.hnzau@gmail.com">sara.hnzau@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>Picard</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>IFRC Consultant</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mary.picard@gmail.com">mary.picard@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Boświk</td>
<td>Sanne</td>
<td>IFRC Southern Africa</td>
<td>DLP Delegate for Southern Africa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sanne.boswik@ifrc.org">sanne.boswik@ifrc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Negussie</td>
<td>Emebet</td>
<td>IFRC Africa Zone</td>
<td>DLP Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emebet.negussie@ifrc.org">emebet.negussie@ifrc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Shebesh</td>
<td>Rachel</td>
<td>House of Representative, Kenyan Parliament</td>
<td>Member of Parliament</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wshebesh@yahoo.com">wshebesh@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Sebeko</td>
<td>Beyene</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, Ethiopia</td>
<td>Senior Expert in Early Warning and Response Case Team</td>
<td><a href="mailto:beyenesebeko97@gmail.com">beyenesebeko97@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Nyoni</td>
<td>Robson</td>
<td>Department of Civil Protection, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Principal Admin Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:eprzim@eprzim.co.zw">eprzim@eprzim.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Dia</td>
<td>Aliou</td>
<td>UNDP Africa</td>
<td>Disaster Expert</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aliou.dia@undp.org">aliou.dia@undp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Kabubi</td>
<td>Julius</td>
<td>UNISDR Africa</td>
<td>Programme Analyst; covering East Africa Countries and Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:julius.kabubi@unisdr.un.org">julius.kabubi@unisdr.un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Hajabakiga</td>
<td>Patricia</td>
<td>East African Legislative Assembly, EAC</td>
<td>Member of EALA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phajabakiga@gmail.com">phajabakiga@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Wanambwa</td>
<td>Leah</td>
<td>African Union Commission</td>
<td>Senior Policy Officer, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Wanambwai@africa-union.org">Wanambwai@africa-union.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Mweene</td>
<td>Inonge</td>
<td>SADC</td>
<td>Legal Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:imweene@sadc.int">imweene@sadc.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>O.A</td>
<td>Abdishakur</td>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management Expert</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abdi.shakur@icpac.net">abdi.shakur@icpac.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Holkeri</td>
<td>Emilia</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>Head of Emergency Response including DRR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emilia.holkeri@wfp.org">emilia.holkeri@wfp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Amiri</td>
<td>Priscilla</td>
<td>European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO-Nairobi)</td>
<td>Programme Assistant – Drought Risk Reduction (DRR)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:priscilla.amiri@echofield.eu">priscilla.amiri@echofield.eu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Owano</td>
<td>Dennis</td>
<td>ACTED - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development</td>
<td>Reporting Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nairobi.reporting@acted.org">nairobi.reporting@acted.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Furukawa</td>
<td>Miharu</td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency -JICA</td>
<td>Project Formulation Advisor, Office (Environment/ Climate Change)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Furukawa.Miharu@jica.go.jp">Furukawa.Miharu@jica.go.jp</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Murray</td>
<td>Nicola</td>
<td>DFID Africa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:n.murray@dfid.gov.uk">n.murray@dfid.gov.uk</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Ms.</td>
<td>Roba</td>
<td>Zeituna</td>
<td>Cordaid</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zeituna.roba@cordaid.net">zeituna.roba@cordaid.net</a> or <a href="mailto:zeitunaroaba@gmail.com">zeitunaroaba@gmail.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Ayalew</td>
<td>Tarekegn</td>
<td>Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia</td>
<td>Department of Disaster Risk Management &amp; Sustainable Development</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tarekegnayalew@gmail.com">tarekegnayalew@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Murphree</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>North West University African Center for Disaster Studies (ACDS), South Africa</td>
<td>Regional Coordinator Southern and Eastern Africa GNDR/ACDS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:murphreemj@gmail.com">murphreemj@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Coetzee</td>
<td>Christo</td>
<td>African Centre for Disaster Studies, North West University</td>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Christo.Coetzee@nwu.ac.za">Christo.Coetzee@nwu.ac.za</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>Bhupinder</td>
<td>Tomar</td>
<td>IFRC Africa Zone</td>
<td>Head of Programmes Support</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org">Bhupinder.tomar@ifrc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Dr. Asha Mohammed</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary General</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mohammed.asha@redcross.or.ke">mohammed.asha@redcross.or.ke</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Mr. Idris Ahmed</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:idris.ahmed@kenyaredcross.org">idris.ahmed@kenyaredcross.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>